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Vol. 16
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OF THE

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Volume XVI.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1899.
U. S. A. CXXI.

(Part I of Vol. XVI.)

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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FOR THE YEAR

1897.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
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P. S. A. CXII.

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MEMBERS ADMITTED DURING 1897.

ACTIVE.

Mrs. Ella L. T. Baldwin	Worcester
Charles Sumner Barton	Worcester
Henry Brannon	Worcester
George Loomis Brownell	Worcester
William Frank Cole	Worcester
Mrs. Annie Wyman Comins	Worcester
Mrs. Salona Aldrich Crane	Worcester
Charles Francis Darling	Worcester
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John Eddy Day	Worcester
Charles Wesley Delano	Worcester
Albert Everett	Worcester
George Foster Forbes	Worcester
Charles Augustus Geer	Worcester
James Prescott Hamilton	Worcester
William Hart	Worcester
William Swinton Bennett Hopkins	Worcester
George Winthrop Mackintire	Worcester
Charles C. McCloud	Worcester
Rev. Daniel Francis McGillicuddy	Worcester
Lewis Cornelius Muzzy	Worcester
Abbie Prescott Russell Parsons	Worcester

James Frank Sawin	Worcester
Stephen Sawyer	Worcester
John Ames Sherman	Worcester
Herbert M. Wilson	Worcester
Pliny Williams Wood	Worcester

HONORARY.

Very Rev. Thomas James Conaty	Washington

PROCEEDINGS

For 1897.

304th Meeting.

TUESDAY evening, January 5th, 1897.

Present: Messrs. Dickinson, Dayton, Davidson, Eaton, Ely, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hutchins, Jackson, M. A. Maynard, Geo. Maynard, H. G. Otis, Salisbury, Staples.

Special mention was made of gifts of a ruler made from timber from the old whaling ship Rousseau, by Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell; a bell cast in 1785, long used on mill of Curtis & Marble at New Worcester, by Albert Curtis, and two books published by Isaiah Thomas in 1801.

John A. Sherman was elected an active member and the Very Rev. Thomas James Conaty as an honorary member of the Society.

The President then read the following as his Inaugural Address:

To the Members of the Worcester Society of Antiquity:

I desire to publicly acknowledge my appreciation of such an endorsement of my endeavors, during the past year, as a unanimous re-election to this honorable position denotes.

While results have fallen far short of our desires, yet I think we may congratulate ourselves upon some small portion of permanent result in return for our many activities.

It may be that through the increased knowledge of, and interest in, the Society's work, by reason of the public meetings and articles so generously printed in the *Spy*, as well as the reports of our meetings in all the daily papers, we have sown seed which will bear rich fruitage in the near future.

Never has so general an interest been manifested as now, never so large and important contributions from so many different sources been received, never so many interested visitors to our collections. The annual field day at Deerfield was participated in by those whose presence gave it character, and we can confidently say that the Society secured many important friends through this outing, the success of which is due to the efficient committee who had the matter in charge.

Our meetings have been well attended, and many important matters have been presented which will increase the value of our annual publication, not the least of which are the records of Harvard and Front streets, presented by Hon. A. S. Roe and Maj. F. G. Stiles. The presentation by one of the founders of the Society, Mr. Richard O'Flynn, through Charles R. Johnson, Esq., of an important record of the Know-Nothing movement, coupled with the history in review by Prof. Haynes, Ph. D., were notable events of the year.

We are now at the commencement of a new year, and as we turn from the past to consider the future, it would be profitable to sum up the uses, value and advantages of the work we are striving to do.

The history of Worcester is yet to be written. Slowly but surely we are accumulating those original records without which the historian will be unable to do his perfect work. Slowly but surely we are drawing into its membership those men and women who are making the history of to-day and whose names and records ought to be included in the woof we are weaving.

An entire change in the historical method has become a necessity. In the past the historian has been an isolated individual, grown gray before becoming known, who, while endeavoring to search out and present a true picture of the past, consciously or unconsciously colors the result by his own predilections. To correct this warping tendency, there is need of associations in which those engaged in historical studies can meet, exchange views, widen their horizon by discussion, obtain accuracy by securing the largest number of original documents and relics pertaining to the times of which they write.

Bancroft, Motley, Hildreth and others are allowed to gather dust undisturbed upon the shelves, while scholars make diligent search for, and read with avidity, the bare facts in uninviting originals.

Froude, in speaking of this advance in treating history, says: "I still believe that the acts of the English Parliament down to the reformation, contain the truest history of the country that we have." Yet, authentic facts alone are not history; they form the skeleton, the individual bones, requiring articulation by bonds of connection and clothed with the flesh of literary finish.

So this Society, through its organization, and by its well-housed museum and library, furnishes a centre around which can cluster those historically inclined and in which can be gathered the original records, as well as specimens of every name and nature, to vivify and illustrate those records.

We need to impress upon the people in this city and county the very great importance of placing at this common centre all original records and all articles of historical interest either as gifts or as loans, that as rich a field as possible may be open to

all; but most particularly that it may be within the reach of him who is to write the history of this place and its people.

There are a few people who yet ask of what use is all this, who, believing in the sufficiency of the present, object to the bringing forward the ghosts of the past, who insist that our look should be forward not backward; yet they forget what knowledge is; they forget that we cannot look into the future, however much we try; that even the present is so obscured by prejudice, passion and an inability to obtain an adequate breadth of view, that it forms no part of our real knowledge. We can echo Patrick Henry in his famous speech in 1775, when he cried, "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging the future but by the past." And so well had he learned the history of the past that when he desired to impress his hearers with examples from which George III might profit, those brilliant historical illustrations came from him as a most natural outburst of patriotic eloquence.

It is not in cramming the mind with an infinitude of dates and names, but in training the intellect to hold in orderly array the general movements which culminate in to-day; for history shows us that nothing we have sprung into immediate existence but is the result of yesterday's knowledge; no invention but can find its prototype in the ages that have gone. A simple staff set in the ground to have its shadow measured became the sun-dial. Pan's pipes blown by bellows became the organ, rude blocks of wood became the linotype, and the magnetic needle, taken from the compass, has grown to the telegraph and telephone of to-day.

Who can prophesy what new suggestion or infinite value will come from the orderly array of specimens now being exhibited in our various museums?

It is constantly reiterated that the greatest danger to a free democratic government is a decline in patriotism. In no way can this tendency be checked better than in seeing that its real rulers, the people, are grounded in the experience through which the nation has passed, not some fanciful, distorted picture, but

the actual records, vivified by illustrative specimens, in which the privations, labors and sacrifices of the fathers make sacred the free government which they have handed down. As Prof. Macy well says, "Sound and competent instruction in history is more needed in these days when the masses are perceiving within their power the directory and control of all political, social and industrial development. They need the wisdom of the past experience and race sufferings to avoid the evils of to-day."

No one who realizes the baneful influence of communism, which almost wrecked the infant colonies, would advocate its establishment in these times. Historical pilgrimages will also bring a revival of patriotism; combining as it does recreation with the acquiring of knowledge by best and most stimulating methods, it stirs the imagination of the average American, quickens his interest in the heroic past, and gives him a better appreciation of the present, proportional to his knowledge of the principal events of his dwelling-place, for the better one knows the history of his native place the better prepared he is to grasp that of the state and nation.

This portion of our work has perhaps created the most interest and has brought more people in touch with us than any other, and should be further developed. Particularly should we hold meetings at historical points in this city and county, leaving there some substantial, well-inscribed monument to mark the spot.

The little town of Deerfield has become noted as a place having an important history, and as containing a museum illustrative of the past. Its celebrity comes wholly from the indefatigable labors, during thirty long years, of its now aged historian, backed by the money of wealthy men, which has made it possible to catalogue its possessions and to publish its history.

Our Society has also a very large, varied and extremely valuable collection, but its variety and importance are unappreciated for the want of proper labeling, indexing and cataloguing.

Such work requires money to accomplish; we have no George Sheldon able and willing to devote thirty years of work to our good; and even if we had, is it not better that those who have a

pride in Worcester institutions should contribute of their means to carry on a work which will hand down their names as benefactors of their posterity?

As this Society has taken its place as one of the prominent institutions of Worcester, civic pride, if nothing else, should be a sufficient reason for its generous support by those who have prospered, or who have been honored within Worcester's limits.

Surely the demands of this Society should receive willing and interested attention when so good an authority as President Hall classes it with the higher educational institutions of the city; when our honored Senator, Geo. F. Hoar, can write: "The work of The Worcester Society of Antiquity in investigating and preserving our local history, is of great importance and value, and it has been very well done. I hope the Society will get sufficient endowment and will have the support and encouragement of all persons who are interested in our noble civic history;" when Prof. H. B. Adams of the Johns Hopkins University applauds the work already accomplished and urges the perpetuation of the past for the benefit of the future by collecting manuscripts, printing original records and historical papers, as well as by the maintenance of a public museum of well labeled historical objects; when the State Librarian endorses the Society in such emphatic language as that "no society in Massachusetts has ever done so good work in so short a time and at so little expense," and further, that "every citizen of Worcester, of the county and of the Commonwealth should be grateful to the Society for the preservation of the proprietors', the town and court records. The work which it has done so acceptably should be continued with the hearty approval and aid of all who have an interest in the history and development of the 'Heart of the Commonwealth;'" when the State Record Commissioner testifies to the far-reaching, valuable influence of this Society, surely we are justified in soliciting and expecting such financial aid from the citizens of Worcester as will relieve the Society of debt and enable it to further extend its important work.

Our work demands also the co-operation of women. We find by reading Prof. Otis T. Mason's little work upon "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," that while men were inventors of every murderous implement, women were the actual inventors of the peaceful arts. That while man devoted his whole attention to the chase and war, the women devoted themselves to those things out of which alone could civilization come. She was the butcher, cook and server of foods; she was the skin-curer and dresser, furrier, tailor, hat and dressmaker; she it was who first spun, fashioned the rude loom, and wove; who first dyed the yarn and began to embroider; from her love of the artistic began all art. The first physician was the herb woman. In short, she has ever been the home maker, and as such the founder of society and patron of religion. Without her influence movements become one-sided, because they lack her refining care.

Even our museum shows something of this elemental difference; it largely leans to the rougher side of life—to war, to the chase, to the harder side of farm life; and it needs the softening influence of women to show forth the beauties of household adornment and feminine work, such as crockery, laces, and costumes of different times.

A competent committee of ladies could transform our museum into a thing of beauty, and from the added deversity it would become the Mecca towards which the feet of multitudes would tend, and no one would consider a tour of Worcester's prominent institutions complete which did not include a visit to our collections.

We believe that the opportunity offered by the Society of Antiquity should be eagerly accepted and utilized by women who believe in historical work, for now much of the effort being made in different directions is wasted through the lack of facilities of preservation.

The Society furnishes the greatest incentive to work, as it preserves in permanent form, accessible to present and future generations, all that is of value.

I bespeak for the coming year the same kind consideration for my short-comings that has characterized your indulgent treatment

during the past year, and trust that with harmony characterizing all our actions, we may so commend our work as to draw support and assistance from all who love Worcester and its noble institutions.

On motion of Hon. Stephen Salisbury an edition of 1,000 copies of the address was ordered printed for distribution.

305th Meeting.

Tuesday, January 19th, 1897.

Adjourned meeting in commemoration of Forefathers' day, report of which was included in Proceedings for 1896.

306th Meeting.

Tuesday, February 2d.

Present: Messrs. E. Boyden, Wm. L. Clark, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Eaton, Ely, Gould, Hutchins, M. A. Maynard, George Maynard, H. G. Otis, Pellett, Stedman, Staples, Stiles, Salisbury, Williamson.

Albert Everett was elected an active member.

Samuel E. Staples presented a communication from the Sons of the American Revolution urging a more appropriate observance of Independence day, and another from Rev. C. E. Staples relative to the preservation of the Hancock-Clark house in Lexington.

The President urged such action on the part of this Society as would secure the proper marking of the site of the porch of the Old South Church,

from which the Declaration of Independence was first publicly read in New England by Isaiah Thomas.

Samuel Hathaway read a paper entitled "Reminiscences of Worcester," which was supplemented by interesting remarks by Messrs. Stiles, Salisbury, Stedman, W. L. Clark, H. G. Otis, J. L. Estey, E. Boyden and others.

307th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, March 2d.

Present: Messrs. Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, G. L. Estey, Gould, Hutchins, Jackson, M. A. Maynard, George Maynard, H. G. Otis, J. P. K. Otis, Pellett, Staples, G. A. Smith, Paine, Salisbury, Stiles, E. E. Thompson, E. Tucker, Tatman, C. M. Thayer, and seven visitors.

Rev. Daniel McGillicuddy was elected to active membership.

The Committee on Membership - Biography through its chairman presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

John S. Brigham, an esteemed member of The Society of Antiquity, treasurer of the Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Company of Worcester, died on Friday evening, February 19, 1897, at Colorado Springs, where he was spending the winter with his family. The shocking news was received in this city with great surprise, as it was not known that he was seriously ill. Mr. Brigham had been in rather poor health for several years. but at none of this time had he been confined to the house on

that account. He had always been able to attend to his business at the factory, but the severity of winter weather had brought on a throat difficulty, to escape which he had been in the habit of spending a few months in the South, but the present winter he decided to visit Colorado Springs, for which place he left this city on the 13th of January last, accompanied by his wife and son. As his health had appeared to be so much better this winter than usual, the announcement of his death was a great surprise, even to his most intimate friends and associates in business.

Mr. Brigham was born in Worcester in March, 1847, and at the time of his death was nearly fifty years of age. He received his education in the public schools of the city, and in early life was employed in the capacity of book-keeper by Messrs. D. H. Eames & Co., which service he left to enter the employ of the Street Railway Company, where he served in a like capacity; from this position he entered the employ of the Whitcomb Envelope Company, where he continued for eighteen years, until 1884, when, in connection with James Logan, D. Wheeler Swift and Henry D. Swift, the firm of Logan, Swift & Brigham was formed, Mr. Brigham being elected treasurer of the concern. This firm was afterwards incorporated as the Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Company. The business was started in a small way on Union street, but the firm prospered so well that it soon outgrew its accommodations, and several years ago built the large and commodious factory which it now occupies on Grove street. It was in this business that Mr. Brigham spent the latter years of his life, and at all times he was to be found at the factory, and here he always met his friends and customers with a most genial welcome.

Mr. Brigham was never fond of holding public office, but in the fall of 1886, he was a member of the Common Council and served four years, afterwards being elected a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, and had recently been re-elected for a second term. In all his public duties he has always been painstaking and conscientious. While in the City Council he

served on important committees, and never missed attendance at the meetings. He was a Republican in politics.

Mr. Brigham was a member of the Central Church, and was a constant attendant. He had held many offices in the church and parish, and at the time of his death was one of the deacons. He was especially active in the Sunday school work of the church. He was a much esteemed member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association.

Mr. Brigham possessed all the qualities of a successful business man, a true friend and a kind and loving husband and parent. Affable and courteous, he won the respect of all with whom he came in contact, either in business or private life, and the community of Worcester will long mourn his untimely death.

JOSEPH JACKSON.
BENJ. J. DODGE.
FREDERICK W. VERMILLE.

Worcester, March 2, 1897.

The topic of the meeting being "The Post Office in Worcester," Mr. H. H. Chamberlin gave reminiscences of all postmasters from Isaiah Thomas down, he having personally known them all, speaking substantially as follows:

THE WORCESTER POST OFFICE AND ITS OCCUPANTS.

BY H. H. CHAMBERLIN.

The Worcester Post Office was established November 16th, 1775; Isaiah Thomas had been appointed postmaster by Benjamin Franklin on the 25th of September previous. Before that time there was a mail between Boston and Philadelphia. A letter sent from one city to the other was three weeks on the way, so that it took about seven weeks to send a letter and receive an answer.

The first stage line from Boston to New York was set up in 1772, and was intended to run once a fortnight, and occupied

thirteen days on the route. In 1862 the mail was carried from Boston to New York in thirty-four hours, and to Philadelphia in forty-four hours.

In 1774 the only communication between Worcester and the outside world was by mails carried between Boston and Hartford on horseback, in saddle-bags.

The office must have been conducted on a very small scale, as we find that Mr. Thomas was engaged in extensive business as editor, printer and publisher. He had removed to Salem before the "Declaration of Independence," and happened to be on a visit here when he read that immortal document from the steps of the Old South Church.

The career of this man was one of the most remarkable instances of energy, industry, integrity and success that is anywhere recorded. He was born in Boston in narrow circumstances, apprenticed to the printing business when six years old, and from that time onward his whole experience was one of manly courage, defiance of tyranny, unflinching independence, and untiring devotion to the cause of freedom. His benefactions to this city are a part of its history.

Mr. Thomas owned the principal part of what is known as "Court Hill," which he did much to adorn, and he gave to the county the land on which the old Court House was built. A little way south of it he built the elegant mansion which was his home till his death. This house having retired into the background, where it still stands in its mutilated state, was succeeded by that classic stone edifice known as the "new Court House," now ruthlessly mutilated and defaced.

In person Dr. Thomas was rather above medium height, of a gaunt, wiry figure. His strong, dark face was surmounted by a mass of iron-gray hair, combed back from his forehead and fastened in a queue. Whenever I saw him he wore a dark-figured dressing-gown and black small-clothes; his slender legs were encased in black silk stockings, joined to his breeches by silver knee-buckles, and his low shoes were also adorned with silver buckles. His imposing presence greatly impressed and somewhat awed

me, as I called on him more than once on errands from my father.

Notwithstanding his four years' residence in Salem, Dr. Thomas retained his office of postmaster till September, 1802, having held the office for almost twenty-seven years, when he was succeeded by James Wilson.

Deacon James Wilson came to Worcester with his family in 1795 from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was made postmaster in 1802, and retained the office until 1833; he is mentioned in the *Spy* as "a foreigner," though this fact seems his only offense. The Post Office was kept for many years in a small, one-story annex to the deacon's house. This annex had been fitted with shelves and counters, and had evidently been intended for business. The Post Office proper was a small apartment, about seven or eight feet square, containing one window. It was divided from the rest of the store by a wooden partition, in the side of which was cut a square hole or window about five feet from the floor. In this little den the whole post office business of the town, and in fact of the county, was conducted. Every Tuesday the mails were brought by stages from all parts of the county, assorted in this little den and re-mailed to their several destinations. Here the boys of the village assembled on these Tuesday evenings to ask for letters for the family, expected or not, and it was an amusing joke to hold up to the little window some of the smaller boys to ask for letters that were not expected, and to hear the deacon's ever-courteous reply, "Not any at present." Few of us carried money enough to pay for letters if there were any, for postage on distant letters was from ten to twenty-five cents, which was never prepaid.

Deacon Wilson's family, in 1820 and afterwards, consisted of two daughters, tall and elegant young ladies, who helped their father in later years in the duties of his office. His two sons had gone to seek and find their fortunes in the far West—as far as Cincinnati. It was mainly through the unremitting efforts of Deacon Wilson that the first Baptist Church was established here, the church where Elder Going faithfully preached on a salary of

four hundred dollars a year. It was an imposing spectacle to see the deacon going to church between his two daughters, each taller than himself. On these occasions he was dressed in a brown coat of ample dimensions, with large silver buttons, a cocked hat, light small-clothes, gray stockings, and shoes with silver buckles. He and his two daughters formed a group of much dignity and grace. After retiring from the office in 1833, Mr. Wilson and his family removed to Cincinnati.

The third postmaster was Jubal Harrington, who succeeded James Wilson in 1833, and continued in the office till 1839. Mr. Harrington was of a genial, convivial temperament, and doubtless his social functions somewhat interfered with the duties of his office. Happily for the public, his brother and clerk, Oliver Harrington, was fully equal to the requirements of the office, and performed the duties in a manner satisfactory to the government and the public. Oliver Harrington was a man of sterling character, and was one of the most zealous and efficient pioneers in the "Free-Soil" cyclone which swept through the country in 1848.

Maturin L. Fisher succeeded Mr. Harrington in 1839 and held the office until 1849. Mr. Fisher was a lawyer, but his chief characteristic was a thorough knowledge of history, especially that of England, even to the geography of the city of London, with whose streets he was as well acquainted as he was with those of the city of Worcester. He married a sister of that sturdy citizen and life-long Democrat, John B. Pratt, and moved to some then new city in the West, where he became conspicuous and useful in public affairs.

Edward W. Lincoln, the youngest son of Governor Lincoln, was the next postmaster from 1849 to 1854. He was a man of great shrewdness and rare delicacy of taste. In his management of the *National Ægis* he showed that he was no mere dreamer; and his conduct of the Post Office showed that unobtrusive sagacity which forms the corner-stone of success in any calling. But his real genius lay in another direction. He was a born landscape gardener, and not until he left the Post Office and was elected secretary of the Horticultural Society and chairman of

the Parks Commission, on the creation of that office, could he do himself justice. Neither of these carried any salary. In both, however, he worked with a zest, born of love for what he was doing. His great achievement was the creation of Elm Park. He took a piece of swamp and turned it into a pleasure-ground, which has been the delight of the city. In these grounds he could show at once his distinguishing common sense and capacity for grouping trees and shrubs, which entitle him to the name of artist. As long as the grounds are kept as he designed them, so long will his memory be kept green.

Emory Bannister, who succeeded Mr. Lincoln, was postmaster from 1854 till 1861. Mr. Bannister was a faithful and efficient officer, performing the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the people and the government. In after life, he was a member of the City Government, and rendered excellent service in reforming the methods of business at the City Hall. He was a modest and unassuming gentleman, always doing his work in a quiet way, but accomplishing more than many persons of more pretension.

John Milton Earle succeeded Mr. Bannister in 1861, and was postmaster till 1867. Mr. Earle was born in Leicester of old Quaker stock. Early in life he kept a store in Worcester in company with his brother-in-law, Anthony Chase. He afterwards became editor and proprietor of the *Worcester Spy*, which he conducted for many years. His paper was among the earliest to engage in the "Free-Soil" movement and always its faithful advocate.

Mr. Earle was badly bitten by the pear mania, which affected so many of our best citizens; he, among others, boasting of his 150 varieties, and during the pear season the most urgent calls of business had to be deferred while he tested a new variety.

The successor to Mr. Earle in 1867 was Gen. Josiah Pickett, a soldier of the war of the Rebellion, and his history is best written there, where he entered a soldier or subordinate officer, and came home a brigadier-general, promoted for gallant service in the field.

Gen. Pickett held the office till 1887, when he was replaced by James E. Estabrook, of whom it may be said the office suffered no detriment in his hands. Mr. Estabrook is a gentleman of scholarly attainments and high personal character. In the seclusion of his study he has withdrawn in a degree from society which his attainments have fitted him to adorn.

J. Evarts Greene came into office in 1891, and is still (1897) in office. It is no disparagement to any of his predecessors to say of Mr. Greene that he is the most faithful and efficient person that has ever filled that office; if any proof of this were wanting, it is found in the fact that in spite of the political changes of the last six years he has been left in office, without opposition and partly by the unsolicited efforts of his political opponents, and it is their wish, as well as that of all citizens of whatever political opinions, that he may long retain the office which he adorns.

Messrs. Stiles, E. Boyden, J. L. Estey, Nathaniel Paine and Hon. Stephen Salisbury gave interesting anecdotes.

Present Postmaster J. Evarts Greene spoke of the building but recently completed and of his business methods.

The following letter from ex-Postmaster Josiah Pickett was then read:

WORCESTER, March 2d, 1897.

F. L. HUTCHINS, ESQ.,

Pres't Society of Antiquity.

My dear Sir: Very much regretting my inability to attend the meeting of the Society this evening, I beg leave to submit a few words in a general way, perhaps of trifling interest, as a brief résumé of my experience as postmaster of Worcester. Assuming the duties of postmaster in October, 1866, I found five clerks doing the office work at very great inconvenience. The money order business and the free delivery service was then in its in-

fancy. There were four carriers then employed in the office, the penny-post system having been discontinued the year previous. The office was located in the Central Exchange building, in the room now occupied by the Mechanics Savings Bank, but not more than two-thirds the length of this present spacious and elegant banking-room. The building on Pearl street was approaching completion. The office was removed there in January, 1867, where soon after I was able to organize the working force to much better advantage. This office was regarded in those days as a model and one of the best of its class in New England, sufficient for an indefinite future. Soon, however, the business increased beyond all anticipations, and before many years more room was demanded. The rooms on the west side of the building were then occupied, and the postmaster furnished a room upstairs. Finally, after my departure, the entire floor was utilized, and I have often wondered how the immense business of the office in those days could be so efficiently transacted in such limited quarters. It is certainly a credit to the management and the employees of the office. I am pleased to see the young men who served under my administration more than twenty-five years ago still retaining their places, all of them, I believe, holding responsible positions as chief of the various divisions. Among them the worthy and able assistant postmaster, Mr. Hunt, Superintendent of Mails Putnam, Money Order Clerk French, Superintendent of City Delivery Maynard, Stamp Clerk Chase, Postmaster's Special Clerk Simmons — all my boys — faithful, trusty and efficient men as ever lived. Long may they continue to serve the Worcester public. My official term expired March 31st, 1887. The office business had increased more than fourfold. I was succeeded by my valued friend, Col. James E. Estabrook. The bill making an appropriation for a public building at Worcester had passed the Congress of 1887, and ten years ago this last February the supervising architect at Washington was corresponding with me in relation to a site for the proposed building. Without a single moment's hesitation, I suggested the Foster and Norwich street corner of the Rink property as, in my

judgment, an ideal place. The location was removed from the turmoil and noise of Main street. It was easily accessible from several directions, not far from the business centre, and best of all, the mails could be sent flying to the Union station in three minutes' time. I also mentioned the location corner Main and Park streets, which I consider should have been the extreme southern limit, and my opinion remains unchanged.

The new building, however, is elegant in appearance and appointments, and the city is to be congratulated upon having one of the finest public buildings in the state. Success to our capable and popular Postmaster Greene; may he live long officially to enjoy his palatial quarters in Franklin square. I reflect with pleasure upon my long experience of twenty years as postmaster of Worcester. Then I knew everybody; to-day, comparatively, I seem to live in a strange city, such are the changes in life and population.

Sincerely yours,

JOSIAH PICKETT.

308th Meeting.

Friday evening, March 12th.

Librarian made special mention of a list of Revolution soldiers from Princeton, Mass., published and presented by Francis E. Blake of Boston.

Judge Nathan B. Lewis of West Kingston, R. I., was introduced and read the following paper upon "The Last of the Narragansetts."

THE LAST OF THE NARRAGANSETTS.

By Nathan B. Lewis.

To all loyal sons of Rhode Island, everything pertaining to the Narragansett Indians will ever have a special fascination, and their history from the hour when Roger Williams first set his foot upon their soil and found them strong and prosperous to the day of their extinction, will be followed with a melancholy interest. Their history did I say? Nobody can write their history! The history of a people cannot be written from the outside; it must be written by its friends. What little we have of Indian history has been mostly written by the enemies of the race and often distorted by prejudice, bigotry and self-interest.

When the white man came to New England the Narragansetts were probably the most powerful as well as the most distinctly commercial tribe of Indians within its limits. They occupied the greater part of what is now the state of Rhode Island, although their real home, the heart of their country, was Washington county, ever since known as the "Narragansett Country." The name itself is claimed to have originated from a small island near Sugar Loaf hill in the "Great Salt Pond," now known as Point Judith pond. The name as originally pronounced seems to have been *Nahigansett*, or *Nehigansick*, or *Nehigonsick*, but in the hands or mouths of the English settlers soon took the more euphonious form of Narragansett. Hutchinson, who cannot be accused of partiality toward the Indians, places the strength of the Narragansetts at the time of the coming of the white man at 30,000, and credits them with being able to muster at least 5,000 fighting men. Roger Williams, whom they trusted as a friend, places their numbers at about the same figures. Many of the smaller tribes, like the Niantics, Nipmucs, Cowesets and Wampanoags, were tributary to them and still they were not regarded as a warlike race. On the contrary the Pequots, a fierce tribe occupying the territory west of them and between whom and the Narragansetts there seems to have been a constant feud, tantalized them with being a nation of women, probably from

the fact that they were more engaged in the cultivation of the soil, fishing and trading than in hunting and the chase, and were not inclined to leave these more certain and remunerative pursuits for those more uncertain in results, even though more exciting and more in accordance with our established notions of Indian character. That their habits of life and attention to sanitary matters must have been better than those of the neighboring tribes, we are compelled to believe from the fact that the small-pox and other fatal diseases which had then recently decimated the other eastern tribes had, to borrow an expression, "touched them not at all." As compared with the other Indians, the Narragansetts were a strong, brave and generous people. Even Hubbard says of them, "The Narragansetts were always more civil and courteous to the English than any of the other Indians." Godkin, at a later date (ch. 10, M. H. C. 1), after speaking of their not being easily converted to the Christian religion, describes them as an active, laborious and ingenious people, and speaks of their doing many hard labors for the English in building stone fences and other work. To quote again from Hutchinson, "They were the most curious coiners of the Wampumpeag, and supplied many of the other nations with pendants and bracelets and also with tobacco-pipes of stone, some blue and some white; they furnished the earthen vessels and pots for cookery. They were considered a commercial people, and not only began to trade with the English for goods for their own consumption, but soon learned to supply other distant nations at an advanced price and to receive beaver and other furs in exchange, upon which they made a profit also." There is much in the writings of Roger Williams in regard to the good character of the Narragansetts. He came to them helpless and unprotected, a fugitive from his own people, the rugged, resolute founders of your own great commonwealth, who sought to arrest him and send him back to England, a prisoner charged with heretical teachings. He escaped, as you all know, and made his home among these people. He had learned enough of the Algonquin language to enable him to converse

with them. When he asked to be allowed to buy lands of them, Canonicus refused to sell, but gave him all the lands he wanted. They protected him and trusted him. He was loyal to them and they respected him, listened to his counsels even when driven to madness and exasperated by insults and injuries from the white people. He was able on more than one occasion to be of material aid to the Governor and people of Massachusetts by persuading the Narragansett chiefs to observe their treaty obligations, when the surrounding tribes were breathing vengeance and slaughter against all white men.

Of the government of this tribe Williams says: "Their government is monarchical; yet at present the chiefest government in the country is divided between a young Sachem Miantonomah and an elder Sachem, Canonicus, of about four-score years old, this young man's uncle; and their agreement in the government is remarkable. The old Sachem will not be offended at what the young Sachem doeth; and the young Sachem will not do what he conceives will displease his uncle." Under these two chief Sachems were several subordinate ones, as the Nrrragansett embraced many small tribes, some of which I have already mentioned. Of these subordinate tribes, one of the most important and perhaps the most warlike was the Niantic tribe, in the extreme south and southwestern part of the Narragansett country. The Sachem of this tribe, Ninigret, next to Canonicus and Miantonomah, seems to have been the most important of their Sagamores. The residence of Canonicus and Miantonomah was near the present village of Wickford.

Such fragmentary history as we have of the Indians is not rich in legend and tradition, but one tradition of the Narragansetts in connection with the great Sachem Canonicus, who was an old man when Williams made their acquaintance, is perhaps worth repeating here. The elderly Indians among the Narragansetts reported when the English first settled among them that they had in former times a Sachem called Tashtussuck, incomparably greater than any in the whole land in power, dignity and wisdom; that he had only two children, a son and a daughter, and not

being able to match them according to their dignity, he joined them together in matrimony and they had four sons, of whom Canonicus, who was Sachem when the English came, was the eldest. From Williams we also learn that they located heaven, or "the happy hunting grounds," to the southwest, as the southwest wind is the warmest and pleasantest of the climate, most desired by the Indians, who, it must be remembered, were not so well protected from the rigors of our New England climate by all-wool clothing and glowing anthracite grates as ourselves, and to whom the variations of wind and weather meant much more than to us. They had a tradition that "to the southwest, which they called Sowainiu, the gods chiefly dwell, and thither the souls of all good men and women go." "They have it from their fathers that Kantantowit (their principal god) made one man and one woman of stone, which, disliking, he broke in pieces and made another man and woman of a tree, which were the fountains of all mankind." They did not readily accept the Christian religion, and missionaries met with little success among them. In later years when some missionaries sent a messenger to Ninigret requesting permission to preach among his people, he returned the caustic reply, "Make the English good first."

Most humiliating to us, the descendants of the early white settlers, is the conviction that these dusky children of the forest absorbed much more of vice than of virtue from our ancestors, who strove at once to conquer and to convert them in the name of the great Founder of Christianity. Aside from any particular religious belief, the moral condition of the Narragansetts must ever be a pleasing surprise to the students of history when considered in the light of their surroundings.

Williams, who spent much time among them and who was their trusted counselor and friend, says: "I could never discern that excess of scandalous sins amongst them which Europe aboundeth with." Again as late as August 5, 1654, he wrote, "I cannot yet learn that even it pleased the Lord to permit the Narragansetts to stain their hands with any English blood, neither in open hostilities nor in secret murders as both Pequots and Long

Islanders did, and Mohegans also in the Pequot war. It is true they are barbarians, but their greatest offenses against the English have been matters of money, or petty revenging themselves on some Indians, upon extreme provocations, but God kept them clear of our blood." Canonicus and Miantonomah were certainly remarkable representatives of their race. The surrounding tribes, particularly the Pequots and the Mohegans, were jealous of the power of the Narragansetts and ready to misrepresent them to the white settlers. "Doubtless the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies regarded them with considerable distrust, and believed that so strong an Indian nation in close proximity would ever be a menace to their settlements, and therefore listened the more readily to the representations of Uncas, the Mohegan chief." Miantonomah is described by a writer of the times as being of great stature, stern and cruel, causing all his nobility and attendants to tremble at his speech. He seems to have been a natural and skillful diplomat, and aside from his frequent conferences with Roger Williams and other founders of the Rhode Island colony, made occasional visits to the Governor and Council at Boston, carrying and receiving presents and making treaties. Miantonomah was in Boston July, 1631; August, 1632; October 21, 1636; September 1, 1637; November, 1640; September, 1642, and probably on a great many other occasions of which I have no account. He frequently sent messengers to Boston with presents, and soon after the murder of John Oldham by the Pequots at Block Island, and on some other occasions, sent among the presents the hands of Pequots which he had caused to be killed to revenge the English. Thus we read in Potter's "Early History of Narragansett" (February 21, 1636), "Meantinomy sent twenty-six men with forty fathoms of wampum and a Pequot's hand." At his visit in October, 1636, an important treaty was agreed upon, signed by Governor Winthrop and by Miantonomah, the latter signing by mark. I have not space here to quote the provisions of this treaty, but it seems that the Indians did not fully understand it and it was sent to Roger Williams to interpret. At this distance it seems rather difficult

to understand how our saintly ancestors could have regarded a treaty which they did not understand as binding upon the Indians.

Fragmentary, incomplete, obscured by time and the bias of writers as are the accounts we have of the relations of the Narragansetts with their white neighbors, still it is apparent that Canonicus and Miantonomah, from their visits to Boston and negotiations with the Massachusetts colony, and from their intimate acquaintance with Mr. Williams and their confidence in his candor, had become convinced that the European had come to stay; that behind him were powerful nations beyond the seas, and that the untutored red man could never dislodge nor exterminate a race with such learning, sagacity and resources at its command. The Narragansett Indians, up to the time of the death of Miantonomah, were models of neighborly decency when compared with the other New England tribes. Perhaps full credit for this has never been accorded to Mr. Williams, whose advice the Narragansett chiefs then so largely followed. When the chiefs of surrounding tribes besought Canonicus and Miantonomah to join in a general uprising against the English, they pleaded in vain. It is curious to note how both the Indians and English tried to turn the jealousies of the one and the fears of the other to account in furthering their own purposes. The whites encouraged the feuds between the Narragansetts and the other Indians, and they in turn, not being able to cope with the Narragansetts, tried to make the white people believe that the headquarters of the Narragansett chiefs were a hot-bed of conspiracy against the English. It was a critical time for the colonists and for the Indians. May 19, 1643, the confederation of the four colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven was formed. The reason assigned was their fear of a general Indian conspiracy and uprising against them. They refused, however, to admit the Rhode Island plantations to the confederacy. The affairs of this confederacy were transacted by a body styled "The Commissioners of the United Colonies." The animosity which had long existed between the Mohegans and Narragansetts this year (1643) broke out into open war. There had been an

attempt to assassinate Uncas, the Mohegan chief, and it was claimed that Miantonomah had encouraged it. A quarrel had also arisen between Uncas and one Seguasson, a Sachem on the Connecticut river and a relative of Miantonomah. Uncas made war upon Seguasson, and Miantonomah took his part with one thousand men. Without following the fortunes of this war it is sufficient to say that Miantonomah was taken captive and carried a prisoner by Uncas to Hartford. At Miantonomah's own request he was left in the custody of the English authorities, as he had good reason to suppose he would receive more honorable treatment than he would receive from his captor. While in confinement at Hartford he even gave information to Major Haines, a Connecticut magistrate, of a design of the Narragansetts to seize some of the commissioners and hold them as hostages for his safety. The Commissioners of the United Colonies met at Boston in September (1643), and, after taking counsel, as was the custom of the Puritan fathers on all important occasions, with the elders of the church, decided that Miantonomah should be put to death, and that Uncas should be his executioner. The reasons given by the commissioners are of the flimsiest character, and will not bear any sort of judicial test. The commissioners agreed to stand by Uncas in case the Narragansetts should seek revenge for Miantonomah's death. According to the decision Uncas carried Miantonomah to the spot where he had been taken captive, and there one of Uncas' men split his head open from behind, killing him at once. The Mohegans buried him at the place of execution, and erected a heap of stones on his grave. It is said that Uncas cut a large piece out of Miantonomah's shoulder and ate it in savage triumph. One writer says, "The savage soul of Uncas doubted whether he ought to take away the life of a great king who had fallen into his hands by misfortune, and to resolve the doubt he appealed to the Christian commissioners. They were less scrupulous, and ordered Uncas to carry Miantonomah out of their jurisdiction and slay him. They sent some persons to see execution done, who had the satisfaction to see the captive king murdered in cold blood. This was the end

of Miantonomah, the most potent Indian prince with whom the people of New England ever had any concern. This was the reward meted out to him for the faithfulness with which he had observed all his treaties with them, and for the valuable assistance he had previously rendered them in their war with the Pequots. The language of Governor Stephen Hopkins seems so appropriate a tribute to Miantonomah that I quote from him the following: "Surely a Rhode Island man may be permitted to mourn his unhappy fate and drop a tear on the ashes of Meantinomy, who, with his uncle, Canonicus, were the best friends and greatest benefactors the colony ever had; they kindly received, fed and protected the first settlers of it, when they were in distress and were strangers and exiles, and all mankind elsewhere their enemies; and by this kindness to them drew upon themselves the resentment of the neighboring colonies and hastened the untimely end of the young king."

After the death of Miantonomah, his brother, Pessicus, at that time about twenty years old, assumed the active leadership of the tribe. He sent presents to Massachusetts in October, 1643, and asked to be left alone to make war upon Uncas, and on the 16th of the next March sent another similar message and request, but his presents were refused and negative answers returned. He was told they would stand by Uncas if he should attack him. April 19, 1644, Pessicus and Canonicus made a formal submission to King Charles. This document was signed first by Pessicus as "Chief Sachem and successor of that late deceased Meantinomy," and then follows "the mark of that ancient Canonicus, protector of that late deceased Meantinomy during the time of his nonage;" to which is added "the mark of Mixon, son and heir of that above-said Canonicus."

The death of Miantonomah, their inability to revenge themselves for his murder, the submission of their chiefs to the whites, and rapidly increasing encroachments of their lands, demoralized the Narragansetts. They were torn by intestinal feuds and bickerings. Canonicus, the wise old counselor, died June 4th, 1647, and the prospects of the tribe were indeed gloomy. They saw

no bow of promise in their sky, and turned sulkily to face the future with hopeless forebodings. In the unsettled condition of the country and the disturbances which ensued upon the death of Miantonomah, the people of Rhode Island were the greatest sufferers, whereas before they had been on the most friendly terms with the Indians. They therefore requested to be taken into the confederacy of the united colonies. Their request was treated with contempt. But I must hasten lest you think that I should revise the title of my paper to read "The First of the Narragansetts." The temptation to linger with them in their strength and glory is great.

The state of affairs in the Narragansett country went from bad to worse. This was aggravated by a dispute between Rhode Island and Connecticut over the jurisdiction of the Narragansett country, then known as the "King's Province," Connecticut claiming jurisdiction to the Great Narragansett bay instead of to the Pawcatuck river and Little Narragansett bay, which was always claimed by Rhode Island, and was defined in a subsequent charter as the true boundary. The disputed territory comprised more than one-third of the land area of the state—so small with this "King's Province" included as to be the butt of every jester. The Indians became reckless of consequences, and were in a state of constant ferment, committing some depredations upon the white settlers, but much greater upon neighboring tribes, and there seems to have been no event of marked importance, though many matters of irritation, in the career of the Narragansetts until the "Great Swamp Fight" of December, 1675. Various causes led up to this encounter. The united colonies had never trusted the Narragansetts, but had professed to believe that beneath the decorous demeanor of their chiefs there lurked some hidden danger. Massasoit, the chief of the Wampanoags, whose headquarters were at Mt. Hope, near the site of the Rhode Island Soldiers' Home, had been succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, and he a few years later by his brother Philip. Philip is represented as an able and ambitious chief, who conceived the plan of uniting all the Indian tribes

against the white invaders. These tribes had been so long at enmity with each other that the task would seem impossible, but Philip, with a skill and adroitness which compel our admiration, succeeded in forming a close alliance of all the neighboring tribes. He had fixed upon the spring of 1676 for the commencement of hostilities. It is said the Narragansetts had promised to aid him with four thousand fighting braves. One of Philip's subjects, Sequasson, treacherously gave the English settlers information of the plan. Sequasson was seized and executed by Philip's order. Those who put him to death were seized, condemned and executed by the English. These events so exasperated the Wampanoags that they could no longer be restrained, and the war was precipitated before Philip was ready for it. Philip, when preparing for war, had sent all the women and children of his tribe to the Narragansetts, who welcomed and protected them. After Philip's defeat, many of his people had found refuge among the Narragansetts, and, although ordered by the whites to give them up, they in a great measure disregarded the order, so that the commissioners decided on vigorous measures. At a meeting of the commissioners of the united colonies held in Boston November 2, 1675, a manifesto was promulgated setting forth the offenses of the Narragansetts, and providing that one thousand more soldiers, in addition to what they already had, should be raised, armed and equipped to be ready at any time on an hour's notice. The Massachusetts General Court, previous to the expedition, enacted a set of "Laws and Ordinances of War," the first of which provided that no man should blaspheme the Trinity on penalty of having his tongue bored with a hot iron. The Massachusetts forces marched to Smith's house and there made their headquarters. This is a well-known place, just north of Wickford, and the "Babbitt House," now standing, is said to be on the identical ground and to comprise within its construction some of the original timber and bricks which formed a part of Smith's blockhouse.

Here the Massachusetts forces were joined by Governor Josiah

Winslow, who, by the action of the commissioners, was chief in command, while the second in command was a Connecticut officer, in recognition of the fact that Connecticut claimed the Narragansett country to be within its jurisdiction. Massachusetts sent seven hundred foot and two hundred horse, and among the names of the officers we find those of Major Appleton, Captains Mosley, Davenport, Gardner, Oliver and Johnston. Plymouth Colony sent two companies with Major William Bradford and Captain Gorham. Connecticut sent three hundred foot and one hundred horse commanded by Major Treat and Captains Siely, Gallup, Mason, Watts and Marshall. I do not design to follow the minor events of the campaign, but on Saturday, December 18th or 19th, 1675, the forces were all united and moved forward to find the stronghold of the Indians. The fort of the Indians, where the battle took place, was a piece of five or six acres of upland, surrounded by a swamp and to which there was but one principal entrance. The sides of the fort were surrounded by palisades stuck upright on a hedge of about a rod in thickness. About it, also, there were felled trees with the tops lying outward much as they are used in modern warfare. The Indians, it is said, usually entered on a long tree over a place of water, but the soldiers found one place besides this where there was an easy entrance along a tree, opposite to which there was a block-house to defend the passage. It was cold at the time; the accounts given mention snow, and speak of the severity of the season, so that it is probable that the swamp was frozen, rendering this retreat of the Indians more accessible than it would have been at other seasons of the year. The soldiers arrived near the fort about noon of Sunday. They saw some Indians about the swamp, and fired on them. The Indians returned the fire and then retreated into the fort, and the soldiers, following closely, discovered the entrance which otherwise would have been difficult for them to find. The Indians were just preparing for dinner. A fierce fight ensued in which everything inflammable was burned, many braves and some women and children perishing in the flames. The battle lasted the greater part of the afternoon, and while the colonists lost over

two hundred men, the Indian loss was much greater, and they were compelled to flee into a cedar swamp.

The English started on the return to Wickford the same afternoon, their departure from the captured fort being hastened, it is said, by a report that the Indians were gathering in great force in the swamp and were preparing to renew the attack. One account places the loss of the Indians at considerably over a thousand killed and dying of wounds. Other accounts place the number at about one-half that figure. This was the principal engagement of the campaign, although the whites continued to burn wigwams right and left.

Several hundred were burned in the Narragansett country, and the Indians shot and captured wherever found. Many of the captured ones were sold into slavery, some of whom were sent to the West Indies. The location of the Indian fort and battle-ground is within the limits of the present town of South Kingston, and about two miles from my own home, on land lately owned by John G. Clarke, Esq., deceased, and now owned by Mr. Clarke's widow and children. It is claimed that Mr. Clarke's father, perhaps fifty or sixty years ago, ploughed up, parched and partially burned corn on this ground. Large quantities of corn and other Indian stores were burned in this encounter. Dutch spoons have been found there, bullets in trees cut there for timber, and many other relics of this fight and the occupation of the place by the Indians.

This campaign was a crushing blow to the Narragansetts, who had even before that begun to decline in strength and prestige. A large part, probably much the larger part, fled to the north and took up their residence in the Nipmuc country and Wachusett, and there kept up a desultory sort of warfare for some time. These were the Indians who afterwards attacked Lancaster, burned the place and took many white captives. One writer says of the white women and children captured there, "And such was the goodness of God to those poor captive women and children that they found so much favor in the sight of their enemies that they offered no wrong to any of their persons, nor any un-

civil carriage to any of the females." This is a strange tale, that the Indians should be so merciful to the whites captured in war, when the Christian whites were selling the Indian captives into slavery, or shooting them down like wild beasts. It seems incredible, but we are forced to believe it to be true. Canonchet, the son of Miantonomah, who assumed the leadership of the Narragansetts that fled to the north, was captured by the English near the Blackstone river in the spring of 1676. He was offered freedom if he would submit himself and his tribe to the authority of the whites. He scornfully rejected the proposal, and when told that he had been condemned to die, said he liked it well; that should die before his heart was soft, or he had said anything unworthy of himself. His head was cut off and sent to Hartford, and the rest of his body burned. The remnant of the Narragansetts that had not left Rhode Island, joined Ninigret, the chief of the Niantics, both of which tribes have ever since been known as the Narragansetts. A portrait of Ninigret was painted at the time of a visit to Boston in 1647, which is said to be in the possession of some of the descendants of Governor Winthrop. An engraving from this may be found in Drake's "History of Boston," and in Dennison's "Westerly and its Witnesses." He remained neutral and inactive during the campaign which culminated in the "Great Swamp Fight," above referred to. He was not a real Narragansett, and was only collaterally related to the great Narragansett sachems. None of the brave blood of Canonicus, Miantonomah or Canonchet could have coursed the veins of a chief who could sit supinely neutral in his wigwam and hear the guns and see the smoke ascending from the burning fortress where the best and bravest of his nation were being slaughtered.

The Colony of Rhode Island had taken no part in the war, although conducted on Rhode Island soil, and the white settlers of this colony were, next to the Indians, the chief sufferers in a material way. Many of those inhabiting plantations on the main land were compelled to seek safety upon the island then known as Aquidneck. Ninigret (sometimes written Ninicraft), the chief of the Niantics above mentioned, seeing how affairs were

drifting, sent messengers to the general commanding the white faces, pretending to love the English and saying that his men had buried the whites slain in the fort. Ninigret died soon after this war, but not until about one-half his subjects had emigrated in a body to Brotherstown, N. Y. From him were descended the succeeding Indian sachems. He left a son, Ninigret, and three daughters. On Ninigret's death, the eldest daughter succeeded him, and the records of the time contain a somewhat detailed account of her inauguration. On her death the son, Ninigret, her half brother, succeeded her. He died about 1722. He left a will dated 1717 and two sons, Charles Augustus and George. The Indians before that had begun to give their children English names, a practice which increased, until to-day there are few distinctly Indian names among the descendants of the Narragansetts. The elder son, Charles Augustus, was crowned Sachem, and when he died left an infant son, Charles, who was acknowledged by a portion of the tribe, but the greater part adhered to George, his uncle, as being of pure, royal blood. The dispute was encouraged by their white neighbors, who wished to obtain influence over the tribe and to purchase their lands, and ended only by the death of young Charles. George was formally acknowledged as sachem in 1735. He left three children, Thomas, George and Esther. Thomas (commonly called "King Tom") was born in 1736, and succeeded as Sachem in July, 1746. He was sent by his people to England, where he spent some time, and was moderately educated. He was drunken and dissolute. During his rule much of the Indian land was sold, and another large portion of the tribe emigrated to the state of New York, and joined the other Indian tribes there. Even his wife and only son left him and went West. When he came home from England, he brought with him the plan of a house, and soon after, the Sachem house was built in which Tom passed the remainder of his days. This house is still standing, though many years ago it passed out of the hands of the tribe. King Tom died in the latter part of 1769 or early part of 1770, and his sister, Esther, who had married Thomas Sachem, succeeded him. She was crowned in 1770 on a rock about

twelve rods north of the King Tom mansion. There is quite an interesting account of the ceremony preserved, but which is too long for my purpose. She lived but a few years and left an only son, George Ninigret, who was crowned after the death of his mother. He ruled only about two years, and was killed by a falling tree. He was the last of the Ninigrets and the last Sachem of the Narragansetts.

Ever after the "Great Swamp Fight" the whites were making constant encroachments upon the Indian lands, partly by sharp bargains and partly by what in the slang of these degenerate days we call *bluff*. The General Assembly attempted in some measure to regulate the land question at various times. At a session in October, 1708, a committee consisting of Weston Clarke, John Mumford of Newport, Philip Tillinghast of Providence, Joseph Burden of Portsmouth, Richard Greene of Warwick and Captain John Eldred of Kingston to agree with Ninigret "what may be a sufficient competence of land for him and his people to live upon," and to view the state of the Narragansett country. This commission reported an agreement, and Ninigret executed a deed quitclaiming title to all the vacant lands excepting a certain tract described in the deed. The excepted tract covered a large part of the present town of Charlestown and the northeasterly portion of the town of Westerly, and embraced an area of sixty-four square miles.

A census of Rhode Island, taken in 1730 by order of the King of England, shows almost as many negroes as Indians in the Narragansett country. African slavery flourished to a greater extent in the Narragansett country than anywhere else in Rhode Island (during its existence), excepting possibly the city of Newport, and on its abolition many of the negroes joined the Indians, as being more congenial to their nature and state of civilization than the whites. All the "ne'er-do-wells" of that part of the Narragansett country drifted to and hung on the borders of this miniature Indian reservation. Only demoralization and deterioration could result from such conditions and such surroundings, and the Narragansetts rapidly fell in the scale of morals and of manhood.

The meaner and smaller vices of both the negroes and whites assailed this broken remnant of a great people like the microbes of epidemic disease. That class of men to be found in every community, too indisposed to labor to follow any useful employment, with so large a proportion of self-conceit as to imagine themselves smart enough to get a living without toil, here found a fertile field for their cupidity in bartering with the Indians firewater, cheap inventions and old horses for furs, lumber from the Indian cedar swamp, and sometimes for lands when the consent of the chief could be obtained. Thus the lands of the Indians began to diminish, until the Legislature was compelled to interpose its strong hand to save a home and a foothold for the weak and simple descendants of Canonicus and Ninigret. The Indians, accustomed to roam over large tracts of country, did not readily give up the practice. Predatory bands of them on hunting and fishing excursions were a source of apprehension to the white settlers, especially when they traveled about in the night, as they often did, and hence as early as 1704 we find an act of the General Assembly prohibiting Indians and negroes from being abroad after nine o'clock at night. From this time forward the tribe was a fruitful source of solicitude and annoyance to the people of Rhode Island. Complaints were frequently made by the Indians of depredations by the whites upon their lands, which were always found only too true. They came to the General Assembly often for leave to sell, or with petitions to ratify the sale of some part of their domains. After the death of George Ninigret, as above detailed, the tribe was governed by an annually elected President and Council of four members. This arrangement was probably made in imitation of their white neighbors. Ever after 1707 the tribe and its reservation lands were really under the jurisdiction of the state, and the chiefs and councils would only act in important matters with the consent of the authorities of the state. Their internal government, however, was all their own. They claimed to be connected with the state by treaty, receiving from the state certain privileges and protection in consideration of lands granted under their old sovereignty. Their annual election

day was the last Tuesday in March, and the conditions of voting in their elections were prescribed at their request by the General Assembly by act of February 7, 1792: every male person of the age of twenty-one years whose mother was an Indian woman belonging to the tribe, or whose father was an Indian man, excepting all, however, whose mothers were negro women. I can see no valid reason for this exception. Negros were not allowed to vote in state and town elections, but why the children of negro women should not have been allowed to vote in tribal matters when the tribe had become at least one-half African, is past my comprehension. If the father were a negro and the mother Indian the son could vote, but if the father were an Indian and the mother negro the son could not vote. The son could vote if either the father or mother were white, provided the other parent were Indian. They continued to elect a president and council annually upon this basis of qualification until the tribe was abolished by act of the General Assembly. There were so many petty complaints and disputes brought annually to the Legislature that to relieve that body in a measure from the annoyance of inquiring into the detail of these controversies, an Indian commissioner to watch over their interests was appointed in 1840, and annually thereafter. His services were paid by the state, and he made an annual report to the Legislature. A school was established and maintained at the expense of the state, but the teachers were never able to maintain much discipline among the pupils. The attendance of the pupils was very irregular, and if the teacher reprimanded or punished a pupil he was pretty sure to stay away for some days, and often for the remainder of the term. Little benefit was derived from the school.

Some of the more thrifty acquired title to the land in severalty, either from their white neighbors or from the tribe. The tribal lands were under the control of the Indian Council after the death of the last Sachem. They leased privileges to the tribe, but not to outsiders. The tribute required was not very heavy, and the money acquired from leasing lands and privileges of cutting timber was devoted to paying the expenses of their tribal

government and supporting the old and helpless. They were not citizens of the state. The Council also assumed the right, as the chiefs had done before them, to grant titles to land in severalty to any member of the tribe, and their authority so far as I can learn was never questioned. Their mode of making the grant was to go upon the land with the grantee and after the land had been measured, bounded and marked, the Council then cut a small rod and placed it upon the bare head of the grantee, and while he was upon the land under the rod they administered to him a solemn obligation of perpetual allegiance to the tribal authority. It may easily be believed that this method did not originate with the Indians themselves, but was devised for them by some white man who had knowledge of the *livery* of *seizin* of feudal times. Their property was exempt from attachment or seizure on any civil process. They were not liable to arrest for debt, while their impecunious white neighbors were often obliged to languish in Little Rest Jail for want of sufficient wampum with which to satisfy their creditors. In fact during most of their tribal existence, they were protected by statute law against suits in any form for the collection of debts.

Many of them built small houses, and it was not an uncommon thing for a family of fifteen to live in a house with only two or three rooms. They cultivated the soil to some extent in small patches here and there. Some of the more enterprising went on whaling voyages. Most of those who learned any mechanical trade became stone masons, and found employment in the granite quarries, or in building chimneys, laying the foundations of houses and erecting stone buildings. Whether or not they took to some form of stone work from a natural affinity between the flinty rocks and their own nature, is a question I leave for the philosophic among you to determine. That they did so is a fact, and many of the more substantial buildings in the Narragansett country were largely fashioned by their hands.

As before remarked, the Christian religion was not readily accepted by the Narragansetts, and there is nothing to show that it ever gained much standing among them until about 1750. A

church was established this year, and in 1764 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sent a Mr. Bennett as a teacher to the Indians and supplied him with books. He met with some encouragement and success. King Tom, the following year, asked the society to establish a free school among his subjects, closing his appeal with pious commendation of the work of Mr. Bennett. Rev. Frederick Dennison, in his "Westerly and its Witnesses," somewhat fancifully, as I think, says: "Thus had the light from above touched his vision. The door of access for Mr. Bennett and the school had been prepared long before by the labors of Roger Williams and others." Whatever sentimental notions it might be pleasing to us to entertain, one cold fact remains, that the Christian religion never gained any footing among them until there had been a large infusion of white and negro blood and the pure bred Indians were in a minority. That Roger Williams had a salutary influence with the great sachems of his day, and they and many of the people of the tribe regarded him with sentiments of respect and friendliness, is very true, but whatever of good he had done them was swept away as with a whirlwind generations before in the war of 1675 and 1676. King Tom, who is credited with extending the first invitation to Christian teachers, easily ranks as the most indolent and dissolute ruler in all their history, and if "the light from above had touched his vision," it had touched it to little purpose. He wasted his substance in dissipation, and left so many debts that a large portion of the tribal lands were sold to pay them.

The Indian was stoical, not easily swayed by sentiment, little inclined to change. The negro, on the other hand, was imaginative, emotional, and musically inclined. As soon as this tribe became more African than Indian, there was a corresponding change in their religious predilections. A substantial stone church was built on the Indian lands at a considerably later date, the exact time of the erection of which I have not been able to learn. Their religious meetings have always been marked by noisy demonstrativeness and great emotional excitement, in strong contrast to the Indian character. Whatever may have been the

early religious teachings among them, they are now almost universally Second Adventists, and all have full faith in the second appearing of the bodily presence of the Son of God among them in the near future. The August meeting of the Indians, which probably commenced at the time of the dedication of this stone edifice, has been for many years a most notable event in their calendar. It is held annually on the second Sunday in August. In former times it is claimed that at least 2,000 people with Indian blood in their veins attended these yearly meetings. In addition to those on the reservation, they came from Connecticut, Long Island and other places. Only a small portion could get into the building, and the grounds and grove about it resembled the side-shows of a county fair. Stands for refreshments, shooting galleries and other devices for amusement or profit were in abundance, and the shouts of "Good hot chowder, ten cents a plate!" "Sell it to anybody!" "Pies! Huckleberry pies!" "Hop beer!" "Blackstone cigars!" "Peanuts, ten cents a bag!" mingled with and jarred upon the cadences of the hymns of praise that floated out through the open windows of the church. On these occasions old acquaintances were renewed; everybody's health was inquired after. The ungodly swapped horses, sometimes fought dogs and game chickens; half intoxicated athletes indulged in free fights; and the scenes enacted, in variety and baseness, far exceeded anything in the grotesque orgies of the original savages. When the August meeting was at the high tide of its history, many of those who came from a distance pitched their tents near by; some lodged in the church and staid on the ground for several days. On the Monday following the Sunday meeting, they all marched to the beach at Ninigret pond for their annual bath, which partook of a semi-religious character and may have originated from going there from the church to baptize converts. Sporting men and other whites, prompted by curiosity, attended these meetings on Sunday, but only a few of the white trash remained over night. The interest in these meetings has greatly subsided since the General Assembly passed an act, perhaps twenty years ago, to

prevent the erection of stands and booths within a mile of the church. Still to the resident Indians and colored people, the August meeting is the most important event in the year.

The condition of the Indians themselves and their relations to the state were so unsatisfactory that the Rhode Island House of Representatives appointed a committee in 1879 to inquire into the condition of the tribe, having in view the abolition thereof and the conferring upon the members the rights of citizenship. This committee held several meetings, at which the Indians and interested whites were present in large numbers, and the views and arguments presented to the committee were reported in full by a stenographer. From a reading of the voluminous report we find that perhaps nine-tenths of the members of the tribe were opposed to its abolition. Many of the whites, even the members of the Town Council of Charlestown, seconded their objections principally on the ground, as I remember it, that it would throw a large number of paupers and indigent people upon the town for support. But the sentiment of the people of the state at large was in favor of removing this festering excrescence from the body politic. Another commission, consisting of Dwight R. Adams of Warwick, George Carmichael of Charlestown, and William P. Sheffield, Jr., of Newport, was appointed under an act of the General Assembly passed at the January session, A. D. 1880, entitled "An act to abolish the tribal authority and tribal relations of the Narragansett Indians." This commission had a large amount of work to do. It had the Indian lands surveyed and platted. There were several delicate and difficult legal questions to be determined. The state was to pay the tribe for the land and afterwards to sell it in parcels at auction to the highest bidder. The commissioners were to determine who were and who were not members of the tribe and in what way the bounty of the state should be distributed, whether to heads of families or per capita. In addition to the Indians on the reservation (who, by the way, were at this time mostly negroes and mulattoes), there came from Wakefield, from Newport, from Providence, from Narragansett Pier in Rhode Island, from Nor-

wich, from Stonington and from Mudville in Connecticut, and from places of lesser importance, people of dusky hue claiming to be members of the tribe and distributees of the assets at the disposal of the commissioners. One modest fellow, rejoicing in the name of Francis Cooper, came from Norwich, Connecticut, and claimed the whole, as being a descendant and the only lawful heir of Thomas Ninigret. He was assisted by eminent legal talent from that city, and urged his claim in sober earnestness. The tribe also claimed a strip of land on the seashore five rods in width, extending from the southwest corner of the state along the ocean and bay to Providence, a distance of over sixty miles, as having been reserved for fishing purposes by all the great sachems. This claim the commissioners did not consider valid. Its allowance would have compelled the state to go into insolvency. After many long and tedious hearings and after submitting some of the legal questions raised to the Attorney General of the state for an opinion, the commissioners were able to make a final report to the General Assembly at its January session, A. D. 1883, three years after their appointment. This report was approved, their proceedings confirmed and the Narragansett tribe extinguished forever. It was a sorry remnant of a once great and powerful nation which the commissioners found bearing the name of Narragansett. The purchase money of the state was distributed per capita to 318 persons. Among them or among the unsuccessful claimants, there was not a single Indian of the full blood. There are, however, many among them who retain the physical characteristics of the race in a high degree.

Since the abolition of the tribal relations, the children are obliged to attend school regularly, and although it is scarce fourteen years since the change was completed, there is a visible improvement in the condition of these dusky people. Some of the youths have attended our College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the power in the mechanical department to-day is furnished by a steam engine designed and built by one of these dusky pupils, a grandson of old Gideon Ammons.

There is no portion of New England, I suppose, which has so

large a proportion of colored population as the southern half of the Narragansett country. Among the points of interest in connection with Indian history, I will briefly note the King Tom mansion, Fort Neck, Fort Wilkie, and perhaps a dozen other old Indian forts of lesser importance in varying states of preservation; the "Crowning Rock," where Queen Esther was crowned, and the "Crying Rocks." There is a tradition that to these rocks, on the new and old of each moon, all deformed children were brought, and, by some Indian deputed for that purpose, deprived of life by having their brains dashed out against the rocks. They were called the Crying Rocks, because the mothers came here stealthily and alone in the darkness of the night to moan and wail out their expressions of bereavement. During the past winter, I met old Gideon Ammons, who is now said to be nearly a hundred years old, who was for many years President of the Indian Council, and whose once stalwart figure is sadly bent; I asked him about the "Crying Rocks. His account of them was substantially as above given, though much more verbose and quaint. Speaking of the "Crying Rocks," he said, all children born in the tribe in early years that were "in any way disinformed," were taken there and killed in the manner above stated. Another place of interest is the royal burying ground, located in Charlestown, about a mile north of Cross' Mills, on a ridge of land somewhat elevated above the surrounding ground, known as Burying Hill. The spot is about 125 yards in circumference, and commands a remarkable view of the adjacent country and the sea. Royal graves were kept separate and distinct from others, being in a mound about 3 feet high, 100 feet long and 30 feet wide. Here are buried many of the chiefs of the tribe, some of the graves being very ancient. In the summer of 1878, the state, after receiving a deed of half an acre of the above described plateau, caused it to be enclosed by an iron fence five feet high. The state also erected a tablet of Vermont marble there, with the following inscription thereon: "This tablet is erected and this spot of ground enclosed by the state of Rhode Island, to mark the place which Indian tradition identifies as the

Royal burying-ground of the Narragansett tribe, and in recognition of the kindness and hospitality of this once powerful nation to the founders of this state." The fact that the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to do this work had their own names chiseled upon the tablet, called forth the criticism that the commissioners had put their own names upon the monument in large letters and the names of the Indian sachems in small letters. There is a less ancient burying ground near Fort Neck, where sleep the degenerate Ninigrets. There are many less important Indian burying-grounds scattered about the Narragansett country, one of which is near the village of Shannock, a corruption of the Indian name, Chemungcanuc. Here, it is alleged, a great battle was fought between the Narragansetts and Pequots, and that over 1,000 bodies were buried on the field where they fell. Another notable burying-place is what is known as the "Great Grave," near Wickford, where thirty-four white soldiers, who were killed in the "Great Swamp Fight," were buried in one grave. On this spot, near Smith's blockhouse, an apple-tree once stood called the "Grave Tree," which was blown down in the famous September gale of 1815. The Narragansett country, also known as the South country, is richer in Indian legend than any other part of the state. Its hills, valleys, rivers and ponds abound in Indian names and Indian tales. The stories as well as the names are doubtless much modified by time and the ideas of the white man. But I have already detained you too long, and the only excuse I can offer is my intense interest in all that pertains to the Narragansett country.

In this Narragansett country, the same genial climate which favored the red man still prevails. The same benignant sun shines there upon bay and upon forest and field. Its waters still yield the same delicious food that built up the stalwart frames of the Indian sagamores, as many Massachusetts men who annually go down our bay to the "Rhode Island clambake" can testify. The same welcome southwest wind which the Indian loved so well, still kisses the growing maize and the blossoming flowers, and dallies as of yore for one last lingering

caress in the "Indian summer" time. Though we have abundant reason to believe that in our productive farms, in our busy mills, in our methodical schools and in our happy homes, we are utilizing its great natural advantages to a higher degree than the Indian, and that its varied resources are made to contribute to the development of a worthier, more progressive race of men, we may be pardoned if sometimes we almost feel like trespassers, and pause in our busy labors to offer a modicum of respect to the memory of the lordly savages who, before us, were the rightful owners of the soil.

309th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, April 6th.

Present: Messrs. Davidson, Dayton, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, G. L. Estey, Everett, Hutchins, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, H. G. Otis, Roe, Stiles, E. Tucker, and eleven visitors. Winslow Sever Lincoln was elected to active membership.

Special mention was made of hand-made wrought nails taken from the dome of the State House, presented by Senator Roe.

A banner painted in 1842 and presented by the ladies of the Washingtonian Society to the then Temperance Engine Company, No. 5, being the gift of Gerry Valentine of Hammonton, N. J., was exhibited, together with a pay-roll of the company.

The following letter, giving some historical account of the origin of the Washingtonian Society by Rev. Albert Tyler of Oxford, was read:

THE BANNER.

By Rev. Albert Tyler.

Somewhere in the early winter of 1840 began one of the most extended and widely spread temperance reformations this country has ever known. Five drinking men in a grog-shop in Baltimore came to the conclusion that they were in the wrong way, and resolved to change their course and lives so far as drinking was concerned for something better, and so they pledged one another to abstain from their besetting indulgence in intoxicants, save their money, and begin anew under temperance auspices to make for themselves places in the world, happy homes for themselves and their families, and become respectable citizens of the community in which they moved.

They wrote a brief pledge of total abstinence, formed themselves into a "tee-total" society, as it was called, and gave themselves the name of "The Washington Total Abstinence Society." They met in a carpenter's shop at first, rapidly gained in numbers from their associates of the saloons, and very soon made a grand showing of membership in their new movement. The times seem to have been ready for the work, and this beginning by drinkers themselves seemed to be the spark which set the world on fire.

Two of the first formers of this society became prominent as speakers, developing a rare eloquence, which in homely terms and in common sense appeal stirred the sympathy and comradeship of saloon habituals everywhere. These men were Hawkins and Wright, who in the spring of 1841 were invited to New England. Their coming was a triumph all along the route through the cities and large towns on their journey. Everywhere crowds welcomed them, listened to them, and formed Washingtonian societies.

They came to Worcester on their way to Boston, addressed crowded houses in the old Central Church, and stirred up a movement here, the results of which are visible even to this day. Of course a Washingtonian Temperance Society was formed, the date of its organization being May 1, 1841. Its membership,

like that of the Baltimore society, was mostly made up of the class who had been hard drinkers. Its meetings were held at first in the south division of the upper Town Hall, where the time was passed in telling each other, as the respectables of the other side said, "how mean they had been and the mean things they had done." As "confession is good for the soul," the meetings prospered and the room became inadequate for their accommodation.

That year the town enlarged the Town Hall to its present proportions (the old City Hall), which doubled its former dimensions, dividing the lower floor into two halls, the larger of which was just half the area of the building. This hall became the home of the society for an indefinite time; its meetings were crowded weekly to overflowing, and became the resort of the great body of our citizens, old and young, who came out regularly to enjoy such entertainment, in the form of speech and song, as was provided. It was here John B. Gough made his first speech, and began his remarkable career. The writer of this was there, and listened to that first effort of this afterward celebrated orator.

Now all this is preliminary to the history of the banner before us, and necessary to the understanding of how it came to be.

Of course you must know that temperance was in the air — its influence permeated everywhere, and its power was felt in every department of official and social life. It had worked its way into the Fire Department of the town, where refreshments of an intoxicating character had been common after fire service and at business meetings. There were converts to the new order of things among the firemen, and these did not relish the conviviality which the majority continued. The natural result was that a new company was organized, the nucleus of which was of old firemen who had taken the pledge, and the Washingtonian Engine Company became a fact in the temperance reformation in the town of Worcester.

We have no data when the first meetings were held, and the memory of the only living representative of the company we

know of, fails to recall the circumstances. By the merest chance, some fugitive memoranda of the late H. W. Miller, Esq., chief engineer at the time, in the possession of this Society, furnish us with a copy of the constitution and by-laws, the first list of the members, and the names of the officers under date of March, 1843, which would indicate that to be the year of its formation as well as its official recognition as a part of the Fire Department of the town.

We judge this to be so, because we find some fifteen names of its prominent members in the lists of the other companies of the year before, found among the same papers. A vote of the engineers, on a slip of paper, and without date, gives the status of the company for the first year.

"Moved that the list of men before us, George W. Wheeler and thirty-nine others, be approbated as members of the Fire Department, subjecting themselves to the same rules and regulations of other members of the Fire Department, providing that they will run their own risk of obtaining remuneration for their services from the town."

An old and out-of-date engine, of the "tub" kind, built in the town by H. W. Miller & Co., when the department was first formed, was given them, and with it they did what they could of fire service, until they were able to buy one for themselves.

The first officers were Thomas Kettell, foreman; Moses J. Graves, 2d foreman; Geo. W. Wheeler, foreman of hose and clerk; William A. Howland, Enoch Earle, Joseph H. D. Blake, Gerry Valentine and Josiah W. Wheeler, standing committee; of these all but Valentine are deceased. Wheeler became city treasurer, and served some twenty years, and Blake became the Honorable J. H. D. Blake of the Governor's Council.

Within the Washingtonian Society there was formed a Ladies' Sewing and Social Circle, which was noted for its appreciative works, and among them was the procuring and presentation of this banner to the company. It was painted by Francis Wood, an artist of celebrity in his day, who was connected with his brother, Deacon Lansford Wood, in the furniture business, in the

granite block corner of Main and Central streets, which the Putnam & Sprague Co. now occupies. He painted signs, and made block drawings for wood engraving among his other avocations. The picture on the banner is a fancy sketch, and represents nothing in location or event in the town.

The presentation was made at a meeting of the Washingtonian Society in the lower Town Hall. The company marched in their new uniform of red shirts, white pants and broad hats, a specimen of the last of which, and the one worn by the foreman on the occasion, accompanies the banner. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. D. J. Rawson, President of the Ladies' Society, and was replied to by Mr. Blake, who afterwards became honorable, as before stated. This was in 1844, and Gerry Valentine was foreman, who is, at the age of eighty-six, the only survivor of the company, and the custodian and donor of these relics. He resides at Hammonton, N. J., one of the model temperance settlements begun some forty years ago, where all the real estate is held under an anti-liqun tenure, which has preserved the town from the saloon influence all these years. He went there early in its history and has been one of its prominent and influential citizens ever since.

We find in the communication to the engineers, giving the list of members for approval in the spring of 1844, a paragraph stating the company had made a contract with Hunneman for a new engine, to be delivered the last of June or first of July. Valentine and Wheeler were the committee who went to Roxbury to make the purchase. The machine cost $800. The first year of service the company did not get any pay from the town; the second year they were paid five dollars per man, and this money and the pay of succeeding years were devoted to paying for the engine.

When the engine came, the company, with Fisk's Band, and escorted by No. 4, received it at the depot, and made a fine display in the march through the streets to the engine house, opposite the Centre Church. They had a supper, with No. 4 as guests. The engineers were invited, but none of them put in an appearance.

It is to be understood there was a good deal of jealousy and some little friction in the Fire Department at the time, from which the engineers were not exempt; and this because of the temperance stand of the Washington company, all the members of which were pledged men.

The company was the favorite of the great Washingtonian Society, which had moved into the upper Town Hall, that covered the whole floor of the building above, and which every Monday evening was crowded with the *élite* of the town. It was usually a guest at its social gatherings, such as fairs and levees, and did escort duty in the parade at its Fourth of July celebrations. Besides it was not made up of just the kind of material which comprised the working forces of the other companies. The difference may be stated tersely—they were "tee-totalers," and the others were drinkers, or sympathizers with the drinking habits of the times; in other respects the department was perhaps a model one among the towns of the Commonwealth.

A little incident may illustrate this feeling. At the fire on the corner of Main and Mechanic streets, which occurred in the early history of the company, Nos. 3 and 4 were stationed in the rear on different sides of some low buildings, but out of sight of each other. No. 3 thought the company at work on the other side was No. 5, and so it occasionally threw its stream over with the laudable purpose of wetting down the "cold water boys," and No. 4, thinking their wetting came from the inexperienced handling of the hose of No. 5, returned the compliment, and a little more so, with the same laudable purpose; and so Nos. 3 and 4 gave each other a drenching in a sort of "Kilkenny cat fight," as the *Cataract* described it, while the Washington boys were hard at work on Main street endeavoring to put out the fire.

While Henry W. Miller was chief engineer, the jealousy amounted to nothing, for Wheeler, the clerk of the company, was Miller's bookkeeper, and their confidental relations kept peace in the departments.

No. 6 had always been regarded as the favorite machine and company of the town. Their engine was one to be proud of in

those days. It was the newest addition to the number of the old machines, had the modern improvements, was handsomely painted in scarlet and gold, was a suction machine, and had a flaring motto of "Always ready." The new Washington, No. 5, was a dangerous rival, was just as handsome, just as efficient, and had just as appropriate a motto, but it was in aristocratic Latin, "*Nunquam non paratus*"—"Never unprepared."

And so for two years longer, until 1846, the jealousy and rivalry continued until there was a change of chief engineer. In the meantime the engine had been paid for by the company from its money for service. To oust the temperance company from the department, was always believed to have been a well-laid plan of the rum forces in it. While the engine belonged to the company the thing could not very well be done, and so the engineers recommended that the town purchase the engine. The boys fell into the trap, sold to the town, and when the spring organization of 1846 took place, they found another company organized and in possession of their machine, and they left out in the cold.

Of course they retained their personalities, and on disbanding this banner was left in the keeping of Gerry Valentine, its foreman. For fifty years he has faithfully preserved it from destruction, and now, in his old age, burdened with his eighty-six years of an industrious and useful life, he resigns the keeping of this ancient memento of his faithful service in the Fire Department of the old town of Worcester, and of his faithful work in the great temperance reformation of the half century ago, to The Worcester Society of Antiquity, that the children of this generation and their children's children who shall behold it may find in it an inspiration to as faithful a service in every good cause that may claim their attention as he and his companions of old No. 5 rendered for the town and humanity in the long ago.

Oxford, Mass., April, 1897.

WORCESTER, May 3, 1843.

The undernamed individuals are desirous of becoming members of the Worcester Fire Department the ensuing year, and request your approbation and desire to be attached to the engine located at Lincoln square.

GEO. W. WHEELER.	MAYNARD B. CLAPP.	AARON STONE, Jr.
GERRY VALENTINE.	LORING FLETCHER.	CHAS. WASHBURN.
WM. A. HOWLAND.	JOHN W. HUNT.	THOMAS KETTELL.
NATH. W. QUINT.	WM. B. BRIGHAM.	JOSEPH H. BLAKE.
JARET T. FIELD.	T. WILEY, Jr.	CHAS. C. COLBURN.
ABIEL W. WOOD.	E. W. WILEY.	WHITMAN T. LEWIS.
BENJ. KIRBY.	ALFRED H. HOOD.	DAVID D. KEYES.
JOSIAH W. WHEELER.	JOHN BLAISDELL.	GEORGE J. NASH.
JONAS J. CHENEY.	JONATHAN B. WHITTEMORE.	GEORGE SUTTON.
EDWARD A. PUFFER.	JOHN B. WHITTEMORE.	BENJ. THAYER, Jr.
PAUL OTIS, Jr.	DANIEL TAINTER.	DANIEL SMITH.
CHAS. E. STAPLES.	MOSES J. GRAVES.	ENOCH EARLE.
WHIPPLE BIGELOW.	JAMES GOULD.	
JOSEPH L. HUNT.	FRANKLIN COBURN.	

OFFICERS.

Foreman, THOMAS KETTELL.
2d do. ———————
Foreman Hose, GEO. W. WHEELER.
Clerk, GEO. W. WHEELER.

WORCESTER, May, 1844.

Gentlemen:

Annexed please find a list of the Officers and Members of the Washington Engine Company, No. 5.

They have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing the duty of Firemen the ensuing year.

They request your approbation as Members of the Fire Department, and wish to be attached to the Engine House in Goddard's Row known as No. 5's.

They have engaged of the Messrs. Hunnemans one of their best machines, to be delivered here the last of June or first of July.

Yours resp'y,

GEO. W. WHEELER, Clerk No. 5.

To the Board of Engineers.

OFFICERS.

1st Foreman, GERRY VALENTINE.
2d do. OLIVER WHITE.
Foreman Hose, GEO. W. WHEELER.
Clerk, GEO. W. WHEELER.

MEMBERS.

1 GEO. W. WHEELER, L. H.
2 GERRY VALENTINE.
3 WM. A. HOWLAND.
4 THOMAS KETTELL.
5 MOSES J. GRAVES.
6 JOSIAH W. WHEELER, L. H.
7 JONAS S. CHENEY.
8 EDWARD A. PUFFER.
9 PAUL OTIS, Jr.
10 WM. B. BRIGHAM.
11 ALFRED H. HOOD.
12 JOHN BLAISDELL, L. H.
13 JOSEPH H. D. BLAKE.
14 CHAS. C. COLEMAN.
15 CHAS. WASHBURN.
16 ENOCH EARLE.
17 ELON G. NILES.
18 OLIVER WHITE.
19 DANIEL BAILEY.
20 WHIPPLE BIGELOW.
21 FREEMAN K. SIBLEY.
22 APPLETON GREENWOOD.
23 MAYNARD B. CLAPP.
24 JAMES S. REED.
25 WM. W. SMITH.
26 JOHN C. SPRING.
27 WM. C. CULVER.
28 ERASTUS KNOWLTON.
29 WM. CURBY.
30 EDWIN STONE.
31 ALDEN H. SEARS.
32 LAFAYETTE CULVER.
33 AARON B. JACKSON.
34 GIDEON DENNIS.
35 HORATIO Q. BLAKE.
36 GEO. DENNIS.
37 DANIEL C. DENNIS.
38 BENJ. F. OTIS.
39 FRANCIS C. COBURN.
40 EDWARD H. PARKER.

The following paper was then read:

RECOLLECTIONS OF MECHANIC STREET, FROM 1830 TO 1840.

By Major F. G. Stiles.

On Mechanic street, in the house known at that time as the residence of Captain Thomas B. Eaton, and afterwards occupied many years by Major Samuel Graves as a boarding-house, I was born. My father moved to the opposite side of the street when I was two years old, and continued living in the same house over twenty years. So all my boyhood and school days were passed on Mechanic street.

This paper is entirely from memory, and the persons and buildings that I describe come back distinctly to my mind as I write. And like "Rip Van Winkle" of old, I feel that I had fallen asleep at night, awakening in the morning to find that sixty years had come and gone, and all the changes in the street to the present time had been made during my sleep.

So the title of my paper is, "Mechanic Street as I Remember it, Sixty Years Ago." We will start on our journey at its junction with Main street, taking the north side down to Bridge street, where it ended at that time, and returning on the south side to the point of departure.

The first building was on the corner of Mechanic and Main streets, fronting on Main. It was built of wood, and the residence of the widow of Daniel Denny. There was a large garden in the rear, where a small barn marked the boundary of the estate. Mrs. Denny lived here many years with her two daughters, Charlotte and Elizabeth, until they removed to Pearl street, when the building was used for business purposes. Scott's block now occupies the site. Next joining the barn was a large open shed, where lumber, hoop-poles, etc., were stored. The next building was of wood, one and a half stories high, the residence and work-shop of Capt. Simeon Duncan. He was a cooper by trade, and an industrious man. Although he could not walk

without assistance, he was constantly at work, sitting on his cooper's bench, shaving staves for the barrels, tubs, etc., that he made to order. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and his name was on the muster roll of Captain Benjamin Flagg's company when the alarm cry of "To arms! to arms!" on April 19th, 1775, was sounded. The boys in the neighborhood used to go to see him at his work and hand him the staves and hoop-poles. And while he shaved and chopped them into form, he would tell them of his adventures, as a soldier in the Continental army, during the Revolutionary war, and in the one of 1812, in which he also served. He was at Detroit Aug. 16, 1812, when General Hull surrendered to the British under General Brock, who had 700 regulars and 600 Indians under his command. General Hull had a larger force and the advantage of position, with plenty of the munitions of war, and Duncan said his troops were amazed and disgusted at the surrender. Hull was tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot, but reprieved on account of his previous good record.

I have seen a printed address, that was delivered before the Major General, Brigadier Generals, field and staff officers, and officers of the line, of the 7th Division of the militia of Massachusetts, Oct. 21, 1807, in the Unitarian Church on Summer street, by the late Gov. Levi Lincoln, extolling to the highest degree the qualities of General Hull as a citizen, a soldier and a disciplinarian, and holding him up as a pattern for all the volunteer militia to imitate.

Captain Duncan had a large family of children. One daughter married Nathaniel Eaton, grandfather of J. Stewart Brown, of which mention was made in the Front street paper. He died on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1836, aged eighty years.

The next building was a two-storied wooden one, and occupied by H. N. Tower as a carpenter's shop; afterwards by Tower & Raymond. Stockwell's block and Bliss building, on the corner of Norwich street, now mark the spot. Mr. Raymond was the father of Major E. T. Raymond, our late popular City Marshal, and now clerk of the District Court. Messrs. Tower

and Raymond were among the principal builders of the town, and built nearly all the buildings for the Boston & Worcester Railroad Corporation in their time, which road made its first public entry into Worcester July 4, 1835. I was present when the first engine came through on July 3d; also on the 4th, when the first train arrived with passengers through from Boston direct. The name of the engine was "Meteor," and the engineer was a Mr. Ellis.

The next building stood nearly on the site of the new telephone building. It was of wood, two stories in height. The upper story was occupied by Benjamin Goddard and his son, Benjamin, Jr. The sign read: Benjamin Goddard, Chaise Manufacturer. The chaise was a very fashionable vehicle in those days. The bodies were usually painted with bright chrome yellow, the wheels and gearing with a variety of colors, as the owner might select, but mostly with Chinese vermilion.

The lower story was used as a carpenter's shop by Mr. J. Wentworth; afterwards by Aaron Graves, who was a wheelwright. His son, Walter Graves, was for many years connected with J. H. Clarke & Co.'s dry-goods store.

The building next in line was of wood and much larger than the preceding ones, square, two stories in height. It was occupied by Theophilus B. Weston for a sign, carriage and ornamental paint shop. Mr. Weston was a man of more than ordinary ability in his line of work. He was a great mimic, and could imitate any person exactly in speech or motion. He could also imitate the birds of the air or the beasts of the field to perfection. He was also a wit, and with Jo T. Turner supplied the town with fun. He painted a sign for Henry D. Scott, a fashionable hair-dresser. He was a long time in doing it, and Mr. Scott made frequent visits to the shop to find out when he could have it put up. Mr. Weston finally told him it was all ready to put up, but that he was so busy he did not know when he could do it. Mr. Turner happened to come in just at that moment and suggested that he could help put the sign up in the evening, which was satisfactory to Mr. Scott. The next morning there it appeared over the door

of Mr. Scott's shop bottom side up. As Mr. Scott could not read it was several days before he found it out. Then someone told him the sign would read better if it was reversed. Mr. Scott went in high dudgeon to Mr. Weston about it. Said he wanted "dat" sign turned over. He didn't want to be obliged to stand on his head to read "dat" sign. Mr. Weston manifested great surprise, but said it was put up in the night to accommodate him and possibly they had made the mistake; that he would see Mr. Turner, and if it really was wrong side up they would turn it over. As Mr. Weston depended upon Mr. Turner to help him, it was three weeks before the job was completed.

I remember the sign very well. It was a handsome one, about twelve feet long, white ground with vermilion letters and blue shading; very showy. It was in this building that the beautiful "tablets," now in the First Unitarian Church, were lettered and finished. A hole was cut through the floors of both stories large enough to let the tablets through. A pulley was fixed to them so that they could be raised or lowered as was necessary in the lettering of them. They were a long time in the shop before completion. Many stories are told in relation to them. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, who ordered the work done, was very particular that they should be of the best "mahogany," without checks or knots. Mr. Weston assured the doctor there should be no knots or imperfections in them, so when they were finished Dr. Bancroft was called into the shop to see them. And when he was not satisfied with the reading of the commandments upon them, Mr. Weston expressed great surprise, as he, Dr. Bancroft, had expressly ordered that there should be no knots in them, and so he had left them all out. The doctor left the shop disgusted with the painter and his work, much to the amusement of Mr. Weston, who had left the spaces for the "nots," and afterwards painted them in. They hang to-day in the old church on Court Hill just as Mr. Weston finished them more than sixty years ago. George Lovell and Charles Murdock were apprentices to Mr. Weston at this time, and both worked upon the "tablets." Mr. Murdock shortly afterwards went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he established him-

self in business. His sister, Charlotte, married John Downes, a designer and engraver on wood. He was appointed on the United States Coast Survey, and afterwards resided in Washington, D. C. Mr. Downes was brother-in-law to George L. Brown, the famous artist.

Mr. Weston removed his business about 1836 to a building on Foster street, which stood on the spot where the Worcester Bank block now stands. He left Worcester about July 1st, 1840, rather suddenly, without leaving his future address. Shortly afterwards all his effects, which he left in the building, were thrown out of the windows into Foster street. It was afterwards learned that he went to Cincinnati, to which place his family followed him. He became a partner in business with his old apprentice, Mr. Murdock. Mr. Weston was drowned in the Ohio river. Some years ago George Lovell removed to Greeley, Colorado, where he died. His remains were brought to Worcester and buried in Rural cemetery December 11th, 1896, aged eighty-four years, since this paper was written.

A small cottage house of wood and occupied by Mr. Winslow Dalrymple came next. He had a shock of numb-palsy, of which he died.

Afterwards Mr. Simeon Gleason lived there until he built a house on the corner of Portland and Myrtle streets, one of the first built on Portland street. He had one son, Edwin, and one daughter, Emeline; both are living.

Mr. Gleason kept a West India goods and grocery store on Front street, of which mention was made in the Front street paper.

In front of this cottage stood the only elm tree on the street. It was very large, of the drooping variety, and embowered the house completely in its shadow. The Rink grounds cover the sites of the three last buildings. Then came a large dwelling-house, and very old; it was two stories high; I don't remember that it was ever painted, but remember it as a brown or weather-beaten house. It was owned and occupied by Capt. Thomas B. Eaton, who was undertaker for the town and sexton of the

Old South Church. He had at this time two sons, Edwin, an accountant and clerk in the dry goods business; Henry, a partner with the late Dea. Benjamin Butman in the grocery trade, and had a store in Brinley Hall block. He had three daughters; Emily, who married Mr. Charles A. Upton, a dry goods merchant of Worcester; Elizabeth married Henry Phelps, who afterwards had a crockery store in the old Central Exchange; and Charlotte, who taught in the public schools many years. He also had two sons by a second marriage, Thomas B. and Fiske Eaton. A produce market is now on the site of this house. Almost joining this was a carriage and hearse house, used by Mr. Eaton. His son Henry and I used to toll the bell for funerals. We would go to the belfry of the Old South Church and watch until the procession started from the house of the deceased, and then toll the bell at regular intervals until it reached the grave-yard. Major Samuel Graves afterwards occupied this house as a boarding-house. He was a very heavy man, and was afflicted with rheumatism, never walking without two crutches. In pleasant weather some one would carry out a chair to a shady spot, where he would go and sit day after day, chatting pleasantly with nearly everybody that chanced to pass. One bright day he sat opposite his house, watching the workmen who were shingling the roof. The staging broke, and one of the men, Nahum Gates by name, slid down to the eaves and dropped to the ground, breaking his leg. Major Graves, who had not taken a step for years without his crutches, jumped up, went across the street, picked up Mr. Gates in his arms, carried him into the house and returned to his seat and his crutches, which he never relinquished afterwards.

Then came a large double dwelling-house, painted white, with four large cherry trees in front of it. The west part was occupied by Mr. Benjamin B. Otis, who was a dealer in boots and shoes. He had two sons, John C. and Frank; also two daughters, one the widow of the late Hon. Phinehas Ball. Mr. William Blackburn occupied the east side of the house. He was a hatter and had a store on Main street (in the building formerly used by

Dea. Wilson as a post office for more than twenty years), where he sold hats and fur robes. A wooden building set back nearly in the rear of this, in which Dexter Earle, who was a hat-maker, lived. He had one son, George.

The next was a cottage, one story and a half, white in color, and on a line with the street. It was the residence of Mr. Theophilus B. Weston, who has been previously mentioned. He had two daughters. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died. The Farmer's Hotel stood on the site of this building.

The next building, almost joining the last, was a long three-tenement one, built of wood, two stories in height, and painted white. It was shaded by a large poplar tree, which stood in front of it. In the west end lived Mr. Warren Lazell, who taught a boys' school in the Thomas street school-house for many years. He was a splendid teacher and a valuable man to the town. He removed to Brooklyn, New York, where he died. He had one son, Lewis T., who was an apothecary and had a store on Main street; also one daughter, Sophia by name, I think. Mr. Amherst Eaton occupied the middle tenement. He had one son, William, who was a carriage-maker, and two daughters, Betsey, who married William Packard, and Mary. All this family have passed away. The east tenement was occupied by Mrs. Corey, a widow. She was a tailoress, and made boys' clothing. She had two sons, Charles, who followed the sea, and George, who learned the trade of making hats of the late J. H. Knight, who had a factory and store in the old Central Exchange on Main street. Of the Corey family all are dead. A trucking stable now occupies the site, also covering the Theophilus B. Weston estate.

The next house was of wood, one story high, and the residence of William Coes. He had three sons: William, who was a custom boot and shoe maker; Simeon, who was a butcher, and Charles, who was a clerk for E. H. & G. Bowen. In the rear of this cottage Mr. Eaton had a shop where he made coffins. A double brick house now stands upon the spot. Then came an open field for about two hundred feet, in the centre of which was a

gateway, known as the "Old Red Gate." Union street now takes its place. In winter this was the coasting place for the boys and girls of the neighborhood.

On the east side of the vacant lot was a large two-story house in front, with the roof sloping down to about six feet of the ground in the rear. It was of wood and painted yellow. It was called the Geer house. Mr. Asa Geer lived in the lower part. He had one son and five daughters. George was a dealer in gentlemen's furnishings, and had a store on Main street. Lucy married William Coes, a boot and shoe maker. Betsey married Charles Nudd, who died, and afterwards Mr. Brown, a trunk-maker; Sarah married Alonzo M. Driscoll, an engineer; Hannah married Luke Jones, a carriage-maker; and one died young. In the upper part of this house lived Henry Stiles. He had two sons and two daughters: Levi L., who went to California, where he died; Emory W. is a shoe-maker and now lives in Grafton, Mass. Abigail married Lieut. Brown P. Stowell, who was taken prisoner at Galveston, Texas, Jan. 1, 1863, by "Magruder," and held a prisoner of war for eighteen months; both are now dead. Lucy M. is living in Worcester at the present time. On the west side of this vacant lot stands the David Flagg house. On the east side, including the Geer house, now stands Litch's block.

The next was a long one-story dwelling-house of wood, with the roof projecting two feet or more over the front. In it were several families; Mr. Joseph Haynes lived in the west part. He had one son, Joseph, who went from Worcester, I think, out West. He had one daughter, who married Mr. David Flagg. Mr. Haynes was one of the pioneers in the Methodist society, and was one of the committee on building the first Methodist church, on the corner of Union and Exchange streets. William D. Seaver occupied the middle tenement. He was a day laborer; I don't remember that he had any children. In the next and last tenement lived Collins Reed, who was a hostler by profession, as he called himself. He afterwards carried on the trucking business. Then came a large barn in a state of decay. It was

never occupied during my day, but gradually tumbled down and was carted away. There was next this barn a pathway or roadway opposite Spring street, which led directly north to a slaughter-house, about ten rods away, owned by Captain Luther Bennett; afterwards used by Prentiss and Bartlett, butchers.

The next building set partly under the rise of land joining the burying-ground. A part of it was two stories in height, and sometime had been painted red. In one part of it lived Hepsy Heminway and her daughter, Hannah, who excelled in the making of wedding cake, which occupation they both followed to the end of their lives. They both lived to a very great age. Ebenezer, Hepsy's son, also lived here. He had two sons, Alexander, who was a locomotive engineer, and Ebenezer, who had several callings. He was a sergeant in the 54th colored regiment in the war of the Rebellion. Edmond Connor, a somewhat noted character of the town, at one time lived in the lower part of this house. There was quite a tract of land on the west side, which he planted with potatoes. When he harvested the yield, there being no cellar to his tenement, he dug a hole in the ground, in which he placed the potatoes, covering them with straw and earth, and opening the pit as occasion required during the winter. He had two sons, Alexander and Jason, who were both drummers and played the bass and kettle drums at military parades. He also had one daughter, Rebecca. All are dead except Alexander, who now lives on Winter hill, the last of the family, 1897. Mr. Connor was a butcher, and was employed by the townspeople to butcher their hogs. One afternoon he butchered four for Mr. Wm. R. Wesson at Washington square; they were hung up in the shed to cool over night. The next morning he went to cut them up; with knife in hand he had split one of them in half, when he fell to the ground and instantly expired.

All of these sites, from the Geer house to the burying-ground, are now filled with old buildings moved there from various places, and used for the storage and sale of old junk, harnesses, second-hand clothing, and dwelling-places of our foreign people.

Then came the old burying-ground, which extended to Bridge

street. The burying-ground was enclosed by a loose stone wall, in many places entirely down. The old gate had rotted away, and was no protection to the grounds. Cattle grazed there at pleasure. A well-worn pathway was made by people constantly crossing from Isaiah Thomas' tomb on the north side to Mechanic street. The wall was rebuilt and a new gate put in about the time of the building of the long bridge in 1834 over the Blackstone canal and Bridge street, by the Boston & Worcester Railroad Company.

I remember going with Mr. Theophilus B. Weston to Isaiah Thomas' tomb, from which place he made a drawing of the State Lunatic Hospital, which was afterwards engraved and used in the printed reports of that institution. I drew a picture of the hospital at the same time, and when I had finished the drawing Mr. Weston looked at it, and said he would like to show it to Mrs. Weston, which he did. Mrs. Weston returned the picture to me the next day and complimented the work, of which I felt very proud at the time. There were no buildings beyond the burying-ground at this time, 1833. Mechanic street ended then at Bridge street. In time the bodies were removed by descendants and friends to other grounds. The large warehouse of Geo. F. Blake, Jr., & Co., now occupies much of the land of the old burying-ground.

The first building on the opposite or south side of the street and fronting the west end of the grave-yard, was a one-story cottage, painted white, and occupied by Mr. Seth Clapp, who was a shoe-maker. He had one son, Warren. I don't remember what became of them. They moved away from Worcester, I think.

There were two houses in the rear of this one, between Mechanic and Front streets. John Parker lived in one of them, and a colored family in the other, whose names I have lost.

The next building, west of Spring street, was of wood, yellow in color, and the residence of Mr. Oliver Eager. He was a tanner by trade and also a carpenter. He had one daughter, Mary, who taught in one of the public schools. She afterwards married and went West.

The next was a two-story dwelling-house of brick, owned and occupied by Elder Luther Goddard, a noted watch-maker and "divine." Joining this, was another brick house similar to the last, built by Richard Mills, and fronted on Church street. It was owned and occupied by Dea. Daniel Goddard (son of Elder Goddard), who was also a watch-maker and jeweler, and had a store on Main street, for many years, in different places. His sons were Luther D. and Charles A. The daughters were Caroline, who married the Rev. Amory Gale; Sarah M., who married Charles Ballard, an insurance agent, and Lucy, who married Richard Fiske, a jeweler. None of these daughters are living.

On the opposite side of Church street was the estate of Abijah Bigelow, extending west about 200 feet, to a one-story wooden house originally painted red. In it lived George Edwards, a maker of ladies' shoes. His work-shop was in this house. He had two sons, George and Thomas, and five daughters; Sarah, the oldest daughter, married William Rand, who was a brick mason; Frances married a Mr. Rice of Westboro, Mass.; he was a shoe-maker. Dolly married Amaziah Mitchell, a stage driver; and Martha and Mary, named perhaps for the original Martha and Mary.

The next building west was a large two-story one, white in color. In it lived three families. Wales Paine occupied the east lower part. He married Nancy, a daughter of Captain Simeon Duncan. He was a member of the Worcester Light Infantry under Captain John W. Lincoln in the War of 1812-14. He had there sons: Wales, who was a tailor by trade; Robert, a machinist, and Charles, who learned the tailoring business of W. and A. Brown. He also had two daughters: Mary, who married Owen Brigham, a noted machinist, and Ellen, who married Dr. Perkins, a dentist of Springfield, Mass.

John Homer occupied the west side. He was a mason and builder. He had only one son, Virgil Milton Homer, who was a painter of railroad cars, and one daughter, Mary Catharine. There are none of this family living.

The upper part of this house was occupied by Charles Stiles.

He was nearly blind from a "burn" received in childhood. He had no trade. He had three sons: Frederick G., who was a carriage and ornamental painter; John W., who was a machinist, and Charles A., also a carriage and sign painter. The two latter are dead. Also three daughters, Charlotte and Caroline, both of whom died young; Lydia Foster, who married Wallace W. Taft and moved West; she now lives with her children at Blue Grass, Beaver county, Oklahoma territory. Mr. Taft died several years ago. This building was afterwards moved to the rear, where it still remains.

The next building was of wood, a cottage, owned and occupied by Mrs. Carter Coleman, a widow. She had one son, Charles C. Coleman, who was a watch-maker and jeweler. He had a store on Main street. She also had one daughter, Matilda, who married Wm. Kirby, who was a carpenter. The next building was the old blacksmith shop, where horses and oxen were shod and a general blacksmithing business carried on by Samuel Boyden, who was a splendid workmen, and much respected by every one who knew him.

Then came the rear part of Rejoice Newton's garden for a distance of about one hundred feet or more, to a large square two-story house of wood, painted yellow, in which lived Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Captain Sewell Hamilton. She had two sons: Edward, who was a musician of note; he was a chorister of the Central Church choir, and also was clerk in the Worcester County Institution for Savings; he married a daughter of Dea. John Coe; George was a partner with E. F. Dixey in the grocery business at the old store of Stiles & Butman, on Main street, opposite Elm street. He married the daughter of Osgood Bradley. Some years afterward he removed to Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Hamilton also had two daughters: Elizabeth H. married William Coe, who was a druggist, and had a store corner of Main and Elm streets; Mrs. Coe died Dec. 3, 1896, aged eighty-two years, since this paper was written; Martha H. married Hiram Gould, landlord and proprietor of the Worcester House, now called the Lincoln House. The Hamilton house was afterwards

occupied by Horatio N. Tower. He had one son, Charles. Mr. Tower was a carpenter and builder, and had a shop on the opposite side of the street (noticed on our way down).

Then came a large barn; joining this was a large shed, used for housing stage-coaches. Joining this shed was another large barn. In these barns were kept the horses owned and used in the staging business by Burt & Billings. It was a common sight to see fifty horses standing in the shadow of these barns of a summer afternoon, drying off after coming in from the different routes. Crompton's block now marks the site of these buildings.

Next in line came a two-story dwelling house of wood, painted yellow, and the residence of Mr. John Bemis, a stage driver and afterwards a stage line proprietor. He had two sons, John W., who followed the sea, and Elias T. Bemis, who will be remembered by many as a printer for more than forty years. He married Ellen Bundy, who survives him. He also had one daughter, Susan, who married Charles Sibley, a brick mason. This building joined in the rear the United States Hotel, kept by James Worthington, and fronting on Main street. This hotel was the headquarters for the politicians of all parties, where they met to discuss national and local affairs, and where the messages of the president of the United States were publicly read; usually in the parlor by John Kendall, who was an agent for the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was a splendid reader.

The next and last building stood on the corner of Mechanic and Main streets. It was of wood, painted white, and about 15 by 20 feet square, and used by Burt & Billings as a stage office, in charge of James Parker, who was afterwards, for many years, conductor on the Springfield & Worcester railroad. Every day as many as fifty stage coaches, mail and baggage wagons left this office. After the Boston & Worcester railroad was finished, many of the stage routes were discontinued, and the bustle and rush of the stage business were of the past. The Wasps' Nest or Walker building now marks the spot.

We have now reached Main street, and our tour of Mechanic

street is ended. Nearly all the buildings I have described have been removed or torn down, and the sites used for business blocks and other purposes. The Paine house, Deacon and Elder Goddard houses, Oliver Eager and Seth Clapp's are the only ones that remain. The old residents have mostly all passed away, and but few of their descendants are now left to tell the story of the quaint old street. All those doing business on Mechanic street at this time were men of marked ability, and have left behind them many specimens of their handiwork; but they are rapidly disappearing before the march of enterprise and the ever increasing tide of population, which now outnumbers by more than ninety per cent. that of their day. The social and friendly relations existing then have been outgrown. In those days the boys always used to stop, take off their hats and make a respectful bow to older persons whom they met on the street, a custom entirely out of date at the present time. Now, everything has changed, and in many cases one neighbor does not know who his next door neighbor is, and doesn't seem to care. So I will close my paper here and let the person who may write about Mechanic street sixty years hence, tell the story of 1896.

On motion of Hon. A. S. Roe, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Stiles for his paper.

Announcement was made of a meeting in Salisbury Hall on Saturday, April 17th, celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of Caleb Wall's connection with journalism.

310th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, May 4th.

Present: Messrs. Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hutchins, Harlow, Hubbard, E. P. King, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Norcross, J. C. Otis, H. G. Otis, J. P. K. Otis, Paine, G. M.

Rice, Staples, Salisbury, E. E. Thompson, E. Tucker, and two visitors.

Homer P. Lewis, Stephen Sawyer and F. Mitchell Morrison were elected to active membership.

A rebate of two dollars was, on motion of Hon. E. B. Crane, authorized for all women joining the Society during the year.

The time and place for the Annual Field Day were left to the Executive Committee.

311th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, May 18th.

Present: Messrs. Bartlett, Davidson, Everett, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hutchins, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, J. C. Otis, H. G. Otis, George M. Rice, Staples, C. M. Thayer, Samuel Hathaway.

Committee upon Marking Historic Sites reported upon marking place where the Declaration of Independence was first publicly read in New England, and on motion of M. A. Maynard, the committee were authorized to petition the City Government to take steps towards this end.

On motion of H. G. Otis, the committee were instructed to confer with Mr. M. D. Gilman with regard to marking the place of Aaron Bancroft's residences.

The meeting then adjourned to Salisbury Hall to listen to the last of a course of historical lectures by William J. Mann.

312th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, June 1st.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Davidson, Dickinson, Eaton, Mrs. Ely, Gould, Hutchins, Hubbard, Legg, George Maynard, J. C. Otis, H. G. Otis, G. M. Rice, Staples, and six visitors.

The objective point for Field Day having been fixed at Acton, Mr. Reuben L. Reed of that town gave a very interesting and instructive talk upon the early history of Acton, and of the first fight at Concord bridge.

A map of the town was exhibited and explained.

313th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, July 6th.

Present: Messrs. J. C. Crane, E. B. Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, Dayton, Gould, Hutchins, Jackson, George Maynard, H. G. Otis, George M. Rice, Staples, Wheeler, and three visitors.

Special mention was made by Librarian of milestone, which formerly stood at corner Main and Austin streets, donated to this Society by the heirs of the Moore estate.

C. C. McCloud and W. F. Cole were elected to active membership.

C. F. Darling and wife presented a set of Acton photographs taken by them upon the Field Day. On motion of H. G. Otis, the Society thanked the donors of said pictures.

Mr. John C. Crane, for the Committee upon Membership-Biography, read the following memorial of George Fisher Daniels:

GEORGE FISHER DANIELS,

The Oxford historian and corresponding member of this Society, died at Putnam, Conn., April 12th last.

He was born in Walpole, Mass., Aug. 9th, 1820, and was a son of Seth, supposed descendant of Robert Daniels of Watertown. Early in the present century, Seth Daniels removed with his family to Oxford, and we find that in 1822 he purchased land there of Jeremiah Moffit. In 1836 Seth, father of our subject, began the manufacture of shoes at Oxford, which continued for the brief space of one year. The financial cloud of 1837 having lifted, we find him again at work in the same line in 1839. In 1844 his son, George F., became a partner, which connection continued several years.

In 1856 Geo. F. Daniels was Town Clerk at Oxford. Our subject early became identified with religious affairs. In 1871 he was on the committee to build a parsonage for the Congregational Church in his adopted town, and in 1883 became one of its deacons.

In 1871 he is found a member of a committee to draft by-laws for the Public Library of that town, an institution in which his interest was ever maintained.

Among the list of honored names who have represented Oxford in the General Court of Massachusetts, we find that of George F. Daniels, he having served acceptably two terms. He was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace and a Notary Public, and did much business pertaining to those positions. He was a singer of no small attainment, and for a quarter of a century made good use of his talent for the benefit of others. He was an antiquarian of the best school, and delighted in rescuing for posterity the things that exhibited by-gone manners and customs. His efforts in this line have found fruitage in Memorial Hall at

Oxford. With him Indian life, manners and customs were a favorite study. One of the finest collections of Indian and mound-builders' relics in New England was in his possession, and at the historical exhibition of this Society in 1889, his rare treasures in this line surpassed all others. But his greatest monument is his literary work done for all time. He made a study of the Nipmuc and his country, and it is to be regretted that he did not find time to place in enduring form more of the knowledge he possessed. In 1880 he put forth his work entitled, "Huguenots in the Nipmuc Country," with an introduction by Oliver Wendell Holmes. This publication met with much favor.

In 1884 was issued by George L. Davis of North Andover, Mass., as publisher, a genealogy of Samuel and Joseph Davis. This is a work of over 600 pages, and the editorial supervision of it was done by Mr. Daniels. It is a family history, whose value increases as the years go by.

At a meeting of this Society held the evening of Feb. 2, 1886, Mr. Daniels gave an interesting sketch of the life of General Ebenezer Learned, the substance of which later appeared in his History of Oxford.

His other work was followed in 1892 by his History of Oxford. Among the many town histories published, this stands second to none in its careful preparation, and its value will increase from year to year. To him who has occasion to use it, it has and will prove a help for all time. Much other literary work was done by him in the course of his long and useful life.

Of artistic taste, he found time to put on canvas many scenes of rural life in New England, which show talent of no mean order. He was a lover of nature, and his rambles among the fields and woods gave him many opportunities for such work. For many years it was his custom to participate in the field day excursions of the Society, and his presence added interest to the gatherings. His knowledge of historical places visited was eagerly sought and cheerfully given for the benefit of others.

It was the writer's fortune to know quite well the subject of

this brief memoir, and he wishes to place on record his testimony to his sterling worth. Affable and kind in all his dealings with men, he leaves a memory which will long endure. In 1845 he was married to Ann E., daughter of Daniel Whritner of New York. She dying in 1863 he married, second, Ellen M., daughter of Dr. Charles M. Fay of Charlton. By his first marriage he had two children, Mary B. and Frederick J.

His life is ended here, but his "books are yours, within whose silent chamber, treasure lies preserved from age to age—more precious far than that accumulated store of gold and orient gems, which for a day of need the Sultans hide deep in ancestral tombs. —These hoards of truth you can unlock at will."

As evidence of the esteem in which he was held by us, I offer the following resolutions:

Be it resolved by The Worcester Society of Antiquity, That in the death of George F. Daniels this Society has lost a valued member and co-worker, one who ever had its objects and purposes in mind.

Resolved, That, while bowing in submission to the divine will, we cannot fail to feel the loss of one whose work has done much to honor this organization. A fellow laborer of no mean talent has gone out from our ranks, we trust to a glorious reward.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our testimony to his worth as a man, a citizen and a scholar.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of this Society.

The report of the Field Day, prepared by Mr. George Maynard, was then read by him:—

FIELD DAY AT ACTON.

The Worcester Society of Antiquity may well congratulate itself on the unqualified success of its Annual Field Day this year, which, in everything save point of numbers of the participants, was unexcelled by any of our long series of similar occasions.

At the several meetings immediately preceding it, the matter had been discussed, and it was decided to accept the kindly invitation of the Acton people, tendered us through one of our members, Rev. Geo. F. Clark of West Acton, to visit that old historic town, which is certainly one of the most interesting in the state, both as regards natural scenery and memorials of the past, while the cordial hospitality of its people impressed their guests very favorably.

Acton is an old town; for, though its incorporation under its present name dates only from 1735, yet for a hundred years or more previously its territory had been settled by enterprising men of those times, some of whose names are familiar in our colonial history. Among them was Captain Thomas Wheeler, who, in King Philip's war, fought the Indians at Brookfield, and subsequently died of his wounds received in that fatal engagement. Major Simon Willard also had two farms of 1,000 acres each in this tract of land, then known as "Concord Village."

As Acton was the eldest daughter of Concord, so her history has since been indelibly linked with that of the mother town; and in the memorable conflict of the old North Bridge, and the subsequent disastrous retreat of the British on April 19th, 1775, the sons of Acton took a prominent part, and several of them laid down their lives in defense of liberty—the commander of the Acton company, Capt. Isaac Davis, being the first officer killed in the American Revolution.

In that long and tedious war Acton took a loyal part, as she has in every war—Colonial, Revolutionary or Civil. This fact is well attested by the more than 200 graves of soldiers to be seen in her cemeteries, over 100 being those of soldiers in the War of Independence.

It was felt by this Society that, as previous visits had been made to Lexington and Concord, it would be fitting to visit Acton also; and so the matter of arranging for the excursion was placed in the hands of the following committee: Herbert Wesby, F. L. Banfield, M. D., E. J. Sartelle, William L. Clark, George Maynard, Harrison G. Otis, with F. L. Hutchins, President, Wal-

ter Davidson, Secretary, and T. A. Dickinson, Librarian, as *ex-officio* members.

Circulars were issued giving a programme of our trip, and the press of the city kindly lent us their columns to extend our general invitation to the public. It is well known that New England weather is a very uncertain thing, and it may be a fact worthy of a place in history that the season previous to our excursion had been a record-breaker for abnormally low temperature and rains. Had it not been for this fact the excursion would doubtless have been more than twice as largely attended. But it is believed that we made up in enthusiasm what we lacked in numbers.

Tuesday, June 15th, 1897, will ever be remembered by us as a red-letter day in the Society's history. Our arrangements had been well completed, and, to our gratification, the day dawned bright and fair—just warm enough for comfort,—while the rains of the previous week had laid the dust and made the country assume its loveliest aspect.

At 8.07 o'clock the following party of forty-seven members and friends of the Society left Union station in a special through car for West Acton, by way of Ayer Junction:

President F. L. Hutchins, Secretary Walter Davidson, Hon. A. S. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Burgess, H. H. Dayton, Elbridge Boyden, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Comins, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Eaton, Laura Banfield, Anna M. Moore, Myron F. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Darling, S. Warren Hobbs, Miss Helen Metcalf, Mrs. Delia C. M. Manning, George M. Rice, Mrs. Ava G. Hovey, Mrs. Abbie R. Parsons, George E. Williamson, Mrs. Louis G. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. John Legg, John C. Otis, Mrs. J. P. K. Otis, Miss M. Elizabeth Otis, Edward F. Otis, H. G. Otis, C. G. Wood, E. P. King, Dr. F. L. Banfield, D. B. Williams, Albert R. Baker, George Maynard of Worcester, D. F. Lincoln of West Brookfield, Miss Mary E. Newton of Oxford.

On arriving at West Acton they were received by Rev. Geo. F. Clark of that village and Mr. Reuben L. Reed of South Acton,

both of whom had previously given interesting historical addresses before the Society relative to Acton.

Under escort of these gentlemen they proceeded to the birthplace of Captain Isaac Davis, where the visitors were given a formal welcome to Acton in a few well-chosen words by Mr. Reed, who then spoke of the events of the memorable 19th of April, 1775, and of the part the men of Acton took in it, and gave a list of Captain Davis' ancestry.

The party then visited the site of the home of James Hayward, who was also killed on that same day; also, the Benjamin Hayward house, now owned by Albert A. Haynes, and which is from 150 to 175 years old.

Here the party took barges for a trip to the several historical sites in town. These places have nearly all been marked by fine, durable monuments of native granite, in keeping with the fame of the events and the character of the men they commemorate.

Passing back through West Acton the visitors rode to South Acton, where they were joined by Rev. W. R. Buxton, Mr. Augustine Hosmer and Mr. E. F. Conant of South Acton, the former pastor of the Congregational Church in that village, and the latter chairman of the Selectmen of the town.

Here lemonade was served to the thirsty travelers, and the various points of interest in the place were pointed out to them, including the old Jones tavern, dating from 1735, and which was occupied in 1776 by Captain Aaron Jones. It is now used as a boarding-house by Mrs. A. D. Russell, who kindly received the visitors and exhibited various ancient relics, among them some articles of household furniture once the property of the heroine of Bayard Taylor's poem, "Mary Butler's Ride."

The party also visited the site marked by a large granite slab erected in 1895 by Luke Blanchard, grandson of Calvin Blanchard of Revolutionary fame. According to the inscription, "From this farm went Calvin and Luther Blanchard to Concord Fight and Bunker Hill. Sons of Simon Blanchard, who was killed at the battle of Quebec, 1759. Luther was the first man hit by a British bullet at the Old North Bridge, and died in the service of

his country a few months later." This place was also the residence of Abner Hosmer, who was killed at the Old North Bridge with Captain Davis.

The next place visited was the ancient home of David Forbush, half a mile south of the village, which dates back to 1735, and was once used as a fort against the Indians, the walls being bricked up to render them impervious to the bullets of the enemy. The old timbers are sound, and well preserved. The house is now occupied by Isaiah Reed.

The next place to be visited was the old Faulkner homestead in South Acton, just across Law's great brook from the railway station. This house, which was originally a block-house built with solid oak timbers, some of them eighteen inches thick, and bricked up for defense against the Indians, is the oldest house now standing in Acton, and dates back to a period prior to King Philip's war, being probably 250 years old. It was the home in Revolutionary days of Col. Francis Faulkner, the leading citizen of Acton, and one of that long line of honored men, descendants of Francis Faulkner of Andover, who have done so much for Acton's prosperity. Francis Faulkner's son, Ammiruhammah, came from Andover and settled in "Concord Village" in 1735, and here, at what is now South Acton, he erected the mills which have since been owned and occupied by his descendants. His son was Colonel Francis, the Revolutionary patriot, whose son and grandson, Winthrop and Colonel Winthrop E. Faulkner, were noted business men of Acton.

It was at this house that the patriots met on the morning of April 19th, 1775, and organized for the march to the Old North Bridge, where they did such good service and afterwards joined in pursuit of the enemy through Lexington. Colonel Faulkner was in active service throughout the war, and at Burgoyne's surrender he had command of the regiment which guarded the prisoners.

On the arrival of the party at this place they were greeted by Mr. Charles Chapman, a great-great-grandson of Colonel Faulkner, who, owing to the illness of his aunt, Mrs. Flagg, did the

honors of the occasion, and entertained the company with a history of the place. On the lawn in front of the house had been arranged, for better inspection, quite a museum of Faulkner relics, embracing all kinds of ancient furniture and mementoes of the past, with well preserved family records. Among the curious relics were to be seen the same pots and kettles used to cook the Acton company's dinner on that very lawn on the morning of the battle. This ancient house was once used as a court house, and in the doors leading into the court-room may still be seen the holes cut in them, through which, during trials, outsiders were wont to watch the proceedings.

Refreshments were here served to the visitors, after which the start was made for Woodlawn cemetery, which is a beautiful and well-kept city of the dead, within whose boundaries sleep the mortal remains of so many soldiers of various wars—a record probably unequaled by any other place of its size in the Commonwealth. This was the original burial-place of the victims of April 19th, 1775, and historic names may be read on every hand, prominent among them being Thorpe, White, Robbins and Hayward.

After a brief stay here a visit was made to the site of the house where the first alarm was given in Acton on the morning of the battle, which was then occupied by Captain Joseph Robbins. The spot is now marked by a finely inscribed granite slab.

Thence the return was made to Acton Centre, passing by "Ye Stepping Stone of Ye Old Church, 1732," which now occupies a prominent place by the roadside.

Acton Centre was reached about one o'clock, and here an excellent dinner was served in the Town Hall by A. L. Noyes, of the Monument House, to which, after the invocation of the divine blessing by Rev. Bernard Copping, pastor of the Congregational Church, the guests did ample justice.

After a most enjoyable repast, an adjournment was made to the upper hall, where an hour was pleasantly passed in listening to able addresses by gentlemen present.

Rev. Geo. F. Clark introduced as President of the occasion

Hon. Luther Conant of Acton, chairman of the Trustees of the Public Library, who spoke substantially as follows:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:* It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the old town of Acton. We feel that you are the advance-guard of other similar societies who will come here to visit us.

"I presume it may be well to occupy a few moments in giving a brief history of this town, and in so doing I shall be obliged to give some part of that of Concord.

"The early settlers came to what is now the town of Concord, which was the first town settled away from tide-water. Among these families, the foremost man was Mr. Simon Willard, who left a large posterity, and I presume there are some in this audience who have some of his blood in their veins.

"The growth of the town was small at first, and, strangely enough, the inhabitants complained of the poorness of the land and wished to enlarge their boundaries, which were then supposed to be six miles square. So more land was purchased, several thousand acres at a time. This addition was called the 'Concord Feeding Lands,' and it was here that the cattle of the colonists were pastured. A part of it was called 'Willard Farms,' and the first settlement was known as 'Concord New Village.' In after days, when the settlers here wished to be set off by themselves, the chief plea in asking for the incorporation of the new town was because of the remoteness of the church, and we shall see that they had good reason when we consider that in the churches at that time there was no fire and the people had no carriages. We can readily understand that those who had six miles to go had good reason to complain. None but the toughest could stand that. We never had, as you in Worcester county had, the old-fashioned *noon houses*, where the people could go and warm and refresh themselves.

"The people in Acton asked three times of Mother Concord to be set off, and in 1735 Concord gave her consent. It was provided that within three years the people of Acton were to build a house of worship. The site of that house was imme-

diately opposite the present school building of the centre district. In the Public Library you will see articles of silver plate which were presented to that church, and which were at that time costly.

"We approach now the time of the War of the Revolution. The people here were awake and alive. Action began to be taken some months before the war. In June preparation was made, more than a month before the 'Declaration of Independence.' Mark White, our delegate to the Congress, was instructed to say that it was the wish of the people of Acton that this country should be a republic. This town was the first to pronounce in favor of a republic. It was seen here before the Revolution what was coming, and preparations were made.

"The town at that time had three military companies, and one of them was a company that was destined to fame. It was under the command of Capt. Isaac Davis. Their muster field was a very small area, so small in its size that you would be surprised if you should see it, but there was where the men drilled and prepared for the War of the Revolution.

"Capt. Isaac Davis—who was he? A man in comparatively humble circumstances. He was the son of Ezekiel Davis, who was a lineal descendant of Dolor Davis, who married Margery Willard, sister of Simon Willard.

"This company was composed of young men, who received a few pennies from the town each time they met. It is customary to speak of the officers of these minute men, but, properly speaking, there were no officers, since there was no one to give them commissions. They were elected by their companies.

"Early in the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, long before the British arrived at Lexington, an unknown horseman driving at great speed entered Acton. Wheeling up to the house of Capt. Robbins, he gave three sharp raps on the door, shouting, 'Capt. Robbins! Capt. Robbins! up! up! The regulars have come to Concord! Rendezvous at the Old North Bridge! Quick as possible, alarm Acton!' That man is presumed to have been Capt. Prescott. He had been on a tender errand, visiting

a Miss Milliken in Lexington, and it was possibly he who notified Acton.

"The alarm was given, and it took but a short time for the news to spread. The men started out very soon, under the command of Capt. Isaac Davis, a fine oil painting of whom can be seen in our library.

"Several hundred men gathered at the Old North Bridge. It was there that Capt. Davis uttered the immortal words, 'I haven't a man that's afraid to go!'

"This company was fitted with the best of guns, and I think my friend, Col. Barrett of Concord, will not doubt that Capt. Davis had the best company in the country.

"The town of Acton went creditably through the war. After Capt. Davis' death, his company was under the command of Capt. Thomas Thorp. You will find in the records that he took Capt. Davis' place.

"I have not time to describe the Concord fight. Two men fell dead at the bridge, Davis and Abner Hosmer. James Hayward was killed further on towards Lexington, and Luther Blanchard, who was the first man wounded at the bridge, died afterwards as the result of his wound. So there were four men in this company who never returned to their homes. We had a company in the War of 1812, and it is related that the fifer of that company, who came of a family of fifers, blew so hard that he split his fife on the march to Boston.

"In 1861 the commanders of the old 6th Regiment met, and formally tendered their services to the government, Jan. 14th. That company of the Davis' guards drilled through the winter, and they got to Washington in advance of every other regiment. Senator Wilson had telegraphed to Governor Andrew and he called upon the militia. The Acton company came together at this place, under command of Capt. Tuttle. The Town Hall was kept open all night, and the bells were rung calling the people of the town together next morning. This was the first military organization in the state to respond to the call.

"I understand that the display of relics in Memorial Hall will

be open for your inspection. Acton has had a warlike history, and it was not an inapt saying of the boy, when he was asked what Acton was noted for, and he replied: 'It is noted because it is the *most fightingest town in the world!*'

"These relics lying upon the platform have been gathered from sources far and near. The sands of this hour-glass were brought from the upper Nile; this gavel is part of the old ship 'Constitution;' its handle is a part of the British ship 'Somerset,' which was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, and which sometimes afterwards was cast upon the sands of Cape Cod. About 1886 there came a great gale which laid her timbers bare, and they were found to be as sound as ever.

"Now we will call upon the visiting friends for some remarks. I have great pleasure in introducing President F. L. Hutchins of the Worcester Society of Antiquity."

President Hutchins spoke as follows:

"*Mr. President:* It gives me great pleasure to occupy this position to-day, and have the privilege of addressing you. I am grateful to you all, and more especially to our good friend Mr. Reed.

"While listening to the historic events connected with the sites shown us in our trip about this beautiful town, I have had in mind that pessimistic wail which seems quite the fashion, decrying the lack of patriotism, more particularly in respect to our young people, who do indeed seem to have but little respect for those things which were so deeply reverenced by our forefathers, and I could not help thinking that such visits as are annually made by The Worcester Society of Antiquity, to historic shrines, together with the study of the times in which they received their baptism induced thereby, are the best corrective to any such tendency if such there be, and the recent lawless proceedings at Urbana seem to indicate a woeful lack of reverence for the civil authorities and the majesty of the law, which is not so very strange when we consider that we have no great or frequent exhibitions of power, that we have no decorated nobility to excite awe, and that we do have frequent elections during which

opposing parties are saying hard things of each other and doing their best to belittle any government by their opponents, resulting in a general lowering of our conception of our compatriots, and detracting from our respect for any government made by them.

"Nor do I agree with the somewhat prevalent idea that education is the panacea for the defects found in the republican form of government; it may well be its deadliest enemy, for I take it that an educated brain, without the development of honest character, becomes all the more a dangerous element in society and in politics, furnishes the demagogues and bosses who bring participation in governmental affairs into such disrepute among the honest and high-thinking.

"It is only by imbibing something of the spirit of the men whose footsteps we have been trying this day to trace that we gain new courage and higher ideals of our duty to our country. We here catch a breath of that independence of spirit which makes the self-reliant, self-respecting man, whose house is his castle, and who feels his sovereign under his hat, who scorns to ask the state to do what his own right arm can do for him, and who is thoroughly convinced that humble things with liberty are much to be preferred to splendor for which independence is bartered. So I do say that we need to make these historical pilgrimages, taking us away from the atmosphere of the sordid avocations of every-day life and bringing us into touch with the lives of those who laid the foundations of our country, to learn something of their reverence for law and constituted authority, their indomitable courage in resisting all encroachments upon their rights, their sturdy independence and above all their trust in an overruling Providence, by whose power alone liberty and progress come.

"And now having said this as to the value of such excursions, I want to take advantage of this opportunity to say something to our friends as to the work and importance of our Society, which I trust they will take home with them as an inducement to aid us in our work.

"There are two methods open to such societies as that of The Worcester Society of Antiquity. One would be to restrict the membership to those few congenial souls who could meet regularly to encourage each other in the vital work of an antiquarian society, whose meetings should be either actually or tacitly open to members only, whose collections should be discriminately selected and open to the inspection of members or of such as should pay for the privilege; or it might be conducted upon those broad and generous lines which would make it one of the popular institutions of the place in which it has its home, whose doors are ever open to the seeker for knowledge or the simply curious; whose meetings are for all who will attend; in short, a public, not a private institution.

"There are serious objections and great advantages in each plan. The former has a more compact and better working force; it can usually accomplish more with less apparent effort; it has no need to expend any energy to interest the great public, and is, to a considerable degree, indifferent to numbers. The latter, on the other hand, must make special efforts to please and instruct the public; it must appeal to the public-spirited men of means for assistance in carrying on the work; it must have a large membership, a major portion of which have little time or inclination to participate in the real work of the association, but who, recognizing the semi-public character of the institution, take this method of showing their approval, and give the aid of a membership fee.

"The Worcester Society of Antiquity has been passing through a transitional period from the former to the latter kind of an institution; it has already become and aspires to be still more, one of Worcester's valued institutions. It freely gives to the public all that its few generous supporters have provided. Its museum is open to visitors upon every week day, without fee or restriction. Its library is at the disposal of any who wish to make use of its treasures.

"Reiterated invitations to its meetings are given, and all attending are cordially welcomed.

"Its maintenance is solely from its annual fee, which for the

present year is $5, with a rebate of $2 to ladies, and the need is for a very large increase in membership, to provide the means o carrying on its work, its various departments being hampered from the lack of money to do even necessary things."

The President of the day then introduced Hon. A. S. Roe, Senator from Worcester, who said:

"*Mr. President and Citizens of Acton:* I have learned an excellent lesson in visiting your town to-day. I think I have never visited a town where the people have more pride in these historical matters than the people have here. I have been very much pleased with the spirit shown here to-day; and witnessing it, I have felt that Acton will be, in the future, as she has been in the past, active and patriotic.

"They say that your name comes from some old town in England; but it seems to me that the name of this town should have been *Action;* for action is so characteristic of your people. It was here in Acton that the action of the 19th of April, 1775, began; at least you know the old saying that 'Concord furnished the ground, and Acton the men,' for that occasion. There is always a conflict going on between these two towns. They are still fighting over the days of long ago.

"Some people say, 'What is the use of making such a fuss over it?' Now I have very little respect for a person who says that a thing is not worth anything simply because it is *old.*

"I want to thank here, in this public manner, all the citizens of Acton who have thrown open their houses to-day to exhibit their treasures. They are not all of a warlike nature. Among these relics on this platform I see a saw with its serried edge. And here is an old hackel. It brings me back to the days when our mothers used to spin and weave the flax. And here is a great big platter, relic of the old times.

"We antiquarians think that we are one of the institutions of Worcester.

"It is to the credit of this town that she was the first to send a company to the late war. As to one of the stories that has been told,—I hardly believe that the old fifer actually split his

fife, when the company marched to Boston. To do that, he would have had to blow hard enough to rouse old Israel Putnam!

"Now, as to the history of Acton, in the past, we know what it was in those days; and to-day, when I saw the children come out of the school-house and cheer, as we went by, I said, 'Acton's future is all right.'"

At the conclusion of Mr. Roe's remarks, the President exhibited the celebrated powder-horn worn by James Hayward when he was killed at Lexington, and which was pierced by the fatal bullet. This horn was afterwards mounted with silver by Edward Everett, and the President read the inscription from the plate affixed to it, saying it was a priceless relic, that Acton would ever preserve and defend. Of this horn, and Hayward's death, he said:

"It was presented to the town by Hon. James Hayward of Acton. On the pursuit of the British from Concord to Lexington, at the foot of the hill, Hayward encountered a British soldier coming out of a house, which he had lingered behind to plunder. The former said, 'You are a dead man!' 'So are you!' said Hayward. Both fired, and both fell. Hayward killed his man instantly, and was himself mortally wounded, living about eight hours. His father, Dea. Hayward, arrived in time to converse with him before his death. When asked if he was sorry he had gone into the fight, he replied that he was not, and called for his powder-horn and bullet-pouch. On counting the bullets, it was found that he had fired forty of them that day. 'Father,' he said, 'I never did such a day's work before!' He sent word to his mother, and to another who was equally dear to him, not to mourn too much for him, for he did not regret his action. Acts like these pass from mouth to mouth, and from generation to generation. In our Public Library you will find a lock of Hayward's hair, which was preserved when the bones of all the martyrs of the 19th of April were disinterred in 1851. Could the mother of this son have known the honors that would have been paid to her fair-haired soldier-boy, it might in some measure have soothed her anguish at his fate."

Mr. E. I. Comins of Worcester was then introduced, and, after some pleasant opening remarks, said:

"I want to say that I have been thoroughly interested to-day, and that I take great pride in The Worcester Society of Antiquity. The Society was practically formed in my house. I don't know that I ever passed a pleasanter day than this has been.

"As my mind has gone back to the days of the Revolution and the part that the patriots of this town, this country and this state took in the action of those days, I could not help thinking that we of this generation know but little of what the early settlers of this country of New England have done for the United States.

"I have this year, in my travels, come in contact with a great many people of standing and influence, and I took pains to ask of them where they came from, what was their native place; and the answer has generally been, 'I was born here, but my father was born in Massachusetts or Vermont.'

"Now it was this New England spirit which prompted resistance to British oppression. I have no doubt that Acton is entitled to the first rank as a patriotic town. And we can all have reason to feel a just pride in what New England and Massachusetts Puritanism has done for this country."

The President then introduced Col. Edward F. Barrett of Concord, who spoke as follows:

"*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:* The Chairman has seen fit to introduce me as representing the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the Colonial Wars. In the cemetery which you visited this morning you saw the graves of many of the soldiers of those wars. Some of the epitaphs there may be a little incongruous in their wording. They remind one of the expression of the lady who sent for her pastor when she was ill and said, 'It will not be long before my head will be resting upon Beelzebub's bosom!' Or one might think of that tombstome which reads:

Here lies Mary Ann, at rest,
Now, upon old Abraham's breast;

to which some wag added this couplet:

It is very nice for Mary Ann;
But rather hard for Abraham!
(Laughter.)

"Now I want to congratulate my Worcester friends upon coming to a typical New England town, that has not changed its character for two hundred years.

"In 1735 the people of this place got tired of coming to church so far and they set up for themselves, and have been a prosperous town ever since. I do not know of any other town in the Commonwealth that can show so many soldiers' graves from the War of the Revolution and of other wars. The reason of this is that Acton has always been ready to furnish her quota of men in all the wars.

"My home in Concord is on the very battlefield of the Revolution. From my window I can look out upon the statue of the minute-man.

"On the 19th of April, 1775, Acton brought to the Old North Bridge the first company from out of town. The captain was Isaac Davis. His company was well equipped—better than any other company present. At the first fire, Isaac Davis and Abner Hosmer fell. The lieutenant of that company was John Hayward. This is his sword. I cannot claim any special honor from John except that he was the ancestor of my wife and of my children.

"This town is always hospitable. It is the oldest town in the old limits of Concord, and has the same general character of the old towns of this county; and up to this present time they have retained the same relative influence that they did two hundred years ago.

"I will say to my Worcester friends, when you can't find any worse place to go, we shall be happy to see you in the old town of Concord."

At this point the President introduced Captain Luke Smith

of Acton, son of the Solomon Smith who marched to the Old North Bridge under Captain Davis. Captain Smith was himself a soldier in our last war, being credited three times to the quota of Acton. In his introduction the President said:

"Solomon Smith lived to be an old man, and retained his vigor to the last. He always said that the men of that company held together through the war; and the pay-roll of the company, which has lately been discovered, shows that he told the exact truth. The date has lately been found when Solomon Smith first drew a pension. He took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, and, in later years, he walked from Acton to Charlestown to hear Daniel Webster pronounce his immortal oration.

"You will now have the pleasure of shaking hands with one who is not only a son of a Revolutionary sire, but was also a soldier in our War of the Rebellion."

Mr. Charles Chapman of South Acton was then introduced as the great-great-grandson of Col. Francis Faulkner, and spoke briefly.

On motion of Hon. A. S. Roe, seconded by Mr. Harrison G. Otis and Mr. Geo. M. Rice of Worcester, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the citizens of Acton for the generous entertainment given the Society this day.

After the addresses, which were greeted with applause, the meeting adjourned, and the guests spent the remainder of their time in examining the many articles of interest in and around the Town Hall and Memorial Hall, and in pleasant converse with the Acton people.

Among the relics noted in the Town Hall, besides the Hayward powder-horn and the others already alluded to, were several Revolutionary guns and swords, and numerous ancient articles of household furniture.

The Memorial Hall, used as a Public Library, is an exceedingly fine building, lately erected as a gift to the town by William Allen Wilde of Malden, Mass., a native of Acton, where he was born July 11, 1827.

The building, which fronts upon the Common, stands upon the

site of the Fletcher homestead, and is a very beautiful and tastefully designed structure, both externally and internally. It contains a well-kept library of nearly 6,000 volumes, and also many historic treasures of the days gone by, among which are historic paintings, portraits, manuscripts and relics of "ye olden time." Among the latter were noticed a gun, said to be the one made by Thomas Earle, the famous gunsmith of Leicester, and by him presented to General Washington; and a pair of epaulets worn at the battle of Bunker Hill by Captain Joseph Brown, an American officer, who was wounded in the battle.

On the village green stands the monument to the memory of the Acton men who were killed on the 19th of April, 1775, and beneath which their ashes now repose. It is a plain granite shaft, seventy-five feet high and fifteen feet square at its base, and is, next to that on Bunker Hill, the largest of the kind ever erected in the state. At its base may be seen the inscribed slabs of slate from the original graves of Davis, Hosmer and Hayward.

Altogether it is a durable and fitting memorial of the worthies it commemorates. This monument, built of native granite from the Acton quarries, was erected at the joint expense of the state and town in 1851.

At 4.30 o'clock the party again took barges for West Acton, stopping on their way at several points of interest, among them the home of Captain Isaac Davis, from which he went to battle and from which, a few days later, his funeral and that of his fellow victims were held. The old house is now gone, and a modern one stands in its place, but at one of the doors still remains the stone door-step upon which Davis stood that morning when he bade his wife and children a sad and long farewell.

Captain Davis was a gunsmith by trade and made many of the guns used by his company, and some of the original timbers of his gun-shop can still be seen in a shed adjacent to the house.

This dwelling is now the home of Mr. Charles Wheeler, and on the lawn in front of it he has lately erected a fine granite marker, weighing several tons, with the following inscription:

DAVIS HOME.

This farm was the home of Captain Isaac Davis, who was killed in battle by the British, at the Old North Bridge, in Concord, April 19th, 1775.

Before leaving this place the party was photographed in a group by Mr. C. F. Darling, who also made photographs of various other objects of interest during the day.

A stop was also made at the Nathan Wheeler place, while the party paid a visit to the great elm near the house, which is one of Acton's objects of pride, dating back, as it probably does, beyond the time of the Revolution. It is one of the most magnificent specimens of its kind in the state, being about seven feet in diameter, and having a fine symmetrical crown of enormous proportions.

On their arrival at West Acton the party took the six o'clock train for Worcester, arriving there at about 7.25 well pleased with their trip and with pleasant memories of Acton and her citizens.

GEORGE MAYNARD,
For the Committee.

The following letter was then read:

WEST ACTON, MASS., JUNE 25, 1897.

MY DEAR MR. HUTCHINS:

You will probably recollect that at the meeting in Acton, June 15th, Mr. Conant, the presiding officer, stated that the town of Acton was the first in the state to declare in favor of a republican form of government. I herewith send you the action of one or two other towns and you can decide for yourself.

As you probably well know, soon after the question of independence was introduced into the Continental Congress, in the spring of 1776, that body, in order to know the minds of the people, sent messengers to the various colonies to feel the pulse of their constituents.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, on May 6, 1776,

"*Resolved*, that it be and is hereby recommended to each town in this colony which shall send a member or members to the next General Assembly, fully to possess him or them with their sentiments relative to the Declaration of Independence of the united colonies of Great Britain to be made by Congress, and to instruct them what conduct they would have them observe with regard to the next General Assembly instructing the delegates of this colony on that subject."

The Council non-concurred in this resolution. But still the House sent out this feeler to most of the towns, but it appears not to all.

At a town meeting in Norton, May 21, 1776, one article of the warrant was "to know their minds whether they will, in conformity to a resolve of the late Honorable House of Representatives for this colony, advise their representative that, if the Honorable Continental Congress should, for the safety of the united colonies, declare them independent of Great Britain, that they, the said inhabitants, will solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes to support them in the measures."

The town "voted, if the Honorable Continental Congress should think proper to declare the united colonies independent of Great Britain, that they will support them with their lives and fortunes." I do not find that any written instructions were given to the representative.

On the 27th of May, 1776, the town of Mendon "voted that the town advise and instruct their representative to acquaint the General Assembly that if the Honorable the Continental Congress shall think it for the benefit and safety of the United American Colonies to declare them independent of Great Britain, said town will approve the measure, and with their lives and fortunes support them therein."

Sometime in June, 1776, the town of Acton voted the following instructions to their representative, viz.:

To Mr. Mark White :—

SIR : Our not being favored with the resolution of the Honorable House of Representatives, calling upon the several towns in this colony to express their minds with respect to the important question of American independence, is the occasion of not expressing our minds sooner.

But we now cheerfully embrace this opportunity to instruct you on that important question.

The subverting our Constitution, the many injuries and unheard-of barbarities which the colonies have received from Great Britain, confirm us in the opinion that the present age will be deficient in their duty to God, their posterity and themselves, if they do not establish an American republic. This is the only form of government we wish to see established. But we mean not to dictate ; we freely submit this interesting affair to the wisdom of the Continental Congress, who, we trust, are guided and directed by the Supreme Governor of the world ; and we instruct you, sir, to give them the strongest assurance that if they should declare America to be a free and independent republic, your constituents will support and defend the measure with their lives and fortunes.

In thus instructing their representative, without having received the resolve of the General Assembly, I think the town of Acton is entitled to great honor.

It would be interesting if we could know the action of the several towns in the colony on this question.

Truly yours,

GEORGE F. CLARK.

The President read the following report upon the Mann lecture course :

Upon receiving an offer from Mr. William J. Mann to deliver a course of historical lectures under the auspices of The Worces-

ter Society of Antiquity, the same was placed before the Executive Committee, who approved the plan, and efforts were made to attract the public, in the hopes that the treasury of the Society might receive some little benefit. The *Worcester Evening Gazette* of April 17th gave a favorable notice, which was mailed to each teacher in the public schools of Worcester and some others. Circulars were printed and distributed. Tickets were placed upon sale at several places and sent to each member; newspaper articles were prepared and generously used by the papers, who gave good reports of the lectures as they were delivered; and upon conference with the Superintendent of Schools and the Chairman of the School Board, complimentary tickets were sent to the two high schools to be distributed among the scholars.

The result was that audiences averaging seventy persons attended the lectures, which, being summary and philosophical, lacked the popular element of the story, but valuable for those who could appreciate the comprehensive grouping of events covering centuries of time and bearing upon certain phases in the rise of that liberty we to-day enjoy.

I desire to express my warmest thanks to those who assisted in any way in the efforts to make this course of lectures of benefit to the Society, not only in bringing money to its treasury, but in extending the knowledge of and interest in The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

The topic of the meeting being the proper observance of Independence day, remarks were made by the President, Hon. E. B. Crane, and Mr. Joseph Jackson.

The necessity of marking the spot where John Adams taught school, being at the foot of the bank wall in front of the Hall of the American Antiquarian Society, was generally admitted.

314th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 7th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, J. C. Crane, E. B. Crane, Cole, Davidson, Dayton, Dickinson, Everett, Ely, Mrs. Ely, F. Forehand, Gould, Hutchins, Hubbard, Knox, Mrs. Manning, Miss Metcalf, Miss Moore, George Maynard, J. C. Otis, H. G. Otis, F. P. Rice, Roe, G. M. Rice, Staples, E. E. Thompson, Whitemore, and eight visitors.

A. C. Munroe, Amos M. Parker, Charles A. Waite, A. B. F. Kinney, John G. Jefferds, Herbert H. Fairbanks, F. A. Gaskill, Harrison P. Eddy, George Clements, Lucy H. Hutchins, John L. Chamberlain, W. S. B. Hopkins, Charles S. Barton, Mrs. Annie W. Comins, Henry F. Harris, James P. Hamilton, Gilbert G. Davis, Wm. H. Coughlin, D. B. Williams, O. B. Wood, M. D. Gilman, John E. McClellan, Abbie Prescott Russell Parsons, Albert H. Silvester, Charles F. Darling, Mrs. Katie Darling, C. R. Clemence, Henry Brannon, John F. Crowell, John E. Day, Lewis C. Muzzy, Francis W. Grout, F. A. Harrington, Richard J. Healy, Albert H. Howland, were elected to active membership.

Following a motion by H. G. Otis, the following were made a committee to arrange an excursion to the Metropolitan water basin: F. L. Hutchins, *ex-officio*, Chairman; Hon. A. S. Roe, Hon. E. B. Crane, George M. Rice, H. G. Otis.

John C. Crane then read the following paper:

THE NIPMUCKS AND THEIR COUNTRY.

By John C. Crane.

Upon the advent of the white man in New England, he found among the principal tribes of Indians one called Nipmucks. The early historians have spelled the name in many ways, Nipmuck, Nipnet, Nipmug and Nopmat. Hubbard in first speaking of them calls them Nipnets, and continues to use that appellation throughout his history. Church in his first reference calls them Nipmucks, perhaps from a better knowledge. At any rate the latter has come down to us as the most generally accepted one, and signifies "Fresh Water."

The Pilgrims were at Plymouth. Ere long the Puritans were at Charlestown and had advanced on Boston. Blackstone had folded his tent and fled to Rhode Island, as had the old Baptist Roger Williams. Salem had her quota of England's refugees, who had come to the new land beyond the sea. We hear much of the expression, "The Nipmuck Country." The exact territory occupied by the Nipmucks is an open question. From the Nashua to Woodstock, Connecticut, is granted to them, as is also that ground well towards our northwestern border and to an indefinite line down the Blackstone river to meet the Narragansetts. Hubbard tells us: "The sea-coast from the pitch of Cape Cod to the mouth of Connecticut river, inhabited by several nations of Indians, Wampanoags, Narragansetts, Pequots, Mohegans, as the more inland part of the country by the Nipnets," and further says, "A general name for all inland Indians betwixt the Massachusetts and Connecticut river." Church in speaking of the Nipmuck country writes, "Country about Worcester, Oxford, Grafton, Dudley, etc." Some have extended its bounds over quite an area, but it is evident that the great body of the Nipmucks occupied the central part of the old Massachusetts province. Deacon Willis Hall of Sutton, who was an Indian trustee or commissioner long years ago, had among his papers many documents relating to this tribe, which might have thrown

some light on this question. As related to me by his great-grand-daughter, Mrs. S. D. King, they met a fate to be regretted. It seems that after his death, a servant-girl in cleaning up the attic found his trunk containing the papers and committed them to the flames, congratulating herself on getting rid of so much rubbish. When told of their value after the deed was done, she went down deep into the valley of humiliation and bewailed her rash work. There was also in the same garret a tea-chest full of like documents, which escaped the vigilant eye of the house-maid, but when investigated, it was found that mice had destroyed much of Indian history. "The Nipmuck Country" was an unknown one to the white man. Narragansett bordered it south-east, the Pequot land hemmed it in on the south, west lay the Mohawk dominion, ever encroaching, while well to the north abided the Pigwackets and Coos. The coast Indians were not long in coming to the front and making the acquaintance of their white neighbors, but the Nipmucks were for a long time comparatively unknown. The Nipmuck region abounded with hills and valleys. Hundreds of beautiful lakes and ponds dotted its surface, the sources of many small rivers, which carried tribute to old ocean's store. Old Wachusett looked down upon the whole land, spying out its wondrous beauty. From his crest the red man lit his signal-fires, which told his story in every camp. The canoe and dugout floated on every stream and pond of note. Here were fish and game in abundance. The king and his prophets heard of the coming of the white man along the coast, but remained secluded from contact with him. But all this was to change. Ere long Hooker was to take up his march now memorable in history. Soon the Indian apostle Eliot would bear into these wilds the banner of the cross. The Puritan would begin shortly his journey, whose ending should be on the shore of the Pacific.

The white man with restless energy was looking with longing eyes towards this hidden territory of the Nipmucks. The march once begun meant extermination, but the Indian knew it not. But before all this was to be accomplished, bloodshed and massacre would have sway, and the hardy white pioneer would

flee before the red man's wrath. "The Nipmuck Country," by its isolation in early times, became the hatching-place of plots against the English settlers.

To it Philip fled after his reverses with the white men, and in its wild fastnesses of wood and water, he planned and gathered together his scattered followers for new onslaughts on the pale-faces. Thither came the Narragansetts and others, until at one time, at or near Worcester, he had a body of a thousand men ready and waiting to pillage and murder. Worcester, "The Heart of the Commonwealth," was also very near the heart of "The Nipmuck Country." The plantation of Quinsigamond, with its magnificent lake of the same name, offered an inviting gathering-place to the nomads of that early time. Southwest lay Bogachoag, on whose summit the Indian camp-fires burned day and night. Northwest, old 'Bumskit towered over all 1,400 feet above the coming and going of the tide in Massachusetts bay. Quinsigamond was literally a gathering-place of waters. To this centre came the tribute of Ramshorn, Kettle, Lynde, Tatnuck, and other streams, for distribution. The evidence points to Worcester then as a great Indian centre. But the Worcester of to-day, with its 100,000 souls, is a grand centre for the promulgation of useful knowledge, and her possibilities as yet are past finding out.

The white men in "The Nipmuck Country" attest the fact that the means of subsistence for the Indians held out well. We find in the annals of Sutton the following: "Voted, that Mr. David Greenwood should be one of the men to take care that the deer within this province be not killed contrary to the law."

The original Nipmucks were no doubt a well-built, brave and hardy people, capable of great endurance. Previous to the coming of the white people, it would seem they had been overgoverned, and had lost much of their original standing and influence. Yet later events showed they recovered somewhat their former position and proved a foe to be feared. As time passed on, designing men among them fanned the spirit of jealousy of the white man until it rose to white heat and resulted in the many massacres that stand out on the page of our history. About eight

sub-tribes are thought to have made up the people known as Nipmucks, namely, Hassanamesits, Naticks, Nashuas, Pawtuckets, Pegans, Pennakooks, Quabogs and Wamesits: Hassanamesits at Grafton; Naticks at the town of that name; Nashuas on that river; Pawtuckets, Pennakooks and Wamesits inhabited along the Merrimac; Pegans at Dudley, near the great lake, and Quabogs at Brookfield. The Nashuas are included in the list just given, yet Hubbard throws some doubt about its being true. They may have been in some way tributary to the Nipmucks and at times reckoned as of them.

The Narragansetts at one time exercised dominion over a portion of the Nipmucks, as did also the Massachusetts. It is also known that King Philip was a Sachem among them, and had it not been for the influence of John Eliot, the entire tribe would have been found giving aid and comfort to him in the war of 1675. The habits and customs of the Nipmucks were similar to those of the Indians all over our land.

In the course of many months spent among the red men of our own country, Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, I have been unable to discover any great difference in the daily life and habits of one tribe from another. The male Indian among them all is averse to persistent hard labor with his hands, and fears to sweat his brow by honest toil. By the early historians of New England, the moral character of the Nipmucks was painted in rather dark colors. The testimony of such men as Williams, Hooker and others to this effect, is convincing evidence. With all uncivilized tribes and people, the Nipmucks believed in spirits, some good, some bad, and feared them all. Kitchtan was the good god in chief with many subordinate to him. To these their wants and wishes were made known. Anything they found by experience capable of doing them harm was exalted, appealed to, to bring them only good. It has been asserted that the Nipmucks and New England Indians did not use the figure of a serpent in any of their decorations of pottery or otherwise. Yet, only last year a stone was found in the heart of "The Nipmuck Country," having on it the form of a serpent, which has been

pronounced by an expert to be genuine Indian work. Fire played an important part in their worship, and with the tribes all over the land, religious dances were an established institution. Not only on religious occasions was the dance in order, but whenever grave matters came up for consideration.

Col. Church tells us that when King Philip was meditating war with the English, he (Col. Church) made attempts to propitiate Awashonks, the Squaw-Sachem of the Sogonates, and her first move was to order a dance and call her subjects together for deliberation. But the evil spirit Hobamocco was feared the most. Him they sought by gifts and worship to propitiate at all times. He worked, they thought, in the lightning, the flood and the pestilence. The latter came upon this people with devastating power, and helped confirm them in their belief as to the might of this god of evil.

We are told by Parson Whitney that this name Hobamocco, was given to a small pond in the west part of Westboro, "encircled (he says) by a meadow bearing the same name," the pond and swamp being thought, no doubt, a fit dwelling-place at times for his evil majesty. The Indians of Hassanamesit were frequent visitors to Marlboro, and the Indian great lake (Chauncey) was no doubt a favorite stopping-place for them as well as for other Indians about. Its Indian name as given by Judge Forbes in his history of the town is "a stunner," but not to be compared to the pride of Webster, "Chargoggagoggmanchoggagoggchaubunagungamaug," or as sometimes given, "Shegogummegogummegunkamaug." There is good reason for believing that with the western tribes, the Nipmucks had their societies of the wolf, bear or kindred ones. I have been told by an Oneida Indian they existed among all bodies of red men. As evidence of the truth of this, we find among their stone-work many articles wrought out, the use of which is unknown. It is possible they were used in the ceremonies connected with such organizations.

The burial customs among the Nipmucks were like other eastern tribes, ofttimes in a sitting posture, the remains having buried with them many of the implements used by them in life.

As they camped and spent much time around rivers and ponds, so we find near them evidence of their last resting-places also. John Eliot began a good work among the Indians of Massachusetts, including the Nipmucks, as early as 1646. The experiment was successful. The first beginning of his labors was at Nonantum, the tribe then located there being later removed to Natick. The first Indian church was started in Massachusetts in 1661, and the good work continued until they were found in various places. The nearest one to Worcester was at Grafton, but preaching was done at the former place by Gookin, and no doubt by Eliot himself. I have some spikes which it is claimed were used in building the church at Grafton in 1671. The Hassanamiscos early became subject to the good influence of Eliot, as did also the Pegans. In spite of this the time came when the persuasion of Philip and his emissaries became so effectual, they for a time forgot the advancement made, and many tried issue with the whites. It proved fatal to them, and from influential and powerful sub-tribes, they descended to miscegenation and swift decay, helped on their way downwards by fire-water introduced among them by degenerate pale-faces. At the close of King Philip's war many Nipmucks left never to return, and the departure of so many and the causes above mentioned which affected every sub-tribe, made them easy victims of unscrupulous white men.

The names of two Nipmucks exist in our history as men of mark, namely, James Printer of Hassanamisco, and John Wampus. The former learned the printer's trade and became a valuable assistant to John Eliot in the preparation of his Indian Bible. The name of Printer was common at Grafton, and was handed down until nearly all trace of the Nipmuck was lost in the negro of more modern times. Early in the present century lived at Grafton a relative of Printer (the printer), a degenerate daughter of the tribe, Sarah Boston. She was tall, masculine in build, and much addicted to fire-water. She commonly appeared wearing a skirt, man's coat, boots and a stove-pipe hat, and was a terror to the small boy, and also to some of larger growth. She was easily

provoked when under the influence of drink, and on several occasions was engaged in rough-and-tumble contests with those who refused her her favorite beverage. On one occasion at Grafton, Samuel Harrington, who kept the old "Green Store," went into his cellar for some commodity, and by the light of his candle discerned a black face among his cider barrels. Sarah had stolen in and helped herself to repletion. She had also lost the plug to the barrel, and was busily engaged holding her hand over the outlet. Her first exclamation on seeing the proprietor was, "Who you think it was, Mr. Harrington, the devil?" Hon. Samuel Wood, of the same town, was among the store-keepers there in Sarah's day, and on her application refused to furnish strong drink. She became enraged at him, seized him by the collar, and tore his coat from his back. The contest became so warm for the honorable gentleman he was obliged to call in assistance. Sarah Boston was a strong, muscular woman, and the old story of lifting a barrel of cider by the chimes and drinking from the bunghole was credited to her. On one occasion at night she was returning to Grafton from Worcester, as usual well filled with the ardent, and on reaching the grave-yard just outside of the town, she heard someone praying therein. Sarah secreted herself behind a grave-stone and waited till the man was through with his petition, then suddenly rose up and exclaimed, "You've been praying to the Lord, now the devil will answer." As through the semi-darkness the petitioner got a glimpse of her tall form looming up, he fled in terror from the place.

The other Nipmuck referred to, John Wampus, sometime prior to 1704, had deeded to white settlers eight miles square of "The Nipmuck Country." Out of this purchase came the original town of Sutton. Wampus seems to have been a man of executive ability, and had the foresight to reserve the plantation of Hassanamisco for his brethren. This was not his only real estate transaction, as early records show. He was well known in Boston, had visited Europe, and as it appears was an intelligent man for his time. Among the first settlers of Sutton was Elisha Johnson, thought by some to be a relative of Gen. John Johnson of Rox-

bury, who was a member of Eliot's church, and father of Capt. Isaac Johnson, one of the six captains slain in the Narragansett swamp fight in 1675. In the absence of Elisha Johnson from his home at Sutton, on one occasion in the winter of 1716-17, his family owed their preservation to the kindness shown them by the Nipmucks. Such instances of well-doing go far to prove that the uncivilized savage had that within him which by cultivation might have made our history of different character than now appears. The last generation of full-blood Nipmucks long ago passed to the great unknown, but more than half a century ago it was my fortune to know quite a remnant of this tribe of mixed blood. Cider, brandy and other fire-water had made sad inroads among them. The males were dressed in clothes a modern tramp would scorn to wear, while the females adorned their persons with the garments of either sex. Debased and dirty, they tramped singly and in gangs through the territory of their ancestors, invariably begging for pork and cider. Almost my first recollection is that of meeting a band of some twenty of them who had taken possession of a portion of the highway leading from Grafton to Westboro, and were in truth making "Rome howl." I recall a few names of these choice spirits—"Old Geigger," "Betsey Geigger" and "Bets Hendricks." On the other hand, I remember some in whom the seed sown by Eliot and Gookin had borne fruit. They were pious and respected men and women, and endeavored by their lives and teaching to transmit to their descendants that which had kept them free from the faults of their brethren. Among this number I shall ever remember the venerable and respected Harry Arnold of the Hassanamiscos.

After the close of the Pequot war, a general peace prevailed among the Indians of New England, although a few bad men among them were continually striving to incite them to outbreaks on the English settlements. By these men a war campaign had been planned to take place in 1671, but failed of execution. A Nipmuck Indian seems to have been the first to destroy, by action, the apparent good feeling which existed. His name is

unknown, but that of his father we do know, which was Matoonas, a leading man among the Nipmucks, and known to have been a constable of Pakachoag. It seems that the Nipmucks at this period had in authority over them the renowned King Philip. This son of Matoonas evidently was in sympathy with him, and as the uprising planned for 1671 failed, he sought in some way to stir up strife, and slew a white man to that end. Other like outrages followed, until a hard feeling was engendered between the whites and Indians, finally culminating in what is known as "King Philip's war." Brookfield was taken, and pillaged by the Nipmucks in 1675. We learn that the authorities feared much trouble from them at this time, and sent messengers to find out how they stood as a people. In July of 1675, some of the tribe caused trouble at Mendon, killing several persons. This outcome was laid at the door of Matoonas, before mentioned. The ambush into which Wheeler and Hutchinson were drawn near Brookfield, was laid the month and year last mentioned. Maj. Simon Willard soon appeared upon the scene and gave the treacherous Nipmucks a lesson they did not soon forget. In November, 1675, Capt. Henchman appeared at Hassanamisco with his troop. This was about six weeks before the swamp fight at Narragansett. The mention of two names in the presence of adherents of King Philip brought dismay and terror—namely, Maj. Simon Willard and Col. Benjamin Church. The latter's son, Thomas Church, has left to us what he calls "The Entertaining History of King Philip's War, which began in the month of June, 1675." I have made reference to the Narragansett swamp fight, in which Capt. Isaac Johnson was killed. It would seem from the account of this battle, given by Church, that some of the Nipmucks were engaged in it. After the taking of the fort at Narragansett, General Winslow, with Col. Church and the soldiers, paid a visit to "The Nipmuck Country." It would seem the object of this march was the pursuit of King Philip, for we learn that about this time the Mount Hope chieftain was in the fight at Turner's Falls. After that contest Church says Philip rendezvoused near "Wetuset

hills,"* at which place he gathered together the Narragansetts and Nipmucks for an attack on Sudbury.

In the spring and early summer of 1676, it was evident that the power of King Philip was on the wane. The Indians had begun to see they had made a mistake in following the fortunes of this bold leader, and forfeiting the friendship of their white neighbors. Crimination and recrimination followed, and the notes of discord were heard in the camps along the Connecticut. The powwows were frequent, and mutterings of insubordination at the leading of Philip heard on every hand. In council it was agreed that the different bands and tribes should return to their own dominions. Everywhere were signs of the coming of better days to the white pioneers. Philip left for his own region never to return to the Nipmuck land, and the day of his death fast hastened on.

In May, 1676, Henchman, Brattle, Prentice, Sill, Cutler and Holbrook, with foot and horse visited Hassanamesit and engaged in conflict with the Nipmucks and others. Victory perched upon the banners of the whites, and the expedition returned to Medfield. In July of this year, Sagamore John of the Nipmucks surrendered with one hundred and eighty men, and still more was done by him, for he brought in the crafty Matoonas who had caused the English so much trouble. The death of Philip soon followed, and thus ended this famous war which had kept the province in a constant state of alarm. King Philip being removed, and Annawan, his right-hand lieutenant, fallen into the hands of Benjamin Church, the brave old Indian fighter, gave cause for rejoicing among the white settlers. The Huguenots had fled from France, and in 1686 some of them had settled at Oxford near the heart of "The Nipmuck Country." For awhile the strife between the whites and Indians about seemed ended, but upon this devoted band of exiles from ancient Gaul, was yet to fall the heavy hand of Indian vengeance. Johnson was to fall a martyr-pioneer in the settlement of this inland region. For ten years at Oxford, this people struggled amidst hope and discour-

*In a note the historian says about Rutland.

agement, only to meet defeat, and then began the retreat. Their graves were left at the mercy of a savage foe, and the little church also a witness to the faith they held and had tried to implant 'midst a hostile people. The Nipmucks with other Indians early became possessed of fire-arms. In 1642 news came to Boston from Connecticut that a general uprising of the Indians of New England was feared. The authorities of Massachusetts, while not fully believing the report, disarmed all Indians over whom they had control. At the Narragansett swamp fight the savages used their guns as long as possible, and then in their extremity resorted to bows and arrows.

Some would-be writers of history have stated that flint-lock muskets were used in King Philip's war, and pictures have been put forth representing contestants bearing such arms, and even Philip himself. The fact is there was no such arm known at that time. Flint-locks first made their appearance about the year 1700, and were used by our soldiers as late as the Mexican war. For such writers is suggested the perusal of David Crockett's motto: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." The passing of the Nipmucks long ago took place, yet we have with us localities named by which they will ever be remembered. The idea of retaining these names is one that should be encouraged. The Nipmuck history is very brief, but it is a subject that should interest all. Our society has made a good beginning in getting together relics of this strange people who once trod our fields. It has been said that the Indian population was never very numerous in this locality. But the more I investigate, the more I visit their chosen abiding places and find around our streams and ponds evidence of their sojourn, the numerous tools, utensils and weapons of warfare and the chase, the more I am convinced that the number of our Indian brethren has been underestimated. I know of localities where the frost of every spring leaves exposed new revelations of Indian handicraft. Occasionally is found the wampum or money used by the Nipmucks and other tribes. During the year 1896, I found in the heart of "The Nipmuck Country" the following tools and implements made and used by

the red men who preceded us, or some other residents before them, who practiced the crude art of the stone-age: one ceremonial stone, two broken soapstone vessels, two gouges, two pestles, two drills, two perforators, one reamer, one scalping-knife, two common knives, one bullet-mould, one hammer-stone, besides nearly two hundred arrow and spear points. Thus far this year, I have brought to light several fragments of pottery, some bearing slight traces of decoration: parts of soapstone bowls, one stone tomahawk, one scraper, one scalping-knife, one gouge, also, in round numbers, fifty arrow and spear points. Several Indian localities have been visited by me, but the unusual high water this year has been a hindrance to such work afield. The scalper which I secured was found a short distance from the old Pegan settlement at Dudley. Evidence exists to show that near the mouths of streams entering our ponds and the outlets of the latter, were chosen working-places for the Indians. Here are found many of their tools used, and rocks which served them for milling-places. Scattered along these streams entering these ponds or lakes are still to be found fragments of their bowls and cooking utensils. Also far back on the hill-sides sloping to the water, material for their stone-work may be seen, much of it bearing traces of their crude tools. I have a stone which was plowed up two years ago near Singletary lake on the Millbury side, which is notched on both sides, is axe-shaped, and bears curious markings.

During a visit last fall to the "Bears' Den" and the Indian region about New Salem, I found much evidence of former Indian occupation. While there I was shown quite a collection of their relics which had been plowed up. Among them was one stone circular in form, having carved on it two rings, an arrow-point and bow. It was evidently used as a neck-ornament, but the place by which it was suspended is broken off; what the inscriptions denoted will perhaps ever remain a mystery.

A visit the past autumn to Asnebumskit pond was barren as to finding any relics of the Indians of that locality, but in Paxton the same day, I succeeded in bringing to light a neatly made flint-knife and a much used gouge made of a bluish stone, closely

resembling one I found at Sutton a short time before. The ceremonial stone I have mentioned I found at Sutton, and for a time was in doubt as to what it was used for. By a photograph in the last report of the Bureau of Ethnology, kindly sent me by Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, I was able to identify it. I consider it valuable and a rare find for this section, going to prove that the Nipmucks were not behind their western brethren in society work. From one island in one of our natural ponds covering an area of perhaps one acre, I gathered twenty arrow-tips and one gouge. These all lay exposed in plain sight, yet the place had often been visited by others, though it is safe to say they knew nothing of Indian work, and had eyes to see, but saw not. The careless farmer leaves his tools in the field, and the storms of winter render them unfit for use. But the Indian could leave his where his last work was done in safety, and many did.

After the repulse and death of Philip, many a Nipmuck fled, leaving behind forever his relics and the scene of his exploits, for the march westward to extermination. Many kinds of material were used in the manufacture of their arrow and spear points. In some localities that is lacking which we find in others. A hard, yellow stone was largely used in the making of spear points. This we find around nearly all of our ponds. The stone used the most by the Nipmucks for arrow-tips was a species of white quartz. This material is in veins among the rocks and ledges near our lakes, and the places where it was clipped off can be seen to this day. Certain material used for the purpose mentioned is found hereabout, which was evidently secured by exchange with the Indians of the west and south. I have found some pieces of a black substance resembling obsidian, but is of a lighter weight. I have a Nipmuck pestle made of slate, nicely finished. A hard, flinty yellow stone served for making gouges, of which I have one. I have four gouges made of a very hard blue stone and two made from a species of sandstone; also an axe manufactured from a brownish stone which seems to contain iron. In the making of drills they used hard black flint, three of which I have. I have also one made from a hard blue stone. Pestles and grinders

among the Nipmucks were mostly worked out of granite. Picks from some hard stone seldom finished, but were required to have a good point. Their bowls and vessels were, except their mortars, universally wrought from soapstone, some crude and others well finished, but nearly all having on them knobs or handles. It is known that among the Esquimaux are found many shallow dishes or bowls made of soapstone. These are used to contain grease or blubber, which is burned therein to light their huts. Among the Nipmuck relics we find many shallow bowls made from the same material, which, compared with those of the Esquimaux vessels, resemble them very closely. Several of this kind I dug up the past year, near a favorite camping-place of the Nipmucks on the shore of Ramshorn pond in Sutton. A writer in one of our local papers, evidently unacquainted with Indian work, referring to some arrow-points in the collection of our society, said some were made of soapstone. In all of my experience among Indian handicraft, I have never yet seen a finished one made from that material. The nearest approach to this was one I found at Sutton last fall, a crude attempt, and evidently the work of some Indian youth. The material was too soft, and was rejected for that purpose. The Indians of this locality, as compared with the western and southern tribes, furnished mostly rather crude work. Yet there were workmen in some places who left behind beautiful specimens of their handicraft. I believe it to be possible to pick out the work of certain arrow-tip makers, the specimens showing certain marks which distinguish them from the work of others. In fact, I have many tips in my collection found in different localities that I should be glad to place to the credit of the Nipmuck, who, I believe, was a master of his art, did I but know the name he went by in the long ago. At these favorite places where the Indians wrought in making arrow and spear points, the soil about abounds with the chippings and fragments of the material used. Around one pond I am familiar with, the shore on one side shows many remains of their labor, while the opposite shore is barren of chippings, and after much searching, only one lone arrow-point was secured.

The following document, the original of which I have, mentions three Indians by the surname of David. This name appears among the Nipmucks of Grafton. For this reason, together with the fact that one of the makers of the note, Rodolphus Edson, became a resident of Oxford in 1798, and was at one time the owner of the Indian mortar which stands in front of the building of this Society, it is here inserted:

BRIDGEWATER, March 25, 1785.

For value recd., we jointly and severally promise to pay John Turner, David Kingman and John Nelson, as they are guardians to the Indians for the county of Plymouth, and to their successors in said trust, thirty-two pounds, nineteen shillings and three pence of lawful silver money, with interest for the same sum until paid, as witness our hands.

RODOLPHUS EDSON.

Attest: EZRA KINGMAN. POLYCARPUS EDSON.

February Ye 10, 1794, then received of Mr. Rodolphus Edson, three pounds, eleven shillings and ten pence, in part on the above note.

On the back of the note is written:

Rodolphus and P. Carpus Edson's note. April 8, 1788, recd. six pounds in part of this note, by an order paid William Kennedy for the use of Elisabeth David.

Sept. 21, 1789, recd. fifteen pounds in part of this note, same being paid to Ephm. Winslow, in behalf of Job David, Indian man, deceased. Also, the further sum of twenty shillings in part of this note, to defray charges.

Jan. Ye 28, 1791, recd. one pound, ten shillings and seven pence by a certificate from Doct. Jonathan Crane, certifying that he received said sum of Capt. Abizer Edson, and paid it to Col. Edson in Sept., 1774; also allow on this note forty shillings, which we found due to Edson for supplying Leah David.

July 14, 1792, recd. three pounds by the hand of Bezer Leach in part of this note.

August 28, 1792, recd. four pounds, fifteen shillings and five pence, paid to Col. Nelson in part of this note.

The following extracts are found in the late C. C. Baldwin's MS. history of Sutton, which, through the courtesy of the American Antiquarian Society, I was allowed to copy:

"The interest of £2500, being £150, was annually received and amount paid the trustees (Indian) until 1739, when from that time, including 1739, no settlement was made by the trustees until July 16, 1744. The reason why a settlement was so long delayed has not been ascertained, nor can it be learned from the records. The accounts are fully stated at the close of each year, similar to those which are published until July 12, 1739, when all the record made of settlement was: At a meeting at Hassanamisco, July 12, 1739, made a payment to the Indians, settled an agreement between Andrew and Abimelech (Indians). Committed six pounds and ten shillings (allowed by Andrew) to Mr. Fletcher, with desire that he disburse it with discretion to Abimelech, to benefit of Hannah, or otherwise to Hannah herself."

Original of the above paper undoubtedly belonged to the Indian (Nipmuck) trustees, as Deacon Hall's name appears on the back of it.

On another page of Mr. Baldwin's book this is found relating to Barre, Mass.:

"I was informed by old Mr. Franklin Nurse, of Barre, then about 80 years of age, that when he was quite small, about 1754 or 55, the Indians used to come in the fall of the year and build cabins on and near the farm owned by Jo Paige, formerly owned by Col. Buckminster, and spend a few weeks in hunting deer. He said they came from Rhode Island, as he understood."

Mr. Baldwin has this on another page:

"It is said the Hassanamisco Indians were visited by the Narragansetts, and it was a common custom with them to go together to the neighborhood of the Wachusett, in the fall, to hunt."

Mr. Baldwin has preserved for us the name of one Grafton Indian, who was "Isaac Rumbly Marsh."

Mr. Baldwin's book furnishes us this account of the affray at Sutton, which was according to his record:

"A battle between the Indians and English on the southern shore of Ramshorn Pond. The Indians posted themself on Potter Hill (so called from the owner), and the English on a small

elevation of land, now an island in the pond at the south end, and the battle was fought in the morning. They spent the night in the places before mentioned. Several Indians were killed, and many bullets have been found since on the battle-grounds. Two human skeletons have been found some fifty years ago a short distance south of the pond, and one cranium was found on the place where the battle was fought. This tradition comes from Anthony Dike's father, who had it from one of the soldiers who was in the battle."

I would say that on the island, where, it is said, the white men spent the night, I found a gun-flint showing evidence of much use.

Funds are yet paid from the state treasury, from year to year, to much mixed descendants of Nipmucks, and Grafton yet holds for the benefit of some a small reservation of land. But the pale-face is lord of "The Nipmuck Country," and his cattle graze above the bones of this ancient people. History represents the Nipmucks as treacherous, cruel and crafty. The narrative of the many massacres in which they were engaged shows many inhuman deeds performed. Yet we must remember they were a savage people at best, and war is ever demoralizing. The history of our late civil contest presents many pictures of inhumanity that equals theirs. This was done by men whom we call civilized, and who boasted of the highest culture. Shall we condemn the Indian and pass the white man by? The key to the Indian troubles in those early days was jealousy. The French settlers of Canada were jealous of the English here, and the leading men among the Indian tribes were jealous of them also. One helped on the other in the cruel work performed. Fate, or whatever you may call it, decreed that the Nipmuck should go, and the fact remains that out from them all not one of pure blood remains.

Senators Roe and Crane commended the efforts of the essayist, and a vote of thanks was tendered him.

Capt. Joseph Brewster Knox presented a copy of the covenant made by Daniel Boies with God, dated at Blandford, April 18, 1738.

Representative George M. Rice spoke interestingly of the work being done in the Boylston valley by the Metropolitan Water Board.

Attention was called to the desirableness of obtaining copies of pictures of Worcester past and present, and the well ordering of same.

315th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 5th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Banfield, Burbank, Ball, Brownell, E. B. Crane, Cole, Davidson, Mrs. Darling, Dickinson, Mrs. Ely, Gould, Harlow, Harrington, Hubbard, Hutchins, Jackson, Knox, John Legg, Mrs. Manning, Miss Metcalf, M. A. Maynard, George Maynard, Miss Moore, Raymenton, Salisbury, E. Tucker, Vermille, C. G. Wood, Whittemore, P. W. Wood, D. B. Williams, G. M. Rice, and twelve visitors.

Charles A. Geer was elected to active membership.

Capt. Joseph Brewster Knox presented, in behalf of the widow of Capt. Albert H. Foster, a heavily fringed Chinese shawl, which she had purchased fifty years previous, and had worn in her attendance upon divine service in the Old South Church. The thanks of the Society were returned to Mrs. Foster.

The topic of the meeting being the "Metropolitan Water Basin," the President outlined something of the magnitude of the undertaking and announced the itinerary of the trip to be taken on October 16th.

Charles T. Davis, Esq., the Chief Examiner of Titles for the Water Board, gave a history of the undertaking and some amusing incidents of land transfers.

On motion of George M. Rice, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Davis for his interesting address.

316th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 2.

Present: Messrs. Davidson, Dickinson, Hutchins, George Maynard, H. G. Otis, George M. Rice.

Ephraim Tucker, Jr., was elected to active membership.

A letter in appreciation of the courtesies of the Engineering Corps, of the Metropolitan Water Board, was ordered sent to the engineers in charge.

317th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 16th.

Major Frederick G. Stiles read an account of the battle at Galveston, Texas, fought January 1st,

1863, which gave a graphic picture of that little known event in the Civil War.

Remarks followed by Hon. A. B. R. Sprague, General R. H. Chamberlain, Hon. Alfred S. Roe and George M. Rice, members of the Committee on Military History.

The President appealed to the participants in the late war to write out their experiences to leave with this Society, together with relics and illustrations of the days from 1861-65, for the benefit of future generations, that the misconceptions brought by time might not hide the truth from those who are to come after.

Capt. J. B. Knox presented a sample of a signal station used in the war.

318th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 7th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Burbank, E. B. Crane, Davidson, Dayton, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, G. L. Estey, C. G. Harrington, Gould, M. A. Maynard, George Maynard, H. G. Otis, F. P. Rice, Staples, Stedman.

In absence of the President the 1st Vice-President presided.

Herbert M. Wilson, Mrs. F. D. Perry, George F. Forbes and William Hart were elected to active membership.

Special mention was made of an etching of the steeple of the Old South Church, made and donated by Mrs. A. C. Getchell. Also of a valuable donation from the Moore estate.

The Librarian and Treasurer made their annual reports. On motion of F. P. Rice the various departments were instructed to report in print.

The annual assessment was fixed at five dollars.

The following letter from the President was read by the Secretary:

WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 6th, 1897.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY:—

I exceedingly regret that an engagement entered into some two months ago, not only prevents my attendance upon the annual meeting, but will, unless the Society for other good and sufficient reasons should change its night of meeting, deprive me of the great pleasure of attending the meetings during the ensuing year.

I am sorry not to be present at the meeting to-morrow night, for I would like to say a word as to the work of the past two years, which this letter will somewhat imperfectly set forth.

First, most important and always kept in view was the effort to bring the Society, its objects, aims and value to the attention of the great public, so that, when any question arose relating to the history of Worcester, or any article illustrative of that history came to view, there would almost unconsciously arise the thought of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, to the enrichment of its archives.

The result has more than fulfilled our expectations, for through the favors of the Worcester papers, particularly the *Spy*, our meetings have been well reported, reading matter, relative to the work of the Society, has been generously given space, and the full and glowing accounts of the successful outings have attracted the at-

tention of the public, have increased the attendance at our meetings, have brought many things to our collections, and have brought into touch with our Society more than ever before those who take an interest in Worcester history, so that it is becoming one of the institutions always to be included in a list of the most important of the city.

The Society's excursions to Deerfield, to Acton, and through the Metropolitan Water Basin, justified and rewarded the painstaking care with which they were thought out and executed. They were instrumental in securing a portion of the increase in membership, which during the two years has come to the Society, for during this period 49 persons have qualified for membership, the character and standing of whom command respect.

In all this we can take pride and courage, but this is but a part of the picture.

For myself I have been grievously disappointed that the promised interest of the ladies did not materialize. It would seem as though they of all others ought to be interested in preserving the things of the past and in perpetuating the names of their families in the history of Worcester past and present. They are the custodians of the homes which contain the records and relics of the past, and they have more leisure from, and less distractions of, the business world than the gentlemen;—why, then, do they not engage in this important work? I believe it is because they have not as yet realized the great opportunities afforded by this Society.

I deprecate the lack of coöperation in the work, which I have seen no way to overcome—the attempt to organize the various committees, from whom so much was expected when the law creating them was passed, has failed; but time may bring about a remedy for this lack of coöperation. The need is for some good man who has the power to organize and bring out the latent talent, which I am sure exists, within our membership.

There is abundant opportunity for valuable, effective work, for the Society should pay some attention to the bringing out and publishing original records, and it is my opinion that a change

should be made in the publication of our proceedings. Would it not be wise to issue a quarterly in place of an annual, and to include in same some original sources of information not elsewhere obtainable? Would not this add to its value and bring it into demand, and at the same time bring our members into closer touch with our work and aims, through its regular reception by them? There are many church, society and other records which are now awaiting such a means of preservation and dissemination.

The thanks of the Society are due to those who have contributed to make our meetings interesting and instructive, as well as to those who have contributed to our collections and who have aided in the work of the past two years.

A very important question needs immediate attention, and that is the question as to what can be done concerning the debt of the Society. Our income from the membership fees does not permit the payment of the interest upon the mortgage debt, which is accumulating at the rate of $750 each year it is suffered to remain. When we consider the wealth of Worcester, when we consider the large sums contributed by people of other places for the support of institutions, which should appeal no more strongly than our institution can appeal to the public spirited of this city, it truly seems as though, if our members could take hold with a resolute will and make the proper appeal, this burden could be lifted and the Society placed upon a firm foundation; here again we need a good man who can lead and secure coöperation in this work.

Before the question of fixing the amount of the assessment for 1898 is decided, there should be a careful consideration as to whether a reduction to $3 would not in the course of five years furnish more money for the Society than the present rate of $5 per year.

I am not quite persuaded, but I am inclined to believe that more would qualify for membership and less withdraw their assistance if the fee was reduced. I am quite sure that the fee for ladies should be fixed at three dollars if we are to have their assistance.

Trusting that the Society will select as my successor one who can secure the needed coöperation in the work, who can command the aid of those who can best assist the Society in a financial way, and to whom I pledge my best endeavors to assist and support, I remain as always committed to the best interests of The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

F. L. HUTCHINS.

Election of officers resulted as follows:

President: F. L. HUTCHINS.
1st Vice-President: ELLERY B. CRANE.
2nd Vice-President: WM. H. SAWYER.
Treasurer: H. F. STEDMAN.
Secretary: WALTER DAVIDSON.
Librarian: T. A. DICKINSON.
Standing Committee on Nominations: CHARLES E. BURBANK.

George Maynard read the following report:

EXCURSION TO METROPOLITAN WATER BASIN.

On Saturday, October 16th, 1897, The Worcester Society of Antiquity had its first regular autumnal excursion, the eminent success of which will, it is to be hoped, tend to make future outings at this season a permanent feature of our Society's work; for, by these excursions, not only do the members of the Society gain a more extended knowledge of the topography and history of the places we visit, but the pencil or camera of the artist, and the pen of the reporter or historian, are kept busy in capturing and preserving, for the eyes of posterity, pictures, more or less vivid, but, we trust, always faithful, of the scenes visited. And particularly is this the case with the excursion with which this report deals, since the country visited is very soon, in a large degree, to

be, as it were, blotted out from existence, and where now, and for many a decade past, the happy homes of rural life and the fairest scenes of nature have enlivened the broad valley, and attracted thither the steps of those who loved those scenes of beauty, or the busy wheels of industry have sent forth their joyous music, soon the overflowing waters of the largest artificial lake in the world will roll their waves high over field and forest, dwelling-house and factory, and even cover forever from human vision the spots now sacred to the burial of the dead, and where repose, in what was hoped to be their permanent but now soon-to-be-disturbed slumber, the hundreds of that ancient valley's dead.

The great Metropolitan Water Basin is to be a triumph of engineering skill comparable with those works which the Romans of old planned and executed, and which have endured through twenty centuries; and we may rest assured that the traveler of twenty centuries hence, as he visits these New England hills and valleys, will find at least some portion of these gigantic works still perfect and *in situ*.

The necessity for the building of these works to furnish a sufficient present water supply for Boston and the more than twenty towns and cities surrounding it, embraced in what is now known as the Metropolitan District, has been growing more and more pressing as the years rolled by. Various schemes had presented themselves to the engineers, among them that of procuring a supply from artesian wells, but none of them seemed so feasible as the one which has finally been adopted, namely, the damming of the Nashua river at the great gorge in Clinton, and the building of an immense reservoir in the towns of Clinton, Boylston and West Boylston. It has even been suggested that they should go to the great lakes of New Hampshire for a supply, but this would have placed the source of supply beyond the control of the state, and this was so serious a consideration that it was finally decided to go to Worcester county.

Furthermore, the present works, however grand the scale upon which they have been planned, are only a beginning compared with those which the engineers have in view for those future

necessities, sure to arise in the next century, when even the more than sixty billions of gallons of water stored here will be insufficient to supply the wants of the many millions of inhabitants of that growing district. For, far up in western Massachusetts, they have set their eyes on yet more extensive fields, which must, sooner or later, come under their control.

But for the present, a glance at the Boylston water basin would seem to convince any visitor that, when full, it would be able to quench the thirst of all New England for some time to come, even if all our citizens became total abstainers from all other beverages. With a water surface of six and a half square miles, and an average depth of 46 feet, this great lake will not only give an abundant water supply to Boston and vicinity, but it will, as well, entirely change the aspect of this section of Worcester county, and obliterate much that is of historic interest. It is to be hoped that this excursion of a Society devoted to the preservation of ancient landmarks and memorials of the past may be fruitful in saving for the generations to come something, at least, from the general wreck, and if we cannot rescue the homes of the dwellers there from destruction, we may, nevertheless, preserve some picture of them which shall enable posterity to see the valley in some degree as it was before the Nashua's blue waters closed above it.

The plans for our excursion had been well laid, and, under the able management of the following committee, they were successfully carried out:

F. L. Hutchins, Chairman; Hon. E. B. Crane, Hon. A. S. Roe, George M. Rice, Harrison G. Otis, and Herbert Wesby, Treasurer.

The great interest in the operations in the Nashua valley, and in our excursion was evidenced by the large number of people who applied for tickets—it being considerably in excess of any previous outing the Society has held.

The following party of 127 persons, members and friends of the Society, left Union station that morning at 8.05 o'clock:

F. S. Blanchard, O. M. Ball, Herbert Wesby, George F.

Brooks, Frank S. Fay, William S. Flint, George H. McLean, Maj. F. G. Stiles and wife, Francis H. Osgood, Mrs. M. E. Morse, Mrs. F. W. Wellington, Lyman A. Ely and wife, Mrs. Charles C. McCloud, George W. Hubbard and wife, Mrs. R. A. Thwing, Mrs. Charles F. Smith, Mrs. H. M. Wilson, Mrs. Lizzie Allen, F. L. Hutchins, Edward Hutchins, F. B. Harrington, George M. Rice, Charles G. Reed, H. G. Otis, Joseph Jackson, E. E. Thompson, G. E. Barrett and wife, Miss Bertha J. Hopkins, Miss Emma S. Barrett, M. A. Maynard and wife, Henry Brannon and wife, D. S. Goddard and wife, Dr. F. L. Banfield and wife, Miss Laura Banfield, Lewis C. Muzzy and wife, Mrs. E. A. Brown, Mrs. Frank Wyman, Dr. M. F. Fallon and wife, John E. Lynch, F. E. Williamson and wife, Arthur M. Williamson, H. L. Jillson, D. B. Williams, Chapman Wallis, William Harrington, C. G. Harrington, Mrs. M. E. Kendrick, Miss E. S. R. Kendrick, Albert A. Gordon and wife, Miss Isabel W. Gordon, Albert A. Gordon, Jr., and wife, Mrs. T. G. Mills, Miss Mary A. Paige, C. L. Goodwin and wife, E. E. Brown, Maj. William T. Harlow, Irving E. Comins, E. D. Buffington, Miss Buffington, H. H. Dayton, Mrs. B. J. Heslor, Daniel Seagrave, Capt. J. B. Knox and wife, Ephraim Tucker, Ephraim Tucker, Jr., Edward D. Stoddard, John Legg and wife, John Francis Legg, Howard F. Legg, Abram K. Gould, Jay Gould, Nathaniel Paine, Eli J. Whittemore and wife, Hon. A. S. Roe, Cyrus G. Wood and wife, E. M. Wood, John C. Pellett, Charles E. Burbank, Frank L. Mellen, A. A. Barker and wife, A. R. Parsons, C. F. Darling and wife, William F. Abbot, Edmund Q. Abbott, Hon. Ellery B. Crane and wife, C. B. Eaton and wife, Henry H. Chamberlin, George S. Clough, A. E. Bigelow, Elliott Moore, Henry Putnam, Mrs. C. Cutler, Miss I. M. Cutler, O. B. Underwood and wife, Charles A. Denny, J. A. Knight, Dr. W. H. Raymenton, Thomas Talbot, B. C. Jaques, George Maynard, Myron F. Converse, Thomas H. Clark.

Going out over the Boston & Maine road to Oakdale, they took barges and other conveyances for their long ride through the doomed valley. Here they were met by a corps of engineers

from the Metropolitan Water offices, one of whom accompanied each barge, ready to explain, by the aid of maps and charts, everything of interest to the visitors. To them and to the Metropolitan Board the committee would express their thanks for the many courtesies shown the party on that day.

The weather for the excursion was all that could be desired—quite as warm, in fact, as midsummer,—and the woods were glorious in their autumnal robes. There are few spots in Massachusetts where nature has done more for human pleasure and good than in this territory. Rich farming lands, yielding their bounteous store of products; pastures where the sleek kine fed in peace and plenty; broad forests, clothing the hills with a robe of beauty; and, over all, the genial October skies,—all this formed a picture not soon to be erased from the memories of those who had the good fortune to participate in that pleasant and profitable excursion.

Passing through the village of West Boylston, where the water is to rise to the very steps of the Congregational Church, the first spot of interest visited was the old Beaman tavern, where Major William T. Harlow of the Society related the historic facts connected with it. On the opposite side of the street stands a gigantic buttonwood tree which was set out by the proprietor, Major Ezra Beaman, 113 years ago. Major Beaman, whose remains lie buried in the old cemetery not far distant, and soon to be overflowed, was one of the heroes of Bunker Hill, and in the museum of our Society may be seen the ancient hat worn by him on that occasion. The Beaman Tavern was built in 1754, and the barn opposite is 150 years old.

From this point a view was obtained, just across the pond, of the Clarendon Mills, which are to be submerged.

Taking the road by Boylston Common, the party then proceeded to the foot of Pine hill, which, after a somewhat arduous climb, was ascended, and from the summit—550 feet above sea level, and 125 feet above the flow-line—a broad and comprehensive view was obtained of the great valley, which is now being prepared for the reception of this vast body of water. From the

rocky bluff of the hill, which stands out like a great headland overlooking the lake that is to be, the eyes of the beholders wandered far away across the valley to the distant hills, where historic memories of the early settlers still cling, while beneath their feet the valley lay black with the fires that have for months been consuming the vegetation preparatory to the final stripping of the soil, before the water is allowed to flow in, the amount to be taken off varying in depth from a few inches to sixteen or seventeen feet. Here one gets a vivid idea of the immensity of the work in this line to be done. The view of the valley here extends almost from Oakdale to Clinton, while beyond, to the northwest, the familiar lines of old Wachusett rise clear and blue above the horizon line. A short address was here made by Mr. Hiram A. Miller, engineer in charge of the reservoir, who described the work to be done by the State Board, and pointed out places of interest to the party. A short distance below the hill lies that once romantic spot, so dear to all lovers of nature, the famous "Happy Valley," described and illustrated by Barber, in his "Historical Collections of Massachusetts," and in reference to which, the lines, quoted by him, were written, commencing:

Sweet Vale of West Boylston! how calm a retreat
From the sorrows and cares of this cold world of woe;
With thy thick-covered banks, where the wild flowerets meet,
And thy serpentine paths, where the evergreens grow.

Oh, here the war trumpet shall never be heard,
Here the banners of foemen shall ne'er be unfurl'd;
At the tramp of the warhorse, thy paths shall be barred,
And Peace with her wand bid him back to the world.

Alas! the "Happy Valley," of late years sadly desecrated, will soon be no more, for the waters will cover it forever from human view.

After about fifteen minutes spent here, the party descended again to the barges, and took the road towards Clinton and the great dam, by way of the Scars bridge. On the way to the bridge they passed Albertson's Mill, which will be covered by seventy feet of water. Among the curious features of the road that

attracted their attention was a log-house, which might well remind them of the days when the early settlers, the Sawyers, the Davenports and others, here erected their rude homes in the wilderness, where the wild beast and savage man had till then reigned supreme. Along all the prominent hills could be seen the signal stations from whence the surveyors had made their plans of the great basin.

It had been the intention of the committee that the party should stop at Murman's hill for another view of the basin, but time forbade, and so the barges were driven immediately to the site of the great dam at Clinton, preparations for the building of which are now under way. The cofferdam is being constructed, and as soon as that is finished work will be begun on the permanent dam. This gigantic work will be of masonry, and founded on solid rock, the foundations going down over fifty feet below the bed of the river. It will be 1,400 feet long, 180 feet thick, and 185 feet high. For a short time, the party watched with interest the scene of activity below them, where the laborers were busily engaged in removing the earth from the old bed of the river and driving piles.

Shortly after noon the party reached Clinton, where an excellent dinner was served to them at the Clinton House. At 1.30 they again took the barges and started on their ride to the portal of the great tunnel at West Berlin.

A short stop was made at Smithtown, where many of the laborers live, and soon after the party arrived at the entrance to the tunnel. This is two miles in length, cut through the solid rock, and in some places is 225 feet below the surface of the hill. The tunnel is 13 feet, 6 inches wide, and 11 feet, 10 inches high, where it is not arched, but in places where arching was necessary it is a trifle smaller. Some idea of the accuracy of the work can be obtained from the fact that when the joinings were made they came together within a small fraction of an inch, the tunnel having been driven from several points simultaneously. The power for the whole work was derived from compressed air, from one central station.

The entrance into the tunnel is not so much a matter of pleasure as of curiosity, yet it was ventured upon by a large number of the party, both ladies and gentlemen. The bottom of the tunnel was filled with water, while along its shelving sides the party walked, each carrying in his or her hands a candle, while an occasional guide, with a larger light, showed the way. As they went in farther and farther, and the light of day at the portal receded, the scene might not unaptly have reminded them of that fabled river of the classics, over which, through Stygian darkness, Charon ferries the souls of the departed to their last abode. One could easily imagine how awful the situation would be to one who was left there without a light or guide, like the young artist who became lost in the Catacombs of Rome, and whose agonies have been so vividly depicted by the French poet Delille. The party went into the tunnel about 500 feet, and then returned, the cold, damp air of the tunnel not being especially inviting, or conducive to good health.

Thence the route was continued to the masonry aqueduct, near which is situated the collection of laborers' shanties, known by the name of "Little Italy," presumably so called from the native country of most of its inhabitants. It is probably the most picturesque village in New England, if not the most alluring in the matter of sanitary conditions, or beauty of its surroundings. Certainly it cannot vie with West Stockbridge and some other like places for cleanliness, but when it comes to variety of architecture it can vie with all the world; and for odors (not from "Araby the Blessed"), it can vie with Cologne the famous. Here the artists of the party did some rare photographic work, and secured some unique pictures.

Some of the excursionists took a trip through a part of the masonry aqueduct close by, and then the barges proceeded to the Assabet river, over which the aqueduct crosses by a remarkably fine seven-arch bridge, which seems built to last for all time.

Here a stop was made, and the entire party was photographed by Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Darling, who accompanied the excursion

over the whole route, and made a most interesting and valuable collection of photographs of the places of interest visited.

The last place to be visited was the elegant grounds and conservatories of Mr. Daniel Wesson, at Northboro, where the party spent some little time admiring the place and its beautiful view, and in inspecting the wealth of rare exotic plants, with which the conservatories are filled.

After a short drive thence to Northboro, the excursionists took the electric cars for Worcester, by way of Shrewsbury, arriving in the city about 6.30 abundantly pleased with their trip, which had passed off in the most satisfactory manner, with no untoward accidents to mar its pleasure.

For the committee,

GEORGE MAYNARD.

319th Meeting.

Monday evening, Dec. 20.

Special meeting held in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims.

The President opened the meeting by saying:

It is no new thing to honor the memory of the Pilgrims upon the anniversary of their advent upon this rock-bound coast, yet its importance and its meaning become more and more apparent. Happy that nation which can look back to its early beginnings to catch new inspiration to lead it higher, and in those early beginnings find nothing to depreciate, nothing of which to be ashamed. Thus can we look back to the days of the Pilgrims—whether under the direct leadership of John Robinson from Scrooby, to Amsterdam and Leyden, or when exemplifying the precepts inculcated by him upon these inhospitable shores.

To John Robinson are we indebted for the first declaration of

independence in religious matters. His churchly covenant is simplicity itself: "Covenant before God—To walk in all His ways made known, or to be made known unto them, according to their best endeavors, whatever it should cost them;" his definition of a church being: "A company, consisting though but of two or three, separated from the world, whether unchristian or anti-christian, and gathered unto the name of Christ by a covenant made to walk in all the ways of God known unto them, is a church and so hath the whole power of Christ." His advice at the parting at Delft-Haven, when he exhorted them to follow him no further than he followed Christ, to be ready to receive light from God, as it was not possible the Christian world should come so lately out of such thick anti-Christian darkness, and that full perfection of knowledge should break forth at once; to oppose none, but to unite in so far as they could with all, to be brethren together, exalting none by reason of office, and to depend wholly upon God in their difficulties.

No wonder that the Pilgrims had none of the harshness, bitterness and bigotry of the Puritans; no wonder they lived in peace with their savage neighbors; no wonder that they separated church and state, and no wonder that we to-day can go back to this ever-living fountain of freedom and faith in God to again drink the inspiration of duty to God and service to man. If there is anything wrong in our government to-day, it is for the lack of a realizing sense and dependence upon that ever-living Spirit of God, which was so large a portion of the Pilgrim's character.

Does not the whole spirit of John Robinson, his dependence upon God, his aversion to condemning others, his faith in mutual covenants, show forth in that famous compact made upon the Mayflower at Cape Cod?

It is therefore well that we have these anniversary celebrations, and I trust that this Society will make more and more of the day as time goes on.

We are truly grateful to our friends who have so graciously met our requests for their assistance.

Col. W. S. B. Hopkins then made the following address:

I dare not trust myself to make the few remarks to you which I am asked to make on this occasion without the restriction of a manuscript, although I intend that they shall be otherwise informal. Our assembling is suggested by the recurrence of the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The event itself was and is of such portentous importance in the history of the world that it is within the power of only a very few to do it justice, and that only in the swing and power of a great oration. Yet there are many things that may be said in the way of more modest suggestion that serve to turn back our thought to the event which is so full of inspiration.

When the good ship Mayflower crossed the ocean, it is quite likely that very little was confidently expected of her, or of the expedition. Her companion, the smaller Speedwell, was turned back by her intimidated captain, abandoning the undertaking, into an English port. The Mayflower was but 180 tons burden, when she ventured, with her Pilgrim freight, upon the water, at a time of the year which must bring her to her destination when the storms and chill of winter would not only make her voyage hazardous, but would expose her precious human freight to face and fight what Mr. Bancroft calls the bitterness of mortal disease, which was their welcome to an inhospitable shore.

This small ship would rate, according to modern standards for tonnage, for speed and for safety low down on the scale. Her sail expanse would be so pitifully limited as to insure her defeat by the slowest coasting schooner of to-day. Her buoyancy would not inspire confidence in a great storm, in which she might hopelessly lurch and stagger till she found the bottom. Altogether she was such a craft as only the most earnest men, inspired by a destiny, would wish to accept for a wintry voyage across the Atlantic. America had been discovered several times before the Mayflower set sail, and therefore the perils of the crossing and the

assurance of a hostile reception, should her passengers be spared to arrive, were fully known.

In another sense, however, the Mayflower was the greatest ship that ever has sailed the Atlantic from the day when Leif Ericson found the western land to the last voyage of the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross." This proposition may be demonstrated both jocularly and seriously. There was no port of entry into which she sailed, where her dead cargo could be appraised and recorded. We have, therefore, to depend on subsequent history in place of contemporaneous data for information as to her lading. This evidence is more than abundant, but we are forced to admit that it is hardly as reliable as abundant. If, however, we may credit the stories that come to one's ears on all sides, and at all times, and which, as each of us knows, very highly respected friends earnestly authenticate, the cargo of the Mayflower was immense. She would seem to have been chiefly laden with furniture and household goods. Her hold could not have held a tenth of it. Her deck must have been covered many times, and deep. Her yards and rigging must have hung full, and her gunwales must have been so nearly submerged that her arrival on the western shores could only be attributed to a special interposition of divine providence.

There is scarcely a family in New England of true Yankee origin that does not claim some connection with the Mayflower. If it cannot trace it in the currents of its blood, it will establish the connection by the possession of some chattel, which, according to unquestionable family tradition, is proved to have been brought over in that famous ship. Thus numberless chairs and tables and chests, with a certain air of nobility about them growing out of their age, are scattered through New England, which came over in the Mayflower. Yes, but more than this; they have found their way into the middle and western states as well (along with New England ideas), and have even scaled the Rockies and found lodgment on the shores of the Pacific.

We are tempted in view of this wealth of comfort to discount something from the accounts of the stern hardships of which we

have heard, and to look upon the Mayflower as the most luxuriously furnished vessel that ever plowed the main. If we give way to our imagination, we can see Elder Brewster reading his Bible and scattering crumbs of religious comfort to his flock, seated in a great arm-chair; or John Carver and William Bradford discussing the commonweal on deck from the depths of a large carved settle; or, perchance, the soldierly Miles Standish on picket duty looking for land from some commodious rocking-chair triced up high in the tops.

Now this anxious stretching forth to tie back in some way to the vessel which brought the Pilgrim Fathers—no matter to what an attenuated thread we stretch the truth—has its serious as well as its fantastic side. It is the manifestation of that controlling wave of sentiment in every man under the sway of which he loves to connect himself with a great epoch and its great actors, even though it be but by the possession of a relic. This American people thus reach, or attempt to reach, content even if they *think* they reach, back to the Pilgrim and the rock of Plymouth from the worthiest and most improving motive.

But I have said the Mayflower has a real and serious claim to stand at the head of all ships that have ever crossed the Atlantic. This claim is based on the human freight she transplanted to the New World. She came bringing men and women of such lofty souls as stamped them worthy founders of a new community, which, taking its vitality and force from their high example and purpose, leavened and led a nation to freedom and self-government. She came bringing in her cabin that voluntary compact which is the first written constitution declaring the birth of popular constitutional liberty. This document was in one sentence as follows: "In the name of God, amen; we, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread Sovereign King James, having undertaken for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first Colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, do, by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into

a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most convenient for the general good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."

No other ship ever bore so great a freight as this precious document and its pious and liberty-loving framers. I do not need to enforce on you the preciousness of this legacy from the Pilgrim Fathers. Its spirit and theirs, joining with the cavalier and Huguenot settlers of more southern portions of our land—pushing, as living principles and ideas for the advance of mankind must always push from settlement to settlement, from state to state, till it reached the golden gate of the West—have imbued the people of this great nation, as it grew, from small beginnings to the mighty stature it has achieved in the advance of self-rule and of republican government.

Our honored townsman, Senator Hoar, in an eloquent oration at Plymouth, fitly complimenting the great efforts of Webster and of Everett, has pointedly drawn the character of the Pilgrim in distinction from the more austere and intolerant character of the Puritan, who early settled the north shore of Massachusetts bay and the city of Boston. Devotion to principle, whether in regard to religious or civil freedom, was the common characteristic, but in the Pilgrim it was the attendant of gentle manifestations of heart and soul, allied to and living a gospel of love. To quote the words of the senator, "there is no blot on the memory of the Pilgrim of Plymouth. No word of reproach is uttered when he is mentioned. The fame of the passenger of the Mayflower is as pure and fragrant as its little namesake, sweetest of the flowers of spring. * * * Yet the dwellers of Plymouth know well the difference between the Pilgrim that landed here and the Puritan that settled in Salem and Boston. * * * They had the tie of a common feeling, of a common persecution, of a common faith, of a common hope—I wish I could add, * * * the tie of a common and equal charity."

You will observe, ladies and gentlemen, that every essential to the great purpose which the Pilgrim had in what he had undertaken to do for God, King and country, viz., to found a colony with a civil body politic under just and equal laws, with the patriotic purpose and promise to live orderly and obedient lives under such laws,—every essential, I say, is set forth in the compact made on the sea in the cabin of the Mayflower. They came to live a quiet and industrious life, self-governed, with free consciences like freemen. In their purpose they were as strong and determined as man ever was. But you will observe that they complained of nothing, they proclaimed no resentment, nor did they claim that they had come to execute a mission, as against or concerning any of the rest of mankind. The story goes that a Puritan minister was preaching to a fishing congregation in Plymouth colony. He besought them to set a good example because they came out to convert the world to Christianity, when one of the congregation interrupted him with, "Sir, that is what the people of the bay came out for; but we came out to fish."

If the Puritan afterward developed the fault of intolerance—and who can say that with all his virtues he did not?—that can never be laid to the charge of the Pilgrim. In essentials alike, these two transplanted groups of Englishmen have done more for the advancement of the race than can be credited to any other emigrants and pioneers since history began.

What lesson can we attach to Forefathers' day that is more improving to ourselves and our children than the cultivation of veneration and reverence? It is the same spirit in kind whether you manifest it by reverting to the great compact, or you proudly trace your blood to one of the signers, or hunt for a footstool to rest your tired feet upon, with assurance that the feet of some tired Pilgrim matron rested there aboard the now sacred ship. It is this spirit that is the one great foe of the iconoclasm of rough and inconsiderate material progress. It preserves the soul of a people as well as its wealth and power. It breeds patriots. It spiritualizes the flag.

Now, in these whirling days, when at a great pace the social

and business organizations rush greedily and selfishly through life, every anniversary, and indeed everything else that tends to teach reverence for that which is of value in the past, is for the highest good of the people.

Perhaps I may be deemed a querulous old man for such a bold statement, but I feel that the superciliousness and self-satisfied tone of modern youth, male and female, seems likely to smother veneration for age and service in the world.

There is much in modern education, I think, to account for this. Its existence cannot be doubted. It manifests itself in that snobbishness which seems to tie youth to the things of to-day, and leads them to ignore even the history of their country. To young men, nothing is "up to date" except a blasé disregard for great political lessons under the name of ancient history. This does not breed patriots, does not make statesmen, does not foster good citizenship. While modern snobbishness flourishes more in circles of wealth and university education, it is by no means confined to these strata of society. It does not do the young, whatever their situation in life, any harm to have regard for their elders. If it be true that the greater part of them do, it is equally true that an alarming percentage does not. When the young man slipped into a seat of a crowded car in advance of a gentleman whose hair was white, saying, "First come, first served, sir," he was served just right in the answer that came to him, "Certainly, I came in 1820; when did you come?"

Whatever of all this may be due to modern education, or modern want of education, it must be agreed that the greater part of it is the growth of what is called the society of to-day, and the imitations of society.

It does well to stop the ball at least once a year, and point the young men and young maids to the simple beauty of John Alden and Priscilla.

But it is not here only that we find great lack of veneration and of reverence. In our business life, the greed of gold in utter disregard of the silent influence of those objects which teach worthy

lessons of the past, is in danger of routing out every historic relic, if it has its way.

It is not the only way to teach patriotism to fly flags on the school-houses, however commendable that may be, for children to learn to love that concrete embodiment of their nationality. There is as great an inspiration, perhaps greater because more unusual, in keeping sacred the monuments that our grandfathers loved, because within them or about them their grandfathers accomplished great deeds.

By effort earnestly put forth by individuals, many historic relics are saved, and may still be saved. But why are not the people themselves, as a government, more thoroughly imbued with the idea of the sacredness of relics of the days gone by? Why should the nation owe the salvation of Mount Vernon, or the Old South of Boston, to the intervention of societies of patriotic women?

It is well that to-day Massachusetts preserves the Bulfinch front and the old Codfish, and that Philadelphia is restoring with a view to permanency, Independence Hall.

Let us have sublime faith that Boston will preserve the cradle of liberty from all encroachments, as Boston will. If she does not, then I should be inclined to say with John Hancock, " Burn Boston."

Let us everywhere cultivate on anniversary days the popular spirit of veneration for whatever reminds us of the great events in history. Thus we will in time begin to realize what our mother country and the other great nations of Europe feel.

It is England that owns Shakespeare's house. It is England that owns Westminster Abbey, and while the prestige of British power continues as now to encircle the globe, there she will let them remain, so long as time will let them stand.

Anniversaries like Forefathers' day should teach us the debt we owe to those who have gone before, with honor and glory attending their efforts for proved worth. They should teach us to preserve all such loved memories that may become an education and inspiration for the work and life of the present. They should teach us the commandment, " Honor thy father and thy mother,

that *thy* days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

Rev. Almon Gunnison, D. D., spoke of the duty of everyone in honoring the work and deeds of valor accomplished by their ancestors, and that the greater the zeal exhibited in such celebrations as this, the more hope there is of our future.

The choir of the First Unitarian Church, under direction of Mr. Benjamin T. Hammond, interspersed the speaking with appropriate songs, among which were Mrs. Hemans' "Pilgrim Fathers" and Pierpont's "Hymn of Thanksgiving."

On motion of C. E. Staples, a vote of thanks was tendered the speakers and choir.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of
The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws of this Society, I herewith present this Annual Report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Society, from Dec. 1, 1896, to Dec. 7, 1897, as follows:

CASH RECEIVED.		*CASH PAID.*	
1897.	DR.	1897.	CR.
Assessments,	$467 80	Gas,	$43 62
Admissions,	118 00	Printing Proceedings,	175 00
Life Membership,	50 00	Postage,	14 94
Donations,	5 00	Stationery,	16 58
Rent,	735 00	Librarian,	435 00
Interest on Deposit,	1 35	Library expenses,	327 17
Sale of Proceedings,	45 33	Insurance,	117 50
	$1,422 48	Interest,	27 50
Balance from 1896,	64 83	Printing,	54 05
		Life Member Fund,	50 00
		Repairs,	76 35
		Street Watering,	6 00
		Taxes,	74 00
			$1,417 71
		Balance on hand,	69 60
	$1,487 31		$1,487 31

Amount deposited in People's Savings Bank, in accordance with By-Laws, as a Life Membership Fund, $100.

There are admission fees and assessments due the Society to the amount of $350.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. STEDMAN, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 6, 1897.

We have examined the accompanying report of the receipts

and expenditures, and find the same to be correct, according to the books of the Treasurer.

We also find vouchers for the payments.

EDWARD J. SARTELLE,
GEORGE A. SMITH, } *Auditors.*

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

RECEIVED.

Admissions,		$23 00
Assessments,		25 54
Balance from Lecture Course,		27 45
Balance from Excursion,		13 80
Interest,		30
		$90 09

PAID.

Envelopes, etc.,	$5 54	
F. P. Douglass,	1 50	
		7 04
Balance,		$83 05
Balance as per report,		69 60
Total cash,		$152 65

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

Donations and contributions from 205 sources have been received during the year.

This includes seventy-two societies and institutions on our exchange list, making the additions 923 volumes, 2,217 pamphlets, 2,000 papers and manuscripts, and 213 miscellaneous articles.

Two numbers of the Worcester Town Records have been completed by Mr. Rice, and the Proceedings for 1896, No. 47, have been issued.

We are indebted to Mr. Barton, Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, for many valuable donations of pamphlets and papers, and various reports, which help complete our files and sets of Worcester publications.

We have received regularly from the publishers the *Mid-Weekly*, *Webster Times*, and the *Old South Record.*

Your collection—both in the library and museum—is rapidly growing. It will be impossible for me to enumerate or even refer to the large and valuable donations received during the past year.

Your custodian has endeavored to place this material in some sort of order, but chiefly to preserve it. We are in a formative state, as it were, gathering and accumulating material.

Historical matter relating to Worcester and Worcester county should be first on the list. To seek out and preserve her past history, and also guard carefully against the loss of that which will be valuable history, is our first duty. What time and labor have been spent in looking up the record of some event which occurred 100 years ago, or even fifty years ago, which would have been unnecessary had such societies as ours existed to record and preserve it.

The scope of this Society includes the preserving of the history of the Old New England homesteads, "which have been the starting point of so many prosperous and widely scattered families," and those books, papers, pictures and mementoes which will be valuable object lessons to future generations.

"Year by year, what is being done to preserve the traditions and perpetuate the history of county and city, is more and more appreciated."

There are many articles in the museum which suggest subjects for interesting papers, and which might be read before the Society with profit. They furnish illustrations and object lessons to aid in making our collection instructive and useful.

The publications of the Society have now reached fifteen volumes. They include the Worcester Town Records, Worcester Births, Marriages and Deaths complete to 1848. The Proceedings include the Worcester burial ground inscriptions, and over 100 papers upon local history, biography, genealogy, and kindred subjects of great interest and value.

These publications can now be found in nearly 150 libraries and institutions throughout the country; several of these sets having been made complete by Mr. Franklin P. Rice at the sacrifice of considerable personal expense and effort. It seemed desirable to have them deposited in certain libraries, where they could be used, and thus increase the reputation of the Society.

Probably it would be difficult to make up by combined effort half a dozen complete sets of our publications to-day. Only 225 copies of the first reports were printed.

The object in distribution was not always to obtain an equivalent in exchange, but as a matter of utility and benefit to this society—practical philanthropy. We are a democratic institution, and should be in touch with the people.

THOMAS A. DICKINSON,
Librarian.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

Abbot, W. F. Bound Vol. *Mass. Spy*, 1816, 2 Photos, 1 Vol., 3 Pam. and 9 Papers.

Academy of Science (St. Louis). Publications as issued.

Adams, W. F. (Springfield). 3 Vol., 1 Pam.

Aldrich, Mrs. P. E. Package of Boston papers.

Allen, S. W. (Shrewsbury). Old papers of 1775-95 and 1808, 3 Pam.

American Antiquarian Society. Pamphlets, Papers and Broadsides. 5 Vol., 223 Pam., 130 Papers, 23 Coins.
American Cong. Association. 1 Pam.
American Geographical Society. Bulletin as issued.
American Museum of Natural History. Bulletin as issued.
Appleton, D., & Co. Monthly Bulletin as issued.
Arnold, James N. 1 Vol.
Banfield, Dr. F. L. Collection of Lottery Tickets, and Buttons. 2 Vol., 70 Pam., 48 Papers.
Barrows, Myron. Ancient Apple-Parer.
Barrows, Hon. S. J. (M. C.). 1 Pam.
Barton, E. M. (Librarian). 2 Vol., 298 Pam., 265 Papers.
Bassett, Miss L. M. 52 Pam., 6 Papers.
Birney, William; Maj.-Gen. 1 Vol.
Blake, Francis E. (Boston). 2 Pam.
Blanchard, F. S., & Co. Town and City Reports for 1895-6.
Boston Book Co. 1 Pam.
Bowker, R. R. 1 Pam.
Boyden, Elbridge. 3 Framed Pictures, 24 Vol.
Brigham, Dr. F. K. and F. A. Pam., Papers, Hand-Bills and Plaster Casts belonging to the late Walton Felch, phrenologist, 1840.
Brooklyn Library. Bulletins for the year.
Brown, Freeman. 1 Pam.
Brown University. 1 Pam.
Buffalo Hist. Society. Publications as issued.
Bureau of American Republics. Bulletins as issued.
Bureau of Education. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
Bureau of Ethnology. 4 Vol.
Bureau of Foreign Commerce. Consular Reports for the year.
Cadby, J. W. 1 Pam.
Canadian Institute. 1 Pam.
Carroll, C. F. (Supt.). 1 Pam.
Chandler, Simeon. War relic, 1861.
Chase, Chas. A. 1 Pam.
Cheever, Miss Louisa. 1 Vol., 3 Pam.
City Messenger (Providence, R. I.). 1 Vol.
Clark, W. B., & Co. 1 Pam.
Clemence, Henry M. 2 Vol.
Clough, Dr. B. F. 1 Vol., 2 Pam.
Cogswell, Miss M. L. T. Relic of whale ship Rousseau, 1801-1893.
Commissioner of Education. 2 Vol.
Comstock, James K. (N. Y.). 10 Framed Tickets World's Ex., 1893. Quill Pen owned by Daniel Webster, 1 Pam., 2 Papers.

Conaty, Rev. T. J. (D. D.). 1 Pam.
Connecticut Hist. Society. 1 Vol., 1 Pam., 1 Paper.
Cooledge, Rev. A. H. 6 Vol., 2 Pam.
Crane, Hon. E. B. 11 Vol.
Currier, Fred A. (Fitchburg). 1 Vol.
Dalrymple, H. A. 31 Vol., 45 Pam.
Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences. 1 Pam.
Davis, Cushman (Minneapolis). 1 Pam.
Davis, Edward L. 3 Vol.
Davis, Lloyd J. (Fitchburg). 1 Vol.
Davis, W. A. (Fitchburg). 1 Vol.
Dedham Hist. Society. Register as issued.
Department of the Interior. 1 Vol.
Dickie, James H. 10 Vol.
Dimock, Miss S. W. Coventry, Ct., Records.
Dodd, Mead & Co. Book Catalogues.
Drew, Allis & Co. 250 Directories.
Elkins, George W. 2 Pam., 2 Papers.
Ellenwood, C. A. Hand Cards, 1820.
Essex Institute. Publications as issued.
Estes, Charles (Warren, R. I.). Estes Genealogy.
Estes & Lauriat. Book Catalogues.
Estey, James L. Nails from the house on Main street now occupied by Dr. Rebecca Barnard.
Fairfield County Hist. Society (Bridgeport, Ct.). 1 Pam.
Fish, Henry C. Jew's-harp made by Rufus A. Fish Dec. 20, 1848.
Fiske, Mrs. Eliza R. Sash of fraternal organization.
Foster, Mrs. Rhoda. Silk Shawl, 50 years old.
Getchell, Mrs. Edith L. Etching of the Old South Church.
Goddard, L. P. 2 Pam., 4 Papers.
Goodspeed, Helen A. 1 Vol.
Graves, Rev. Henry C. 1 Vol.
Green, Hon. Andrew H. 1 Vol.
Green, Jacob L. 1 Pam.
Green, Hon. S. A. (Boston). 6 Pam.
Grider, Rufus A. Coat-of-Arms (water color).
Gun, Robert (London). 1 Pam.
Harlow, Geo. H. 1 Vol.
Hathaway, Samuel. 1 Vol., 1 Pam., 1 Relic.
Hawes, F. A. 300 Papers.
Henshaw, Harriet E., the Estate of. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
Henshaw, Wm., the Estate of. 6 Commissions, dates of 1789, 1796, 1798, 1805, 1812, 1819. Signed by Governors Sumner, Hancock, Adams, Strong and Brooks.

Hill, Don Gleason (Dedham). 2 Pam.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Penn. Magazine as issued.
Historical Society of the State of Manitoba. 1 Pam.
Hoar, Hon. Geo. F. 2 Vol., 2 Pam., 2 Papers.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Catalogues.
Howland, Miss F. E. Framed Pictures, 124 Vol., 3 Pam., 3 miscellaneous articles.
Hoyt, Albert H. 1 Pam.
Hutchins, F. L. 2 Vol., 1 Relic.
Hutchinson, Mrs. J. 1 Vol.
Jameson, Rev. O. E. 1 Pam.
Indianapolis Public Library. 1 Pam.
Johns Hopkins University. 6 Pam.
Journal of Commerce. 1 Pam.
Kent, Thos. G. 9 Vol.
Knight, Mrs. Kate M. 7 Pam.
Knox, Joseph B. 1 Pam., 3 miscellaneous articles.
Lancaster Town Library. 1 Pam.
Libbie, C. F., & Co. Sale Catalogues.
Library Co. (Philadelphia). 2 Pam.
Library Bureau. 1 Vol.
Lippincott, J. B., Co. Catalogues.
Littlefield, Geo. E. 2 Pam.
Logan, Donald B. Fragment of Colors carried by British at battle on Plains of Abraham, 1759.
Logan, James. 1 Framed Picture of George Bancroft.
Longmans, Green & Co. Catalogues.
Lynde, E. B. 1 Pam.
Macmillan & Co. Catalogues.
Maine Genealogical Society. 1 Pam.
Maine Historical Society. 2 Pam.
Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society. 3 Pam.
Manchester Historical Association. 1 Pam.
May, Edward. (U. S. N.) Mexican Dollar, 1866.
May, Rev. Samuel. 1 Vol., 3 Papers.
McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. 1 Pam.
Minnesota Historical Society. 3 Pam.
Mirick, Moses H. 2 Vol.
Mix, Rev. Eldridge. 1 Vol., 2 Pam.
Mooney, Richard H. 3 Papers.
Moore, Miss Anna M. 3 Vol., 1 Paper, 1 Vase.
Moore, Charles A. 6 Soapstone Bowls (fragments).
Morris, F. W. Catalogues.

Mower, Ephraim. Old Milestone, 55 Vol., 235 Pam., 41 Papers, 27 Relics.
Museo Nacional (Costa Rica). 5 Pam.
National Municipal League. 6 Pam.
New England Historical Genealogical Society. Register for the year.
Newhall, Chas. L. The "Spirit of '76" for the year.
New Hampshire Historical Society. 1 Pam.
New Jersey Historical Society. 2 Pam.
Newton, N. A. 1 Vol.
Nichols, H. S. 2 Pam.
O'Flynn, Richard. Old Melodeon.
Olin, Hon. Wm. M. 3 Vol., 2 Pam.
Olmsted, L. N. 3 Pam.
Oneida Historical Society. 4 Pam., 4 Papers.
Peabody, Dr. Chas. A. 2 Pam.
Peabody Museum. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
Pennsylvania State Library. State Documents, 1896.
Phelps, Mrs. Lydia. 8 Vol.
Philips, Geo. M. 1 Pam.
Pickett, Gen. Josiah. 5 Vol.
Prouty, Mrs. Calvin S. 1 Vol.
Providence Athenæum. 1 Pam.
Pumeroy, J. E. 2 Papers.
Putnam & Davis. 22 Vol.
Putnam, Prof. F. W. 1 Pam.
Putnam, Rev. John J. 1 Vol.
Putnam, Samuel H. 1 Vol., 23 Pam.
Rhode Island Historical Society. 29 Vol., 74 Pam.
Rice, Franklin P. 3 Pam.
Rice, Mrs. Wm. W. 1 Vol.
Richardson, Miss A. P. (Sterling). Collection of Daguerreotypes made by A. W. Van Alstine, Worcester, 1848.
Ripley, Henry H. Framed Picture of the American Temperance House in 1840.
Ripley, Mrs. Samuel B. Bible, 1744; Sandal-shoes.
Rockwood, E. J. Indian Wampum.
Rockwood, Mrs. G. I. 84 Vol., 350 Pam., 500 Papers.
Roe, Hon. A. S. Nails from State House, 1795.
Russell, E. Harlow. 1 Pam.
Salisbury, Hon. Stephen. Large Show-Case, Ancient Cradle, Food-Warmer.
Sawin, Mrs. Elizabeth T. 1 Photograph.
Seagrave, Daniel. 2 Shoe Buckles.

Secretary of the Commonwealth. 4 Vol., 5 Pam.
Silvester, Albert H. 22 Vol., 16 Pam.
Smith, Alfred. 1 Pam.
Smith, J. G. 13 Pam.
Smithsonian Institute. 3 Vol., 1 Pam.
Sprague, Hon. A. B. R. City Hall Programmes, and 1 Pam.
Staples, S. E. 34 Pam., 81 Papers.
State Board of Agriculture. 1 Vol.
State Board of Health (Nashville). Bulletin as issued.
State Historical Society of Iowa. Publication for year 1897.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin. 1 Pam.
State University of Iowa. 1 Pam.
Stiles, Major F. G. 1 Pam., and 3 Pictures of Frigate "Constitution."
Stobbs, Chas. R. 1 Vol.
Stryker, Gen. Wm. S. 2 Vol., 1 Pam.
Swan, Robert T. 1 Vol.
Syracuse Central Library. 1 Pam.
Taylor, Thos. J. 4 Pam.
Terry, James. 3 Pam.
Trumbull, Miss Susan. 1 Pam.
Tyler, Rev. Albert. Mid-weekly for the year, 51 Vol., 37 Pam., 12 Papers, 1 Picture.
University of California. 2 Pam.
University of the State of New York. 2 Vol., 4 Pam.
Valentine, Gerry (Hammonton, N. J.). Sword and Belt of W. H. Valentine, sergeant-major 21st Mass. Volunteers, 1861-1865; Banner and Hat of Washington Engine Company of 1844; 1 Vol., 46 Papers.
Walker, Hon. J. H. 3 Vol.
Western Reserve Historical Society. 1 Pam.
Werner Co. (Akron, Ohio). 2 Pam.
Wesby, H. 32 Papers.
Wetherbee, G. E. 39 Vol.
Williamson & Co. 2 Pam., 2 Papers.
Williamson, Mrs. F. E. Shingle from first mill, East Dennis, 1669.
Willoughby, C. C. 1 Pam.
Witherby, Geo. T. Sand-Box.
Worcester Congregational Club. 1 Pam.
Worcester County Horticultural Society. 2 Pam.
Worcester Shakespeare Club. 1 Pam.
Wyman, Mrs. Franklin. 5 Vol.
Yale University. 2 Pam.
Yearnshaw, Wm. 8 Vol.
Young, H. A. 2 Collections of Coin, 98 pieces.
Young Men's Christian Association. 1 Vol.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

REPORT ON ARCHÆOLOGY FOR 1897.

The Constitution of our Society defines its purpose among others to be: "To cultivate and encourage among its members a love and admiration for antiquarian research and archæological science." While we all recognize the fact that the principal work of the Society is local, and that the object of its existence is mainly to gather together and preserve materials for local history, yet neither the words quoted above, nor the avowed purposes of the founders of the Society, can be understood as limiting the interest of its members to purely local antiquities.

It would seem in keeping with the spirit of such a Society that our interest in general antiquarian research should be fostered, and that we should at least take an occasional survey, if not oftener than annually, of the more interesting discoveries in this line, abroad as well as at home.

During the year past, few discoveries of marked importance in this line have been made in this immediate vicinity. A few remains supposed to be Indian have been found, and occasional Indian implements of war or peace have been from time to time unearthed by our local antiquaries. Certain locations in this county appear to be rich in these memorials of a vanished race, while others, which might naturally be supposed to be so, have thus far yielded but few specimens. It is to be hoped that more work in this line may be done in the future, and that our museum may be enriched with a noble collection of local Indian relics, which may serve as an aid to the study of these ancient dwellers on our soil. Who knows what interesting discovery is just awaiting some antiquarian enthusiast here in Worcester county, or what riches in that line these hills and valleys around the Heart of the Commonwealth have in store for us? Let us seek, if we would find. And when we have found, let us carefully label our finds with the locality from whence they were taken.

In other parts of the country, relics of the aborigines have

been found of much interest. Near Redlands, Indian Territory, an ancient battlefield is reported to have been discovered, upon which it is estimated that from 60,000 to 100,000 bodies were buried, which, though of great antiquity, are well preserved, and have yielded up a great amount of pottery and stone battle instruments.

On Vancouver's Island, interesting hieroglyphic inscriptions have been found, deeply traced in the imperishable rock, which are now being studied by representatives of the Smithsonian Institution.

On an island off the Georgia coast, according to the *Atlanta Constitution*, a Georgia antiquarian has lately discovered four skeletons encased in suits of ancient armor, with Toledo swords, and other arms stamped with the name of Sebastian Velasquez, and the date 1500. Also, an iron box containing a roll of parchment, supposed to be a letter to Velasquez, signed by Christopher Columbus, as governor of Cuba.

In Mexico several ancient cities have been visited and explored, and interesting discoveries made. One of these recently discovered cities has an area as large as that of New York, and contained the ruins of twenty-two temples.

In the Old World many interesting discoveries have been made in the various lands of antiquity. Their fertile soil is constantly yielding up a wealth of relics of the past, which are throwing more and more light upon the history of vanished empires.

The more systematic and better aided researches of the present day are producing greater and better results than the haphazard explorations of fifty years ago, conducted often under the greatest difficulties, and with little financial backing.

From Babylonia come more detailed reports of the remarkable explorations conducted of late by the expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania, under the direction of Dr. John Peters, the excavations made being upon the site of the ancient city of Nippur on the Euphrates. Written documents were there found, which are believed to be not less than 6,000 years old. These excavations were very extensive, and more than 26,000

tablets, and numerous inscribed vases, *stelæ*, etc., were found.

In Egypt the tombs of an early dynasty have been found, in the region of Abydos, and, at the same place, flint arrow-heads of very ancient pattern, and sickles, saws, and figures of birds, fish and insects, in slate. From one of these tombs several royal mummies have been taken.

Prof. Flinders Petrie has by his researches in that country, during the past year or two, thrown a flood of light upon the earlier stages of Egyptian civilization. He states that, in his opinion, there can be little doubt that the builders of the Pyramids were cannibals, who ate the flesh of their own dead, probably as a religious rite.

Perhaps the most interesting discovery made in Egypt during the year, was that made by Messrs. B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt, at Behnesa, on the borders of the Lybian desert.

Two hundred and fifty ancient papyri were there found in the sand of the desert, evidently part of ancient library, containing many contracts, wills and other public and private documents dating between the first and ninth centuries of the Christian era, and also portions of the works of Sophocles, Euripides and Thucydides, and fragments of early copies of the New Testament in Greek. But the most interesting thing there discovered was that known as the *Loggia*, or Sayings of Christ, a fragment 4¾ x 3¾ inches in diameter, which contains eight sayings of Jesus, each beginning with the words, "Jesus saith." These fragments are supposed to have been written about 150 A. D.

During the year so many papyri have been found in Egypt that it is thought it will take ten or twenty years to decipher them. Among them was part of an original poem by Sappho.

In connection with this, it may be added that the British Museum has during the year unearthed a papyrus which contains a large number of Greek songs by the poet Bacchylides, whose works had been hitherto supposed to have been entirely lost. The discovery is a very important and interesting one.

In an ancient synagogue in Cairo, there have been also found a great number of copies of the Bible in Hebrew of ancient date,

and also of the Talmud; while various other autograph documents were found, dating from the eighth to the fourteenth century.

An ancient mussulman city of the eleventh century, which once had 80,000 inhabitants, has been lately discovered in northern Africa, thus revealing a new chapter in the history of the past.

In Palestine, among other interesting finds during the year, there has been discovered in Moabite City of Medeba, a map in mosaic, which had apparently been 100 feet long by 66 feet wide, being a geographical chart of Syria, Palestine and Egypt, parts of the two latter of which remain, and are believed to be a quite accurate representation of these countries as they existed in the fourth and fifth centuries of our era.

In Greece, notwithstanding the disturbances caused by the war with Turkey, some very interesting discoveries have been made. Among others, the foundations of the ancient "Ionic temple of Ilissus" have been discovered. The British School at Athens has also done some good work.

In Asia Minor the ancient Greek city of Priene has been lately excavacated, and has at last given to the world what has hitherto been lacking, an illustration of ancient Greek home life, nearly like that afforded of Roman life by the ruins of Pompeii.

In southern Italy at the ancient city of Tarentum, interesting discoveries in ornamental work of gold and silver have been made.

At Lake Nemi, seventeen miles southeast of Rome, where the Emperor Tiberius had his pleasure house, with two triremes on the waters, some interesting relics of the latter have recently been discovered.

In England, also, interesting discoveries of Roman remains continue to be made at Silchester.

Thus it will be seen that the world's antiquarian work for the year has been well up to the average.

For the Committee,

GEORGE MAYNARD.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

In presenting the Annual Report for this department, the committee can report no specific work accomplished, as nothing has seemed to present itself calling for committee action.

No action has been taken on the suggestion of last year's committee, that a card catalogue be made. It is greatly needed, and must be done before our library can really be called a good working library. The undertaking has not, however, seemed warranted this year.

The work of classification, grouping the books, according to subjects, has been continued by the Librarian, and this, when supplemented by the card catalogue, will make it a pleasure to conduct research in our library. That its value for research is not now entirely unappreciated, is shown by the fact that scarcely a day has passed during the year when our Librarian has not been helpful to several students of various kinds and grades who have come here for information, and they have found it too.

We have a good library here, and members of this Society are urged to make themselves more familiar with it. A library is for use, not for ornament; and the accessibility of this collection to the student ought to be better known and better appreciated. Frequent accessions of books, etc., are recorded in the monthly reports of the Librarian, and we would suggest the use of the daily press in this connection as a means of interesting the public. The public is not interested in what it hears nothing of. Let there be published from time to time descriptions of special collections and lists of new additions worthy of note. This could not fail to create an interest among students and result in increase of membership as well as increased gifts of valuable material; much of which often goes to waste from ignorance on the part of its owners, that here it will be preserved to be of future use.

Hoping next year's committee may be wise to devise some means for improving the practical value of our library, the foregoing is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

E. E. THOMPSON.

LOCAL HISTORY.

The following letters are thought worthy of preservation here, as they connect a worthy Worcester family with the events of over seventy years ago, prefaced by some account of the writer of them by Mandeville Mower of New York. They are of interest as showing the contemporary feeling in regard to the personal goodness and kindness of heart of General Jackson:

The writer of these letters, which were not intended for publication, was the late James B. Mower, who was well known in the political and social world of his day. He was born in Worcester, Mass., and received his business education in the counting-house of Daniel Waldo, an eminent merchant of that place, whence he removed to New York city, where he died in 1852; retaining to the last the manners and dress of the old school—wearing, as Daniel Webster and some others did, the blue dress or body coat, as it was called, with gilt buttons.

He was twice married, both his wives being members of the old Dutch family of Kip. Mr. Mower's first wife was Helen Kip, and belonged to that branch of the family known as "Pine Street Kips," because at one time they lived on that street. Nassau street received its original name of Kip street, because it passed through their land, on which the City Hall is said to be built. His second wife was Mary E. Kip, who was born in the old house at Kip's Bay, East river, which was built in 1641, by Jacobus Kip, who was secretary of the City Council, and received the land as a grant. This house was said to be the oldest in the city when it was demolished in 1850 on the opening of Thirty-fifth street.

It was at Kip's Bay that a part of the American army landed on its retreat after the battle of Long Island. Mary Kip's portion of this property, on her marriage, was put in trust, her trustees being her cousin, Samuel Jones, who was graduated from Columbia College in 1790, who was successively Chancellor and Chief Justice of the state of New York, and who died in 1853, aged eighty-three years, and Col. Nicholas Fish, a distinguished officer

of the Revolution, who married into the Stuyvesant family and filled many offices of honor and trust—among them that of Supervisor, his office in the early part of the century being at 16 Nassau street. He was also a trustee of Columbia College, 1817-33, its treasurer in 1823, and chairman of its Board of Trustees 1824-33. The position of President of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College is appropriately filled, at the present time, by his grandson and namesake, Nicholas Fish of the class of '67, whose father, the late Hamilton Fish, so well and favorably known as Secretary of State during both terms of President Grant's administration, was trustee, 1840-49 and 1851-93, being chairman of the Board from 1859 to his death in 1893. It is pleasant to be able to recall that three successive generations in this family have filled positions of trust and honor in Columbia, once known as King's College.

Among Mr. Mower's intimate personal friends were the Porters of Niagara Falls, equally prominent in political and social life, for whom he named two of his sons by his first marriage, Peter and John. It may not be amiss in this connection to repeat the anecdote told of their sister, Miss Porter, who, when abroad, on being asked if she had ever seen Niagara Falls, replied: "Oh, yes, frequently, for I own them!"

I now take up the letters themselves, which, after the old style, are written on sheets of letter size, the outer one being utilized in place of the modern envelope, and fastened with the red wafer of the past, while, as postage stamps were an unknown quantity in those days, the rate from Washington to Worcester, Mass., 25 cents, is written in red ink in the place now occupied by the stamp.

I will copy the extracts from the letters relating to Gen. Jackson and the politics of the day, "*verbatim et literatim.*"

Austin Denny, who is mentioned in them, was for several years editor of *The Massachusetts Spy*, which was founded by Isaiah Thomas, and in 1823 established *The Massachusetts Yeoman*, of which he was the proprietor and conductor until his death in 1830. In July, 1833, *The Yeoman* was united with *The Ægis*,

and in the January following the title was changed and the paper ceased to exist.

Gen. Spurr, who is mentioned in the third letter, was, probably, Samuel D. Spurr, who was a well-known citizen of Worcester, and a trustee of its manual labor high school.

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

673 Lexington avenue, New York, July 27, 1897.

WASHINGTON CITY, 25 Jany., 1824.

MY DEAR BROTHER: Your kind favor of the 18th inst. reached me here yesterday. I've been here on business some weeks, and expect to be here some more.

I am now, as I always have been, the friend of Gov. Clinton, but we have in our state (New York) a set of bad men, who, in their zeal to rule the destinies of the state and nation, too, have disgraced themselves and the state of New York, and the same vile politicians are busy in and out of our Legislature now, to rob us, the people, of the right to choose by general ticket the electors of President and Vice-President. This may cause Mr. Clinton to retire, and then we shall go for Mr. Calhoun, as the safest and best man for New York to rally on, to further internal improvements, domestic manufactures, and national industry. And, in our opinion, the best man to restore us to that rank and condition in the nation, our population, our wealth, and enterprise so pre-eminently entitles us.

If Austin Denny is a Republican, I should like to correspond with him on the presidential question, provided I can confidentially. I wish you would see Mr. Denny particularly and write me forthwith.

I am under the same roof with Gen. Jackson, his friends, Senator Eaton and Gen. Call, and have become quite intimate with him, and I am very much pleased with him, I assure you. He is mild, polite, and a sincere friend of his country; he is very popular here. I am also an intimate friend of Mr. Calhoun and the Postmaster General, Judge McLean.

Now I think I could give *The Yeoman* some useful information, situated as I am. Mr. Adams is considered a sort of drone, not doing much good or harm. He is not a favorite of the politicians of the old school Republicans of our state (New York). I respect his talents and his integrity, but I am not his friend for the Presidency.

Sincerely yours,

J. B. MOWER.

Put your letter to me under cover to the Postmaster General.

J. B. M.

WASHINGTON, 26 Feby., 1824.

MY DEAR BROTHER: When I wrote you requesting you to call on Mr. Denny, I expected you would have done it and wrote me.

I again request you to call on Mr. Denny and ask him if he will publish some "decent" pieces on Gen. Jackson, full of the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Gen. Jackson will be nominated at Harrisburg, Penn., and after that, you may rest assured, nothing can stop him.

The two strong men will be Gen. Jackson and J. Q. Adams. Jackson will beat him—the people of New York have no cause to be fond of any of the name of Adams. Mr. Clinton being out of the question, I am all for Jackson. I am well acquainted with him. "Those who know him best, love him most."

If he is the President, his Cabinet would be J. Q. Adams, Secretary of State; D. W. Clinton, Treasury; J. C. Calhoun, War; S. L. Southard, Navy.

Very truly thine,

J. B. MOWER.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 24, 1824.

BRO. E.: Yours of the 14th inst. came safe to hand, and I am much obliged to you for your attention to my request. I have this day sent Mr. Denny a small communication favoring

Gen. Jackson's election, or, in other words, informing the people just what kind of a man the hero of New Orleans is. He is one of the best, the very best, kind of men I ever knew in my life.

To see him is to admire him—to know him is to love him. My friend Clinton being out of the question for the Presidency, I can support, with the greatest pleasure, so great, so pure, and so good a man as Gen. Jackson.

If he should be elected President, every "part and parcel" of the Republic would be honestly and vigorously protected.

I have had an excellent opportunity to get well acquainted with this dear, good old man (fifty-seven), being all winter under the same roof with him. He is as faultless as any man I ever knew. "He is a lion in war, but a lamb in peace."

Since the great meeting in Pennsylvania the people begin to think that the "hero of the West" will be elected.

When you see Gen. Spurr again, tell him I shall probably be in Worcester the coming summer, and will certainly come and see him. Tell him also that when he finds Mr. Adams can't be the next President, to come out and give support to the second Washington of our country.

Give my love to all you love.

Very affectionately thine,

JAMES [J. B. Mower].

Capt. E. Mower, Worcester, Mass.

LOCAL EVENTS.*

As stated in previous numbers, "the following record is based upon the plan to preserve the dates of occurrences which are not likely to be included in annual or other reports accessible to the public, thus making an index of data which would otherwise be lost in the ever-increasing bulkiness of the daily paper. No claim of completeness of record is made, nor is possible with limited space afforded":—

The date preceding the item is the date of occurrence, while the date following same is the date of the SPY *which contains the account.*

JANUARY.

Reorganization of the police force killed. 1st.

Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Ellinwood. 1st.

Days of grace on notes abolished. 1st.

G. A. R. net $2,665 on five performances of "Drummer Boy." 2nd.

Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. George Sutherland, Sr., at Clinton. 2nd.

Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James Alger at Auburn. 2nd, 3rd.

Norcross Bros. dissolve. 2nd.

3. Resignation of Rev. Dr. Elijah Horr of Piedmont Church.

5. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Scribner.

10. Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty bids farewell to the Sacred Heart Parish.

10,000 miles on bicycle made by Mrs. M. S. Allen in six months. 11th.

10. 81st birthday of Mrs. Elizabeth Flagg of Grafton. 11th.

11. First Armenian women to come here by permit of the Sultan. 12th.

*The editor is under obligations to the following named, who have made the record for the months shown after their respective names: Mr. C. E. Burbank, January; Mr. John C. Crane, February; Mr. George Maynard, March and April; Mr. J. L. Estey, May; Mr. T. A. Dickinson, June, November and December; Miss Edith Rolston, July; Mr. F. W. Vermille, August and September; Mr. E. M. Wood, October.

87th birthday of Samuel Gaskill of East Mendon. 14th.

Celebration of the 21st anniversary of the Worcester Reform Club, over 15,000 men pledged. 15th.

The famous Millerite community of Petersham in insolvency. 16th.

Reunion Congregational Church in Boylston founded in 1743. 19th.

Installation of the Very Rev. Thomas J. Conaty as rector of the Catholic University. 19th.

Andrew Carnegie speaks at the Burns banquet. 25th.

Heaviest snow fall since March, 1888. 28th.

Retirement of Josiah H. Clarke from firm of J. H. Clarke & Co. 30th.

FEBRUARY.

7. Wachusett Boat Club votes to enter Edward H. Ten Eyck for Henley regatta.

10. 700 veterans welcomed to 31st encampment by Mayor Sprague.

500 delegates attend convention Woman's Relief Corps.

14. Bishop Lawrence visits Worcester.

18. Rev. John E. Tuttle, D. D., installed as pastor over the new Union Church.

24. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Shaw at Athol.

40th anniversary wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Rice at Brookfield.

25. Postmaster moves to new post-office.

30. 91st birthday George Miller. (March 1st.)

MARCH.

1. Important meeting in Boston relative to constructing electric road from Worcester to Marlboro. 2nd.

2. Dedication new Congregational Church in Auburn; society organized 1776. 3rd.

4. Schools celebrate inauguration of President McKinley. 5th.

5. Day block burned. 5th and 6th.
6. North Woods woolen factory in Holden burned. 7th.
   81st birthday of Mrs. Martha H. Dodge. 8th.
   History and traditions of Hardwick. 12th.
   80th birthday of Lucy W., widow of Alonzo Davis, of Rutland. 12th.
12. 90th birthday of Joseph Chaffin at Harvard. 16th.
   Edward C. Thayer presents city with home for hospital nurses. 16th—May 14th.
17. Exhibition of painting at Public Library by J. H. Greenwood. Account life of. 19th.
18. 23rd anniversary Woman's Temperance Crusade. 19th.
   Action city government regarding Carlton street. 19th.
19. 90th birthday of Frederick Waterman at Grafton. 20th.
   John Adams' early life in Worcester. 20th.
   Removal of National Mfg. Co. and history of the George C. Whitney Co. 20th.
27. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Parker. 28th.
27. Historic Wilder House in Ashburnham burned. 29th.
29. 15th anniversary wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Desper. 30th.
   18th Reunion Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire. 30th.
   Sketch of Joe Smith, a famous old-time character of Millbury. 29th.
   Miss Clara Giddings as a missionary in India. 30th.

APRIL.

1. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Warner Combs at West Brookfield. 3rd.
3. Proprietors' records to be printed by the town of Blackstone and Mendon. 4th.
   Church edifices of Rutland. 7th.
8. Schrader, the "divine healer," arrives. 9th-14th.
   Dedication new school-house at Bloomingdale. 9th.

9. 90th birthday of Mrs. Lucy Wood at Upton. 9th.
Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Elezir Whitney at East Templeton. 15th.
Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry at West Upton. 10th.
11. 87th birthday of Rev. Samuel May at Leicester. 12th.
92nd birthday of Mrs. Mary A. Brewer at Fitchburg. 13th.
Surviving members of Hassanamisco Indians once occupying territory now Grafton. 13th.
13. 92nd bithday of Mrs. Rhoda Palmer. 15th.
Meeting of Mendon Historical Society in Uxbridge. 14th.
15. Dedication of the new South Baptist Church. 16th.
30th anniversary Post 10, G. A. R. 16th.
Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Spear. 16th.
16. 80th birthday of Mrs. Matilda Pabke. 17th.
17. Caleb A. Wall celebrates the 60th anniversary of his connection with the *Spy* at Salisbury hall. 18th.
19. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Henry White at Boylston. 23rd.
1st annual meeting of the Art Society. 21st.
23. M. J. Whittall and Alfred Thomas buy the Blackstone Valley Street Railway. 24th.
24. Electric car kills Fred Bradford of Spencer. 25th-26th.
26. Petition signed by more than 3,000 persons presented to Common Council asks for bridge in place of causeway at lake. 27th.
27. Course of historical lectures by Wm. J. Mann, under auspices of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, begin in Salisbury Hall. 27th-28th.
27. Worcester militia companies participate in dedication of Grant's tomb in New York. 27th, 28th and 30th.
Charter granted to the Worcester & Marlboro Street Railway. 28th-29th.
Worcester Chapter Sons of the Revolution chartered. 28th.
28. Hubley's shoddy factory burned. 29th.
Gen. John B. Gordon lectures for G. A. R. 29th.

Semi-annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society in Boston. 29th.

Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Tower Hazard at Harvard. (May 1.)

29. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Whiting. 30th.

MAY.

Resignation of Rev. F. G. Burgess, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. 3rd.

Will of Lewis Barnard. 7th.

John Fiske lectures in the Teachers' Course. 7th.

Athletics at Worcester Academy and the Tech. 8th.

Ninety-ninth birthday of Mrs. Betsey Baker at Grafton. 9th.

10. Supper in honor of Henry Goddard as a Mason during fifty years. 11th.

Shipment of paper machinery by Rice, Barton & Fales to Rumford Falls, Me. 12th.

Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Wright at Fitchburg. 14th.

Meeting Worcester County Schoolmasters. 16th.

Between 700 and 800 delegates to meeting of Massachusetts Congregational Association. 18th.

Barbecue of butchers and grocers at fair grounds. 21st.

John E. Munroe awarded a West Point cadetship. 21st.

24. Order for lake bridge passes City Council. 25th.

Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin at Athol. 26th.

Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Farnum at Uxbridge. 27th.

Sixty-second anniversary of Worcester Sabbath school. 28th.

JUNE.

1. Reservoirs running over, water higher than five years past.

Ninety-fourth anniversary of the Worcester Light Infantry.

2. Meeting of the Oraskas Historical Society at Spencer.

Horace H. Bigelow celebrated his 70th birthday by running 100 yds. in 12⅘ seconds, and ¼ mile in 2 min. 5 sec.

3. Buried in St. John's cemetery, Dr. T. A. Purcell of Holyoke, graduate of Holy Cross and former resident.
5. Caleb Wall speaks in Salisbury hall upon the "Newspapers Sixty Years Ago."
11. Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show at fair grounds.
15. The Worcester Society of Antiquity go to Acton.
19. South American visitors make a tour of Worcester industries.
24. Corner-stone of Art Museum laid.
27. Trial trip from Northboro to Shrewsbury on Worcester & Marlboro Street railway.

JULY.

1. Admitted to the bar at Fitchburg: Mark N. Skerrett, Emil Zaeder, J. Fred. Humes, Chas. H. Sibley, W. S. B. Hopkins, Jr., Chas. S. Webster, Jas. F. McGovern, James F. Ryan, of Worcester.

Concert in honor of 30th anniversary of ordination of Mgr. Griffin to priesthood.

Walter Appleton Clark of Worcester engaged on the illustrating staff of *Scribner's Magazine*.

2. Worcester & Marlboro began regular trips.

Chas. F. Aldrich appointed United States commissioner.

3. Senator Hoar's "Bird" petition.
6. Caleb A. Wall at Liberty Farm in Tatnuck.
7. Arthur P. Rugg elected city solicitor.

Maximum temperature, 91.5. Many prostrations from heat.

Two deer at Elm park, the gift of W. S. Lincoln.

8. Assessors' report, gain of 500 for the year. Population, 105,167.
9. W. S. B. Hopkins, Jr., becomes member of the firm of Hopkins, Smith & Hopkins.
10. Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co. directors elect Otis E. Putnam, Pres., and Edward P. Sumner, Vice-Pres.

11. Ten Eyck accepted by stewards of Royal Henley.
12. At Pilgrim Church, Dr. Lewis condemns the Sunday bicycle.
13. First public summer play-ground opened at Thomas street school.
15. Lewis Barnard's will allowed.
16. Protests against a "zoo" at Elm park.
City's bath-house at lake ready for occupancy.
17. Ten Eyck wins the diamond sculls at Henley.
19. Summer School at Clark University opens.
21. Barbecue by grocers and butchers.
22. Sub-post-office established at the north end.
24. High school crew win race at lake; Wachusetts also win junior event.
26. Frohsinn flags, three colors presented.
27. Stockholders of Worcester Brewing Co. hold first annual meeting.
28. List of subscribers to Ten Eyck testimonial.
29. Baby hippopotamus born in Worcester.
31. Students pay glowing tribute to Clark University Summer School.
Contract signed by Webb Co. for new bridge at lake.

AUGUST.

Worcester athletes win at Boston. 1st.
Reception to Ten Eyck. 2d, 3d.
Fiftieth anniversary of ordination of Rev. George Bartol at Lancaster. 5th.
Suicide of David W. Pond at Plainfield, N. J. 5th.
Registration of city laborers inaugurated. 7th.
Electric cars run through to Marlboro. 12th.
Reunion 42d Regiment. 12th.
Lake bridge controversy. 1st. 13th.
Reunion 34th Regiment at Spencer. 13th.
13. High school crew win at the Philadelphia regatta. 14th.
Sketch of Sutton's physicians since settlement of town. 16th.

16. 100th birthday of Mrs. Mary Vickers at Oxford. 17th.
Town clerks of Worcester county meet. 19th.
Joseph Flint resigns after 40 years' service as a policeman. 24th.
Sterling camp meeting opens. 24th.
Programme for Saengerfest concert. 26th.
Letter of Senator Hoar on Birds. 28th.
Assessors fix tax rate. 27th.
25th anniversary of Sisters of Notre Dame. 30th.

29. Presentation of loving-cup to Senator Hoar upon his 71st birthday. 31st.

SEPTEMBER.

State Grange fair opened by Lieutenant-Governor. 1st.
P. O. Station A at north end opens with six carriers. 1st.

1. Muster of veteran firemen at Springfield. 2d.
Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William Putnam. 2d.

2. Reunion Burnside Association of 36th Regiment. 3d.
John Kendall & Co. retire from business. 3d.
Saengerfest opened. 5th.

6. Labor day celebration. 7th.

7. Public schools open; number of scholars. 8th.
John C. Crane reads paper upon "Nipmucks and their Country." 8th.

8. Visitors to I. O. O. F. in Worcester. 9th.
Address of Caleb Wall at New Braintree. 9th.
Music Festival, tickets and expenses. 9th.
List of heavy taxpayers. 10th.

9. 150th anniversary of the First Congregational Church at Millbury. 10th.
Tech. opening. 11th.
Worcester aquatics for 1897. 13th.
100th anniversary of Olive Branch Lodge, F. & A. M., at Millbury. 15th.
Commonwealth Hotel burned. 16th.
Referee's work on Kettle brook cases. 16th.

Flag-raising at Stearns square. 18th.
Light Infantry's excursion. 19th, 26th.
Music Festival, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th.
List letter-carriers. 21st.
Designs for new court house. 22d.
Tech. class of '99 banquet at Boston. 23d.
Meeting of party organized for Klondike trip. 24th.
Public School Art League. 25th.
New Art Museum. 25th.
New City Hall. 26th.
Evening schools. 26th.

28. Democratic State Convention in Mechanics Hall. 29th.
29. 57th anniversary of City Guards. 30th.
Uxbridge fair. 30th.

OCTOBER.

Opening Clark University. 1st.
50th anniversary Ware-Pratt Co. 1st.
Two Mongolian pheasants seen in Hubbardston. 2d.

2. Worcester Agricultural Society votes to sell grounds. 3d.
First issue of the Armenian paper, *Yeprad.* 3d.
3. 500 people listen to Socialist orators upon the Common. 4th.
4. Evening schools open; over 500 attend. 5th.
7. Citizens' National Bank move to State Mutual building.
8. Reunion of N. E. Association prisoners of war. 9th.
Buck deer seen in Leicester. 9th.
Foxes killed by Worcester Fur Co. during season. 10th, 17th.
10. Five men leave Worcester P. O. at 5 A. M. Cycle to Boston, Providence, and home at 6.50 P. M. 11th.
15. Hot weather—83° in shade. 16th.
16. Extensive woods fire near Holden line. 15th, 17th, 18th.
800 Armenians, 100 naturalized, in Worcester. 21st.
22. Reunion 15th Regiment.

Sewer Committee sail on electric boat in Millbrook sewer. 23d.

Fire in B. & A. coal dump. 26th.

Hypnotized man sleeps forty-eight hours in a Main street show window; police interfere. 27th.

Dedication of Kingsley laboratories at Worcester Academy. 30th.

NOVEMBER.

2. Edward B. Hamilton kills wife, son and himself.
3. Dr. Nansen lectures in Mechanics Hall. Swedish and Norwegian societies parade in his honor.
5. Swami Savadanada lectures in Salisbury hall upon Indian Philosophy. 6th—21st.
9. Small cyclone damages property.
10. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Avery C. Bullard at Oakham.

Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Flagg at Southboro.

12. Funeral Mrs. Dexter Pratt. 13th.

Valuable collection of curios and antiques at First Baptist Church. 13th—17th.

12. Mary Livermore, at home of Mrs. Woodward, talks upon "Eminent Persons whom I Have Met." 13th.
13. 60th anniversary marriage of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Tougas.

Hunters return from Maine with big deer. 14th.

Annual meeting Schoolmasters' Club. 14th.

Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Olney Lucas; wife's maiden name Mary Jane Cromb. 14th.

Friends of Mayor Sprague meet and urge his renomination. 14th.

Rev. John H. Brown as assistant pastor First Baptist Church. 14th.

Charity ball. 14th.

John Reed, accused as bunco-steerer, arrested, identified and exposed. 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 30, Dec. 25, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Elaborate pictures of New England early life. 15th.

15. Suicide of Fred Orn by shooting. 16th.

Banquet junior class Holy Cross College. 16th.

Engineer and fireman step off high bridge at Oakdale. 16th.

16. Louis C. Elson on music in Skakespeare in Central Church. 17th.

16. Robarts Harper, of London, gives illustrated trip to Europe in Mechanics Hall. 17th.

Statistics of Spencer & Worcester St. Ry. given at hearing in Boston. 17th.

Homestead over hundred years old on Goulding farm in Rutland burned. 17th.

17. Worcester County Horticultural Society votes $150 for cast for Art Museum. 18th.

Collision injures several on Millbury electric road. 18th.

Inspection of water works. 18th.

18. Art Museum offers $25 for seal design. 18th.

Protest against Grafton street betterment assessment. 18th.

"House of Lords" question in G. A. R. 20th.

Hon. J. W. Fairbank's illustrated talk on Marcus Whitman at Old South. 19th.

Inspection of Home Farm. 19th.

Rev. John E. Dodge organizes a Congregational movement at Adams square. 19th, 29th.

List contributors to Thanksgiving fund. 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Ferret-hunting denounced. 19th.

19. Reception by Elizabeth, widow of Calvin Forbush, at Grafton. 20th.

State Institute of Drawing. 20th.

First good snow-storm. 20th.

Senator Hoar addresses Holy Cross graduates in afternoon. 20th.

The founder of Mt. Holyoke College. 19th.

Change of money order and stamp departments complete at P. O. 20th.

New stock of Worcester Electric Light Co. distributed. 20th.

20. Presentation to the Washington Social Club of pictures of George and Martha Washington by A. A. Rheutan. 21st.

21. 75th birthday General Josiah Pickett. 22d.

22. John J. Corbett at theatre. 23d.
Summary of good roads canvass among candidates. 22d.
Y. M. C. A. meeting and reports. 23d.
Funeral of Jesse Smith. 23d.

23. Rev. H. H. Russell talks on temperance in Mechanics Hall. 24th.
Tribute to Judge Nelson. 24th. Funeral. 25th.
85th birthday Mrs. Nancy (Larned) Humphrey at Oxford. 25th.
Golden wedding Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel J. Coomer.
Miss Gillette examined for bar.

27. Conference of Art Supervisors of New England at Public Library. 28th.
Report City Missionary Society. 28th.

28. First service at Adams Square Congregational Church. 29th.

29. Republican Convention nominates R. B. Dodge, Jr., and six aldermen. 30th.
Report Friendly Union. 30th.
Y. M. C. A. of Millbury disbands. 30th.

DECEMBER.

2. Golden wedding of General and Mrs. Josiah Pickett.
Ninety-fifth birthday of Mrs. Eveline Weeks Clark Rawson at Whitinsville.

9. Gen. John B. Gordon at Mechanics Hall, in G. A. R. course.

10. Charity ball. 11th.

12. Henry George memorial service at South Unitarian Church. 13th.

19. Rev. Calvin Stebbins resigns from Church of the Unity. 21st

20. Carl Zerrahn, after service of twenty-two years as conductor of festival chorus, retires. 21st.
21. George W. Chadwick, new director of festival chorus. 23d.
Anthony Hope (Hawkins) at Worcester Theatre. 22d.
22. Rev. Monsignor T. J. Conaty celebrates 25th anniversary of ordination. 22nd.
23. Ninety-seventh birthday of Mrs. Sarah Bigelow Barnard. 24th.
25. Reunion of Bemis family at Spencer. 26th.

DEATHS.

Full particulars may be found in *Daily Spy* of one, two or three days after date named.

February.

1. Mrs. Mary H. Oliver, aged 75 years, a colored descendant of the Dudley Indians.
2. Caroline F., widow of Rufus H. Coggswell, aged 75 years.
4. Thomas Murdock, aged 84 years, a native of Scotland.
5. Edward Whitney, aged 62 years; born in Westminster; prominent business man and religious worker.
In Barre, William Lewis, aged 78 years.
John M. Swain, aged 72 years.
8. In Whitins, Sewell White, aged 92 years.
In Webster, Timothy Burbank, aged 79 years.
9. Barvilla F. Pond, aged 74 years, brother of Willard F. Pond; native of Franklin.
In Bolton, Nathaniel A. Newton, aged 84 years.
In Shrewsbury, George L. Plympton, aged 70 years.
11. Maria F., wife of Addison Palmer, aged 70 years.
13. Rev. Henry T. Cheever, aged 83 years.
15. In Grafton, Mrs. Mary J., wife of Dexter Hathaway, aged 70 years.
17. Zina Grover, born in Mansfield in 1810.
18. Newell A. Merriam, aged 70 years.
19. Capt. William H. Norton, born in East Machias, Me., in 1828.

John S. Brigham (see memorial).

20. Caroline L., widow of Samuel Banister, aged 79 years.

25. In Millbury, Rev. Erastus Spaulding, aged 91, born in Oxford, and lovingly termed "Father Spaulding."

26. In Oxford, Adeline, widow of Sumner Howard, born in Sutton in 1812.

Caroline, widow of Jotham Randall, aged 82 years.

30. In Millbury, William Ryan, aged 90 years, oldest citizen.

MARCH.

1. In Oxford, John Hughes, aged 83 years.

3. Mrs. Sarah Anderson Davis, aged 90 years.

5. Lewis Thorpe, aged 84 years.

In Millbury, David Tappan, aged 69 years.

In Holden, William Fales, aged 82 years.

8. In Leicester, Wright Bottomly, aged 74 years.

9. In Leicester, Michael Donnelly, aged 97 years.

11. George H. Clark, aged 65 years.

12. Mrs. Ellen Baldwin, widow of William Vail, aged 90 years.

In Oxford, Sarah F., widow of Rev. W. W. Wilson, aged 70 years.

13. In East Brookfield, Miranda Drake, aged 88 years.

15. In Oxford, Mrs. Ellen Dwyer, aged 88 years.

In Shrewsbury, Samuel Morey, aged 82 years.

17. Freeman M. Marble, aged 76 years.

In Harvard, Mrs. Samuel F. Whitney, aged 73 years.

18. In Fitchburg, Mrs. Sardona Davenport Davis, aged 89 years.

19. In Wilkinsonville, Mrs. Emily B. W., widow of Hon. William R. Hill, aged 80 years.

21. In Webster, Mrs. Solomon Shumway, aged 76 years.

23. In Millbury, John Martin, aged 78 years.

In Webster, Mrs. Sarah H. Clarke, aged 82 years.

Mrs. Maria Grand, widow of Philip L. Moen, aged 73 years.

26. In Princeton, Hon. Henry F. Sanborn, aged 78 years.

In Millbury, George W. Rice, aged 61 years.

Mrs. Martha Alexander, widow of Eli Goulding, aged 80 years.

28. In Athol, Silas Hale, aged 95 years.

31. In Wilkinsonville, Gardner H. Dodge, aged 75 years.
Lewis Barnard, aged 80 years. *Spy*, April 1—4 and 10.

APRIL.

1. In Pittsburg, Pa., Prof. Joseph Franklin Griggs, aged 74 years, native of Sutton.

3. In East Brookfield, Clarinda Hillman, aged 97 years.

6. In East Douglas, Mrs. Mary A., widow of Chester Williams, aged 90 years.

8. In Millbury, Frederick K. Hodgman, aged 71 years. First man to enlist from town in Civil war.

9. Miss Caroline Cutler Mower, aged 70 years.

19. In Holden, George Johnson, aged 91 years.
In Ashburnham, Mrs. Elmira Wright, aged 89 years.

22. In Philadelphia, N. Y., S. Dexter King, aged 83 years, one oldest residents of Sutton.

23. Israel N. Keyes, aged 74 years.

27. In Rockdale, Northbridge, Johanna Welsh, aged 90 years.

28. In Auburn, Deacon Stephen Sibley, aged 92 years.

29. Henry J. Howland, aged 88 years, old-time printer and publisher.
In Shrewsbury, H. Maria, wife of Henry H. Mason, aged 76 years.

MAY.

2. Thomas M. Remington, aged 75 years.
J. P. Weixler, aged 63 years.
Isaac Sargent, aged 68 years.

4. In Uxbridge, J. B. Higgins, aged 72 years.
In Sutton, Hannah B., widow of P. H. Putnam, aged 88 years.

9. In Webster, Mrs. Arilla Howland, aged 83 years.

11. In Clinton, Dr. George Washington Burdett, aged 78 years.
In Wilkinsonville, Benjamin D. Humes, aged 78 years.

16. Mrs. Cyrene, widow of D. A. Wood, aged 81 years.
18. William H. Ross, aged 69 years.
21. In Paxton, Clarissa P. Wood, aged 76 years.
22. In Leicester, Christopher Wheaton, aged 77 years.
28. In Rochdale, Mrs. Margaret Smith, aged 94 years.
30. Nancy E., widow of Alexander Arnold, aged 86 years.
31. Henry B. Chesley, Supt. B. & A. Ry. at Newtonville.

JUNE.

1. In Webster, Edward E. Smith, blind musician, aged 70 years.
2. In Princeton, Mrs. Sarah L. Brooks, aged 70 years.
   In Fredericksburg, Va., Gen. Daniel Ruggles, aged 88 years, a native of Barre.
7. Joseph W. Roberts, aged 63 years, vet. of the Civil war.
8. In Holyoke, Edward C. Taft, aged 51 years, a native of Uxbridge.
11. Robert Walsh, aged 71 years, one of the oldest stone masons.
13. In Clinton, Hon. Charles G. Stevens, aged 76 years.
15. In Dorchester, Bowen Adams, aged 64 years, formerly of Worcester.
16. In Shrewsbury, Mrs. Abbie P., wife of Simon H. Allen, aged 85 years.
17. In Spencer, Wm. J. Moreland, aged 78 years.
    In Dudley, Mrs. Becca Williams, aged 93 years.
19. Francis G. Ingerson, aged 85 years, oldest Democrat in the city.
20. Jeremiah H. Whitcomb, aged 74 years, vet. of Civil war.
    In Oxford, Mrs. Maria Louisa, widow of Dr. William Gordon, aged 70 years.
25. William H. Heywood, aged 80 years.
27. In Auburn, Mrs. Mary A., widow of William Gould, aged 85 years.

OCTOBER.

2. Simon D. Butler, one of the oldest stage-drivers in New England, aged 85 years.
   Col. John Wetherell, aged 76 years.

NOVEMBER.

2. William Butler, for 50 years a resident of Worcester.
4. In Seattle, Wash., Rev. Ezra Newton, aged 79 years. (S. Nov. 13.)
6. Pitts A. Larned, aged 86 years.
7. C. R. B. Claflin, born in Hopkinton Sept. 28, 1817.
8. Daniel Fearin of Rochdale, aged 80 years.
   In West Boylston, Hiram B. Garfield, aged 72 years.
9. Mrs. Mercy Buton Palmer, wife of Dexter Rice, aged 80 years.
10. Charles Prior, born in Newport 1813, a cooper, whaler, and '49er.
12.
15. In Putnam, Conn., Lucinda West, aged 85 years.
16. In Barre, George Cutler, aged 87 years.
    In Berkeley, Cal., Anna J., widow of Anson G. Stiles, formerly of Millbury.
18. Jesse Smith, aged 62 years.
    William A. Nash, aged 86 years.
    In Sutton, John T. Mascroft, aged 58, noted hunter.
20. Judge Thomas L. Nelson, aged 70.
    William A. Richardson, aged 64. (S. 22d.)
    In Holden, Mrs. Lydia G. (Hale), wife of Avery Davis, aged 75 years. (S. 22d.)
    In North Oxford, William Hayden, aged 70. (S. 26th.)
    In Mendon, Stephen Cook, aged 91 years. (S. 26th.)
26. Charles C. McCloud, suicide.
    In Millbury, Margaret, widow of Eberhardt Hooper, aged 74 years.
    In Spencer, Elias H. Freeman, aged 66 years. (S. 27th.)
27. In Soldiers' Home in Virginia, Capt. Louis Wageley, veteran of 25th Massachusetts, and a former resident of Worcester.
29. Samuel B. Ripley, aged 80 years.

DECEMBER.

2. John Flynn, aged 70 years.
   Dr. Alonzo S. Kimball, aged 53 years, professor of physics at Tech.
3. In West Boylston, P. U. Vaillant, aged 75 years, newspaper man and philanthropist.
   In Southbridge, Major Goddard, aged 75 years.
   In Charlton, Moses D. Woodbury, aged 77 years.
9. In Hornellsville, N. Y., Simeon Anthony, aged 90 years, former resident of Worcester. (S. 14th.)
   Sarah Paine, widow of Jeremiah Rogers, aged 93 years.
10. Patrick Brady, aged 73 years.
11. Betsey Geer, widow Phylonas Brown, aged 81 years.
12. In Cherry Valley, Laura L., widow of Wright Bottomly, aged 64 years.
   George Whiting, aged 69 years.
   In Whitinsville, Sylvesta G. Keith, aged 85 years.
14. Mathilda J., wife of John H. Waller, aged 67 years.
   Hannah, widow of John C. Hancock, aged 82 years.
   In Warren, Danforth Keyes, aged 81 years.
   Betsey H., widow of Orson Bates, aged 85 years.
15. Alexander C. Norton, aged 79 years.
   In Southboro, Abraham Hyde, aged 87 years.
17. Elizabeth, widow Alvin Thompson, aged 87 years.
   In Westboro, Rev. John Dyer Potter, aged 76 years.
19. In Princeton, Mrs. Rebecca B. Bartlett, aged 94, descendant of Richard Baxter. (S. 23rd.)
22. In Barre, Rufus B. Holden, aged 79 years.
24. In Scuthboro, Benjamin S. Proctor, aged 79.
25. Sarah Wood, widow of Judge P. Emory Aldrich, aged 73 years.
   In Boylston, Lydia F., widow of Aaron Ball, aged 91 years.
26. Col. George Whitney of Royalston.
27. In Southbridge, John Fannon, aged 75 years.

A BROOKFIELD COMPANY IN THE REVOLUTION.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, March 14, 1884.

H. L. SHUMWAY, ESQ., SECRETARY, ETC.:

My dear Sir: Superannexed you have a list of one company of Col. Converse's regiment. They were all of Brookfield, and I see, although it is not so stated, that they were all from the Second Precinct or North Parish in Brookfield (inc. 1750), the territory, *substantially*, of the present town of North Brookfield (inc. 1812). The titles connected with the names, with the exception of non-commissioned officers, do not indicate the *then* officers of the company—*their* names being signed at the bottom of the return. The return was written in the well-known hand of Capt. John Potter, who, however, was then Lieutenant of the company. He raised a company in 1786, and marched with it to aid government against Shays' Rebellion; but their services were required but two or three weeks. He was also a Lieutenant in Col. Ezra Wood's regiment in the Revolution. I have a pay-roll, made by him, of the officers of that regiment, dated White Plains, August 19, 1778.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. ADAMS, JR.

A RETURN OF THE STATE OF CAPT. EBENR. NEWELL'S COMPANY IN COL. JAMES CONVERSE'S REGIMENT, BROOKFIELD, JUNE 1, 1777.

Sergt. Charles Adams,
Nathaniel Bartlett,
Lieut. Obadiah Bartlett,
Jonas Brewer,
Daniel Ball,
Roger Bruce,
Silas Crosby,
Samuel Edmands,
Sergt. Daniel Forbes,
Hubbard Gould,
Jonathan Goodale,
Lieut. Abraham How,
Timothy Hall,
Joseph Hatfield, Jr.,
Ephraim How,
Eli How,
Doct. Abraham How,
Doct. Adonijah How,
John Hinds,
William How,
Thomas Hathaway,
Doct. Jacob Kittredge,
Capt. Thomas Moor,
Jonathan Pickard,
Sergt. John Raymond,
Capt. John Woolcott,
Ens. John Ward,
Ens. Emerson Woolcott.

Sergt. John Watson,
Sergt. William Watson,
Sergt. Nathan Bartlett,
Sergt. Ezekiel Stevens,
Sergt. Obadiah Rice,
Corp. Caleb Chase,
Corp. Seth Babbitt,
Corp. Abner Bartlett,
Corp. Moses Woods,
Moses Ayres,
William Bowman,
Thomas Ball,
Eli Bartlett,
John Bell,
Thomas Bartlett,
Wyman Bartlett,
Samuel Barnes,
Elkanah Babbit,
Jepe Cutter,
Hugh Cunningham,
David Chamberlin,
Elisha Drake,
Solomon Dewing,
Robert Grayham,
Asa Goodale,
Samuel Hair,
William Hastings,
Oliver Hinds,
Timothy Hall, Jr.,
Elijah Hobart (?),
Thomas Hathaway, Jr.,
John Jennings,
Charles A. Knowlton,
Jonathan Marble,
Ezra Richmond,
Roger Stevens,
Jude Stevens,
Samuel Slayton,
John Saben,
Witt Taylor,
Ezra Torrey,
James Washburn,
Jabez Warren (?),
David Watson,
Daniel Wait,
Samuel Watson,
Peter Washburn,
Samuel Wright,
Silas Whitney,
Jepe Watson,
Samuel Walker,
Roger Willington,
Oliver Willington.

Capt. Ebenr. Newell,
Lieut. John Potter,
Lieut. Joseph Bush,
} Equipt with arms and ammmunition.

JOHN STEVENS, C—— (perhaps clerk) [torn off].

NOTE.—The original roll has against the names eleven columns showing the possessions of each man in the articles named below, but as the roll is mutilated the totals are not full, but the averages are correct for the number taken:

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	AV. PER MAN.	ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	AV. PER MAN.
Guns,	46	.57	Buckshot,	1,780	25.43
Bayonets,	11	.136	Jack-knives,	39	.56
Swords,	33	.44	Flints,	212	3.07
C'tr'ge B'x's,	34	.47	Knapsacks,	30	.44
Balls,	1,533	21.6	Blankets,	32	.47
Lbs. P'wder,	144½	2.03			

A LIST

OF

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, GENEALOGICAL AND OTHER PAPERS; BURIAL GROUND INSCRIPTIONS; PROPRIETARY, TOWN AND COURT RECORDS; BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, CONTAINED IN THE

FIRST FIFTEEN VOLUMES OF COLLECTIONS

OF

THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

Prepared by FRANKLIN P. RICE,
December, 1897.

TITLE AND AUTHOR.	IN PROCEEDINGS OF
Adams, Hon. Charles, H. M. Smith,	1886
Acadia, Rival Chiefs of, G. F. Clark,	1891
Alexander, Francis, Portrait Painter,	1887
Allen, Rev. George, F. P. Rice,	1883
Allen Library, Purchase of	1884
American Civilization, Ancient, C. R. Johnson,	1876
Amistad Captives, J. A. Howland,	1886
Ammidown, Hon. Holmes, C. Jillson,	1883
Andre and Hale, A. A. Lovell,	1879
Angel Gabriel Riot, N. Paine,	1884
Anglican Church in the Colonies, H. L. Parker,	1887
April Days, Three, A. S. Roe,	1881
Baldwin, Hon. John D., S. E. Staples,	1883
Ballou, Rev. Adin, C. A. Staples,	1890
Beaman, Col Ezra, A. A. Lovell,	1881
Bigelow, William H., Memorial Sketch,	1882
Blackstone Canal, I. Plummer,	1878
Blackmer, F. T., C. R. Johnson,	1884
Boyden, Elbridge, Architect, Reminiscences,	1889
Brookfields, Field Day in the	1884
Brown, John, A. S. Roe,	1884
Books, Rare, List of, in Secretary's Report,	1877

Boomer, Gen. George B., E. T. Raymond,	1890
Burbank, Caleb, J. C. Crane,	1895
Burritt, Elihu, A. Tyler,	1879
Butman Riot, A. Tyler,	1879
Cambridge, and Harvard College, S. D. Hosmer,	1888
Castine, Maine, Military Operations, G. F. Clark,	1889
Chandler, Dr. George, Memorial,	1893
Chaplin, Rev. Ebenezer, H. L. Shumway,	1882
Chivalry, Age of, A. Waites,	1882
Congress, The Worcester District in, F. P. Rice,	1889
Curtis, George William, H. H. Chamberlin,	1892
Concord Field Day,	1890
Constitution of the Society,	1875
Constitution of the Society, Revised by C. Jillson,	1877
Constitution of the Society, Last Revision,	1895
Costa Rica, Antiquities of, G. Maynard,	1891
Davis, Capt. Isaac, G. F. Clark,	1896
Deerfield Field Day,	1896
Departments of Work in Society Instituted,	1877
Dexter, Henry, the Sculptor,	1889
Dickinson, Rev. Timothy, T. A. Dickinson,	1883
Dix, Dorothea L., A. S. Roe,	1888
Dudley or Pegan Indians, J. E. Lynch,	1890
Emigrant Aid Company, N. E., E. Thayer,	1886
English Records, F. P. Rice,	1891
Farm Life in Colonial New England, A. P. Rugg,	1893
Foster Street Extension, E. B. Crane,	1879
Forefathers' Day Commemoration,	1896
Front Street in the Thirties, F. G. Stiles,	1896
Front, How We Got to the, F. G. Stiles,	1889
Genealogy, E. B. Crane,	1876
Grafton, Visit to,	1889
Groton Field Day,	1895
Harding Bible, L. B. Chase,	1892
Harris, Clarendon, C. Jillson,	1884
Harvard Street, Twenty Years of, A. S. Roe,	1896
Haven, Samuel F., Resolutions on Death of,	1881
Hildreth, Samuel E., Memorial, A. S. Roe,	1893
Hill, Rev. Thomas, R. N. Meriam,	1892
Holman, Jonathan, J. C. Crane,	1893
Holman's Payroll in the Revolution,	1895
Hosmer, Rev. S. D., Memorial, F. P. Rice,	1895
Howland, Joseph A., Memorial, C. Jillson,	1890
Hudson, Charles, Memorial, H. M. Smith	1881
Incorporation of Society,	1877
Indian Mortar Presented,	1894
Indian Chiefs, Two, H. M. Forbes,	1893
Indian Trails, Early, L. B. Chase,	1895
Indians and Europeans, U. W. Cutler,	1887

Jillson, Clark, Tribute to, 1894
John Jack, the Slave, etc., G. Tolman, 1892

Ketchum, Rev. Silas, C. Jillson, 1880
Keyes, Lucy, the Lost Child, F. E. Blake, 1891
Knownothingism in Worcester, G. H. Haynes, 1896

Lamb, Thomas M., Memorial by C. Jillson, 1882
Lancaster Field Day, F. P. Rice, 1883
Leicester Academy, Historical Sketch, S. May, 1882
Leicester Field Day, 1882
Leonard, Manning, Memorial, C. Jillson, 1885
Lexington Field Day, G. Maynard, 1888
Lumber Business in Worcester, E. B. Crane, 1878
Lumber, Manufacture of, E. B. Crane, 1884

Massachusetts, Boundaries of, T. G. Kent, 1893
Maine, History and Geography of, A. P. Marble, 1883
Mastodon Discovery in Northboro, 1884
Marvin, Rev. A. P., A. E. P. Perkins, 1890
Medals, J. C. Lyford, 1885
Medfield Field Day, 1891
Medfield Indian Names, J. Hewins, 1891
Mendon Field Day, 1885
Mendon, Early Ministry, G. F. Clark, 1892
Meriam Family, Genealogy, R. N. Meriam, 1887
Methodism in Worcester, A. S. Roe, 1888
Millbury, Visit to, for Indian Remains, 1885
Military History of Worcester, F. P. Rice, 1894
Musical Association, Worcester Co., S. E. Staples, 1884
Militia System, Early, E. B. Crane, 1888

Nelson, Rev. John, A. H. Coolidge, 1887
New England Primer, A. Titus, 1892

Oxford Field Day, 1880

Paper Mills in Mass., Early, E. B. Crane, 1886
Perkins, Elisha, Inventor of Tractors, 1881
Pillsbury, Rev. Levi, A. S. Roe, 1882
Princeton Field Day, 1887
Psalmody and Hymnology, Ancient, S. E. Staples, 1879
Puritans of Mass. Bay, A. P. Marvin, 1887
Putnam Family, R. N. Meriam, 1886

Quinsigamond Cemetery, R. N. Meriam, 1890

Rawson, Edward, E. B. Crane, 1887
Rawson, Guillermo, E. B. Crane, 1890
Rebellion Relics, Wellington Collection, A. S. Roe, 1884
Rutland Indian Troubles, F. E. Blake, 1885
Rutland Field Day, F. P. Rice, 1886

Sanborn, Prof. F. G., T. A. Dickinson, 1884
Salisbury, Hon. Stephen, Resolutions at Death, 1884
Salisbury Hall, Opening of, 1891

Scott, Nelson R, Memorial,	1883
Schools and School Books, Early, R. N. Meriam,	1888
Seal of the Society, Report on,	1877
Seal, History of the, F. P. Rice,	1888
Shays's Rebellion, E. B. Crane,	1881
Shrewsbury Field Day, F. P. Rice,	1881
Slater, Samuel, C. Jillson,	1878
Smith, Eleazer, T. A. Dickinson,	1881
Stiles, Jeremiah, F. G. Stiles,	1884
Street Names, City, S. D. Hosmer,	1890
Sumner, George, Memorial,	1894
Tenth Anniversary Address, C. A. Staples,	1885
Ticonderoga, Who Took? G. Sheldon,	1880
Totman and Tatman Genealogy, R. N. Meriam,	1891
Town Names, Worcester Co., W. B. Harding,	1882
Trade of Worcester, H. H. Chamberlin,	1880
Universal Language, F. L. Hutchins,	1892
Ursuline Convent, Burning of, E. Tucker,	1889
Uxbridge Field Day,	1894
Vindication of Abolitionists, O. Johnson,	1887
Washington Meeting,	1889
Waters, Asa Holman, J. C. Crane,	1887
Waters, Asa, 2nd, J. C. Crane	1886
Westboro Field Day,	1893
Western Reminiscences, H. M. Smith,	1879
West Millbury, Visit to,	1886
Whitney, Peter, J. E. Crane,	1888
Willard, Rev. Joseph, G. F. Clark,	1895
Worcester, Old Road in, C. C. Denny,	1893
Worcester, First and Second Settlements, F. E. Blake,	1884
Worcester Random Recollections, N. Paine,	1884
Worcester, Main Street in 1822, H. H. Chamberlin,	1885
Worcester Matters, Some, F. E. Blake,	1885
Worcester, Proprietors' Records, F. P. Rice,	
Worcester, Town Records, 1722-1848, F. P. Rice.	
Worcester, Inscriptions from Old Burial Grounds.	
Worcester, Births, Marriages and Deaths, F. P. Rice.	
Worcester, County Court of General Sessions, F. P. Rice.	
Yucatan Archaeology, E. H. Thompson,	1883

In some cases the subject of the paper and not the exact title is given.
The fifteen volumes contain nearly 7,000 pages, 3,400, of which are Worcester Records.

PROCEEDINGS

For 1898.

320th Meeting.

TUESDAY evening, January 4th, 1898.

H. G. Otis, President *pro tem*, in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, George F. Forbes, Gould, Geer, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, H. G. Otis, F. P. Rice, George M. Rice, W. H. Sawyer, and two visitors.

Librarian made special mention of gift of a picture representing the American Temperance House in 1840, which stood at the corner of Main and Foster streets; also of a sword and belt from Gerry Valentine, of Hamilton, N. J.

Mr. Geo. Maynard, in behalf of Major F. G. Stiles, presented a gold French coin of date 1652, found at Fort Ticonderoga in 1847, the donor being George R. Wesson of Worcester.

cences of early Worcester; a sketch of Mechanic street; a course of lectures, which gave a broad and comprehensive view of the rise of modern liberty and the true spirit of American civilization; some considerations as to the proper observance of Independence day; a historical paper upon the Nipmucks and their country; a vivid description of the battle of Galveston, and a notable celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Something of the importance of the work of the Society may be gleaned from a general index of subjects found in the fifteen volumes of its Proceedings, compiled by Mr. Franklin P. Rice, and recently printed for the use of members and our exchanges.

Our annual outing to Acton in June was no less inspiring than the one to Deerfield of the previous year, with the difference that while the latter brought us into intimate touch with the early Indian troubles, the former brought us into close relations with the initial events of the Revolutionary conflict. The presence upon the platform of Mr. Luke Smith and Mr. Elbridge Boyden, whose fathers participated in those stirring events, together with the relics, made almost alive by the well told tales of those ever memorable days of American history, brought nearer and dearer those epochal events.

A new departure was the fall field day when the Society, under the guidance of the engineers in charge, visited the great basin and aqueduct of the Metropolitan Water System. Efforts are being made to supplement that visit with a description of the present appearance and occupancy of that valley, which is soon to be the cradle of an immense lake, together with some history of the old landmarks to be preserved as a memorial, which, with the pictures so generously donated by Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Darling, will have a unique and unpriceable value in the years to come.

Those who have united with the Society during the past year, to aid in its support, are of that standing and character as to add to its influence. The present membership consists of 189 active, twenty corresponding and eleven honorary members, a list of which with their addresses and date of election to membership, has been published in pamphlet form for the use of the Society,

and are now ready for distribution by the Librarian to those who desire.

So much for the past; but what of the future? Two ways of conducting such a society suggest themselves. It might be restricted and exclusive in membership. Its collection of representative specimens might be judiciously selected, coming from all parts of the world, or manufactured, to illustrate every phase of life. Its library might contain the choicest and rarest emanation from the press. It might have but few meetings, and those of such a character that its published proceedings would contain papers notable for their scientific research and highest scholarship, and all its work, carried on by one, or at most a very few working harmoniously, yet independently, might be of the highest value to the savant and advanced historical student, and all necessarily guarded with such rigorous care that only the favored or paying few would have the privilege of its enjoyment. Notwithstanding its high character, it might altogether fail to inculcate or arouse an interest in historical matters, or touch the common need. Whatever else it might be, it would not be a public institution.

On the other hand, it might be unlimited and inclusive in its membership. Its collection might consist of a heterogeneous mass, with many duplicate specimens, of memorials of past life and customs, which vivify the familiar names dear to the native soil. Its library might be deluged with tons of matter, for much of which no one eye, be it never so prophetic, could anticipate a use. Its meetings, frequently held, might be arranged to cater to differing tastes, and at the same time foster an interest in historic knowledge, and to encourage that true patriotism which is based upon and seeks to know more of the struggles and sacrifices through which have come the blessings we now enjoy, its work carried on by willing hands, without the incentives of reward, pride or renown, lacking, perhaps, in literary perfection, yet covering the facts which are close to the life of the common people, it would sound the tone of a common expression. This would truly be a public institution, and this I take it is what The Wor-

cester Society of Antiquity aspires to be. It would and should include in its membership all who have an interest in Worcester, past or present. Its museum contains a creditable showing of well-labeled specimens, illustrative of the time when the Indian, with his stone implements and utensils, occupied the land; when the colonist, with his spinning-wheel and rude tools, first began its settlement; while its memorials of the Revolution and of our late civil contest, together with examples of early inventions, are vivid reminders of the progress of the nation. All this, with its impressive lessons, may be seen, examined and studied without money and without price; nay, more, without annoying restrictions.

Its library, besides containing historical, genealogical and statistical material, has much of curious interest and special value to the seeker for things outside the conventional ruts, and this mass of material is at the convenience of all who desire, with scarcely a restriction to hinder the fullest examination.

Its monthly meetings are designed to popularize historical work and to incite an interest in the memorials of the past through the diversity of the subjects treated therein, to which every one is made welcome without the formality of membership, special invitation or ticket.

Its annual field days have the important function of bringing the people into closer touch and greater familiarity with the scenes and events of our early history.

All these things are freely offered to those who will avail themselves of the privileges; they could no more belong to the public if they were paid for from the public purse, and their enjoyment is more free and untrammeled than if conducted by public officials.

Are we not, then, justified in calling for and expecting contributions from all public-spirited people? Ought they not to send us from attic and parlor those things which illustrate the differing phases through which our city has passed, particularly when they are so liable to destruction and loss in the breaking up and removal of families, and when their value can be augmented

by being placed with similar memorials where they can be seen and appreciated as well as preserved? Is it not the duty of those who are in possession of diaries, manuscripts, or who have knowledge of special incidents, facts, scraps of history, familiarity with particular industries and everything of unpublished interest, to see that the same are placed with this Society to make the findings of the future historian who will be compelled to draw largely from this source, as rich as possible? Most particularly should the men who participated in the history-making years from 1860 to 1865, record their experiences, to illustrate to future generations that which else may be misleading or unexplainable, so that the misconceptions and falsehoods which time always brings may be corrected from original not-to-be-gainsaid evidence. The importance of this should be recognized before the grim reaper—death—has removed the last honored survivor.

See the avidity with which every scrap preserved to us from colonial and revolutionary times is caught up and exploited; see the tremendous importance to the history of this country of that manuscript which Governor Bradford was providentially moved to write, and we can be sure that future generations will be as anxious to have contemporaneous record of our times. No fact is too insignificant in our present vision not to be of some value in the distant future.

Although the Society receives and preserves many relics which have no illustrative value, it must not be supposed that any emphasis is placed upon such possession, for such things have a value only so far as they are illustrative or excite the curiosity to that extent as will lead to some study of the history which makes the relic worthy of preservation.

A commencement has been made in the enumeration and recording of the articles in our museum, which, when completed, ought to be published, at least to the extent of placing in tne hands of the teachers in our public schools an explanatory catalogue of those articles which so well illustrate the early Indian, colonial and revolutionary times.

What institution can more appropriately appeal to the Worces-

ter citizen than this ? It was the impetus given by this Society which has resulted in the publication and dissemination of the early town records, rendering their mutilation or loss forever impossible, and, being the pioneer, it has placed our city in the vanguard of such work, and has carried the name of its historical Society across the continent.

What more appeals to civic pride than to have the annals of one's own city preserved and made to live again for the instruction and benefit of future generations ? What better corrective to the much-complained of flippancy of our younger generation, than to bring them face to face with the evidences of the hardships, tribulations and almost overwhelming difficulties through which faith in the eternal providence of God brought our forefathers ? Such things must tend to implant some reverence for those things which have survived to be of service to this generation, particularly if the sight of these things leads to any serious study of their history.

There can be no true patriotism, no genuine love of country, until there is some knowledge of the struggles and sacrifices of those from whom we inherit the blessings we enjoy, and the place to properly begin that study is in the history of one's own dwelling-place. Happy that student and fortunate that place where such a society as ours exists to make live again the lessons of the past.

An ever increasing number of visitors, both young and old, make careful examination of our collection, and no one can estimate the good that it is accomplishing.

Who of Worcester's public-spirited men would wish to see this institution blotted from her roll of prominent institutions ? Yet that catastrophe would be possible if it did not receive the financial assistance of those who believe in its value and work.

To turn to what ought to be accomplished in the years to come, the first suggestion is towards some continuation of record work. The great work of getting out the town records has been completed, and the Society is under greater obligations to the careful,

painstaking and unremunerated work of Mr. Franklin P. Rice than appears upon the surface. Further work along this line should be encouraged, if not actively prosecuted, by this Society.

The Society should take active and immediate steps to locate and mark the spots, which have an historic interest, that lie within our boundaries; it should congregate around these sacred shrines, listen to the stories which make them sacred, and departing leave some substantial memorial marker, that all may read and know the lessons of the past.

A determined effort must be made to extinguish, or at least to materially reduce, the mortgage debt of the Society. We cannot continue to ignore an interest account which, so long as our annual income is barely sufficient to pay the most economically managed annual expenses, so rapidly accumulates. Some move in this direction will soon be made, and we trust that those who recognize the value of the Society will aid to the utmost of their ability to place it upon a safe and secure foundation.

I ask for more work on the part of the members of the various working committees, not that it is expected that they will all be able to sacrifice any great amount of time, but that they will at least meet together and have an ever watchful eye towards the Society's interests; such action on the part of each committeeman would create an impetus which would be plainly felt and plainly visible at the close of the year.

A small effort on the part of members, also, would very materially increase our membership and consequently our funds.

We as members of this Society should ever bear in mind that the history of Worcester is yet to be written, and that it is our duty, perhaps the most important duty of this Society, to be ever vigilant in securing and preserving for the future historian every scrap or thing which will aid in making its history true and complete.

I earnestly desire your co-operation to make ever more valuable and acceptable the work of The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

321st Meeting.

Tuesday evening, January 18th.

A special meeting was called to listen to the following paper written and read by Mr. Henry H. Chamberlin, previous to which the President announced his appointments upon the working committees for the year:

THE BOSTON AND WORCESTER TURNPIKE AND THE BRIDGE.

Something more than a hundred years ago, a company of capitalists, hoping to improve the communication between Boston and the country inland, built a turnpike, a sort of private road with toll-gates, where toll was collected for the privilege of riding or driving over their road. This had one terminus at Lincoln square in Worcester, and the other at what was known as the "Punch Bowl" in Brookline, at the Boston line. At either end an arch of wood spanned the road, on which was painted a legend, showing the direction of the road; on the one at Lincoln square, it read: "37½ miles to Boston line," while the old mile-stone in Lincoln street read: "42 miles to Boston."

The plan of this road was to run in an air line between Worcester and Boston, just as the crow flies; so it took its course up hill and down dale, the engineers forgetting that it was no farther around the edge of a kettle than over the bail.

This turnpike was traveled by some of the stage-coaches, and often by travelers, but it was a wearisome task to climb what might be called its "everlasting hills;" for no sooner did the weary traveler surmount the hill before him than he saw another still higher one in his path, and thus did he continually "see hills peep o'er hills, and alps on alps arise," till he could only console himself by the thought that the return would be a pleasant down-hill journey; but, alas, on his return, it seemed to him that the same hills confronted him, as if "gravitation, changing,

turned the other way," and he encountered the same hills, only this time they were higher and steeper than before.

When the engineers who laid out the road arrived at the eastern shore of Long Pond, called by the Indians, "Quansagamond," they met with a new problem—how to cross the water. They doubtless remembered that Xerxes crossed the Hellespont on a bridge of boats, but as this was found to be expensive they tried to find some more economical plan. At length, they set to work to build a cob-house of heavy timbers, sinking them in the water and building layer upon layer till they reached the surface, when a bridge of planks, was to be laid upon them; but when the structure was brought nearly to the surface it toppled over and disappeared. It is said that a second attempt was made in the same way, but when this followed the first effort, a floating bridge was decided on, so a frame-work of timber was stretched across the lake covered with planks, and a comparatively safe bridge was established. This lasted for many years till at length the timbers having become water-logged, the surface began to sink into the water whenever a load passed over it. At this juncture, Col. Isaac Davis, then our Mayor, in his benevolence, set to work the "unemployed" of the city to transport the neighboring hills and dump them into the lake, and so built the present causeway, thus sacrificing the symmetry of the lake to the cause of charity.

In my young days the lake was much frequented as a bathing-place; sometimes painful accidents occurred there then as they have since.

On a warm summer Sunday, a group of men and boys went down to the lake for a swim; among them was Mr. Jerry Styles, a well-known citizen, of whom Mr. George Allen used to say that he was the brightest man ever raised in Worcester. Mr. Styles was tempted to dive off the bridge and try to reach the bottom of the lake; whether he did or not, he never came back to tell us, for we never saw him again.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I hope you will pardon any egotism I may seem to show, since I am to tell you of persons, scenes and events, the most of which I saw and part of which I was.

WORCESTER COUNTY CATTLE-SHOWS.

Cattle-fairs were annually held in Hardwick before the Revolution.

There is little doubt that they were promoted by the gallant Brigadier Ruggles of famous bull-fight memory, whose descendants to-day are among our best citizens.

The Shrewsbury Agricultural Society and the Brookfield Association of Husbandmen preceded the Worcester County Agricultural Society.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society had held its annual fair at Brighton; the Essex Society at Concord, and the Berkshire Society, presumably at Pittsfield, had had their annual fairs before the Worcester County Agricultural Society came into existence.

At length, "this most excellent institution," as it is called by the historian, was incorporated on February 23, 1818, and it held its first meeting for the choice of officers, April 9th, 1818. The first President was Hon. Levi Lincoln, who had been Attorney General under Washington, and afterwards Governor of the Commonwealth, and perhaps is not less distinguished as father of that family of gentlemen whose names and services bear such an honorable record in the annals of this Society.

The first cattle-show was held on the 7th of October, 1819. The Committee of the Trustees consisted of Daniel Waldo, Levi Lincoln, Jr., and Edward D. Bangs.

In 1819 there was brought to our house in Hardwick, and placed on the walls of the bar-room, a large placard, on which was printed in letters an inch long the legend —

WORCESTER COUNTY CATTLE-SHOW, EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES, AND PLOUGHING MATCH.

These large letters were very attractive to me, and from them I got my first literary education, and about all I ever had.

In the lapse of almost eighty years I have forgotten many of the details of the advertisement, but I remember that it was signedLevi Lincoln, President; Edward D. Bangs, Secretary.

An address to the Society was delivered by Levi Lincoln, Jr., but unfortunately it was never printed.

In 1820 Daniel Waldo was chosen President and Edward D. Bangs Secretary.

The annual address was delivered by Hon. Lewis Bigelow of Petersham.

The marshals, whose duty it was to preserve order and quiet, were all martial men, and in this year were Col. Joseph Davis, Col. Samuel Damon, Col. Ariel Briggs, Col. Moses Grout, Major Nathan Heard, Jr.

In 1821 Daniel Waldo was President, and Edward D. Bangs Corresponding Secretary.

The address, by Hon. Jonathan Russell, was a learned treatise on agriculture and its history, and was listened to with much attention. I quote later on a short paragraph and the conclusion. The martial marshals this year, who are reported to have performed their duty with "energy and discretion," were General Thomas Chamberlin, Col. Samuel Mixter, Jr., Col. Cyrus Leland, Col. John W. Lincoln and Major Seth Caldwell.

To recur to Mr. Russell's address — it would sound strange to a modern audience, but at the time of its delivery it was thought a masterpiece of eloquence. After noting the impoverished condition and the oppression of farm laborers in the countries of Europe and Asia, he says:

"The yeoman of the county of Worcester is the allodial proprietor of the farm he cultivates, and the acknowledged peer of the proudest member of this community. He walks erect in the elevated consciousness of his own dignity and independence — he attorns to no superior; but feels himself equally aloof from the impertinent intrusion of the steward-landlord, and the arbitrary requisitions of the tool of a despot." And the orator concludes as follows: "Let him hope that for improving the talents confided to him, he may have the assurance of a higher and more lasting reward, in the approving sentence, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

The Hon. Lewis Bigelow concludes his address as follows:

"Let us, then, diligently improve, and not abuse the advantages with which we are favored above all other nations — let us be just and merciful to all men; and let us return every one from his evil way, and amend his doings, and we shall dwell in the land, and eat the fruit thereof, which the Lord hath given to us and to our fathers forever and ever."

It is interesting to observe how even then the everlasting controversy between protection and free trade was rife. Even in these first agricultural addresses, one speaker, Mr. Bigelow, says, "Protection no more consists with wisdom and sound policy than the cultivation of cocoanuts and pineapples by factitious heat, that we might send them to the torrid zone and there exchange them for ship timber, and is as unsound in principle as would be the making experiments to discover a mode to raise melons from acorns, to extract sunbeams from cucumbers, or to calcine ice into gunpowder."

In 1822 Daniel Waldo was President, Edward D. Bangs Corresponding Secretary. The address, by Nathaniel P. Denny, Esq., was a strong plea in the interest of manufactures and protection, and concludes as follows: "By continuing in the ways of well doing, by encouraging and rewarding industry, enterprise, skill and virtue, we shall not only soon possess a land of wealth, of wisdom, strength and beauty, but, we may fondly hope, the land of Emanuel."

This fair was my first experience, the first consummation of my cherished dream of years. At last the day, so long looked forward to, arrived, and my experience may be briefly related.

Our family had moved to Worcester, and my father kept the tavern at Lincoln square. My brother and I were sent to the yard of the tavern to collect the charge for putting up and baiting the teams that came flocking in a regular stream, from Holden road, from West Boylston and Shrewsbury, and further towns, as far as Princeton and Lancaster; this task was kept up till nine or ten o'clock, when my brother and I were allowed to start for the cattle-show, each with ninepence in his pocket, and strict injunction to bring back what we did not spend.

Arrived at the Common the first things to attract our notice were the marshals, each on his fine horse, each wearing a bell-crowned hat adorned with a cockade, and carrying in his hand a black baton with white ends, ornamented with a ribbon; these were mostly military gentlemen, such as General Chamberlin and General Heard; Col. Lincoln on his splendid iron grey charger; and Col. Kendall, Captain Bigelow and Capt. John F. Clark. The hats they wore were made by John P. Kettell of real fur, and were the exact prototypes of those seen in caricatures of "Uncle Sam."

After witnessing the ploughing match and examining the cattle and sheep in the long rows of pens that stretched the length of the Common on the Front street side, we must go and see the trial of working-oxen on the Baptist hill, a much higher and steeper eminence then than it is now, and we felt a neighborly pride in Asa Rice's red oxen, who made a plaything of the heavy load as they easily drew it up the hill, and then proudly held up their heads with the load upon their necks as they leisurely walked down again, like that

> King of France with 20,000 men,
> Who marched up the hill
> And then marched down again.

Nor do we forget the long line of working-oxen and steers with which the exhibition closed. These were brought from one of the neighboring towns and were driven through Front, Summer and Main streets in one long procession of fine cattle, the choice teams of the town, and proud were their owners, and especially the owners' boys, as they marched by their favorite teams.

In 1823 Daniel Waldo was again made President and Edward D. Bangs Recording Secretary. Dr. Oliver Fiske delivered the address, and as showing the animus of the society at that time I quote a single paragraph. In alluding to horses, he says "a mere race-horse is in himself a useless animal; he has no quality that can be advantageously transferred. A bull-bait may with as much propriety be patronized under the imposing plea of bene-

fitting the race of cows, or cock-fighting for increasing the size of hens, as horse-racing for improving the breed of horses."

There was no talk of "speedways" in those days.

In 1824 Levi Lincoln (no longer junior) was chosen President and Wm. D. Wheeler Recording Secretary. Governor Lincoln continued to be his own successor till 1852, with several of our most honored citizens, among whom were John W. Lincoln, Wm. Lincoln, D. W. Lincoln, and the late Gen. Wm. S. Lincoln, and others, as Secretaries; and it is not too much to say that to this illustrious family this Society is under obligations which it can never repay.

During all the years of his Presidency, the Governor's house was always filled with the distinguished strangers who could be persuaded to partake of his lavish hospitality.

One instance must be mentioned of his oriental generosity on these occasions. Among his guests at one time was an ex-governor of the state, whose characteristics were different from those of his host. Governor Lincoln was exhibiting to his guests his herd of blooded stock, as he always took pride in doing; this ex-Governor particularly admired the beauty of a fine two-year-old heifer—the pride of the herd. Upon his expressing admiration of the animal, Governor Lincoln, in his princely way, proposed to make a present to the ex, who gladly accepted the gift, and the animal was accordingly sent to his home.

The next year his ex-excellency, having tasted the hospitality and enjoyed the munificence of his predecessor in office, and hoping, no doubt, that further princely favors might come his way, "came again"—not like the angel to Abou Ben Adhem, "with a great awakening light"—but with the light of avarice shining in his greedy eyes. Governor Lincoln, as usual, was showing his herd to his guests, when he turned to his former guest and said, "By the way, Governor, how does that heifer I sent you turn out?" "Well," said the other, "I guess she is doing well, but having more stock than I cared to keep I sold her, having been offered a good price for her." "Ah!" says Lincoln, "what did you get for her?" "Fifty dollars," was the reply.

"I'm sorry I didn't know you would sell her; I would have been glad to give you seventy-five dollars for her," says Lincoln.

The ex departed for his home, crestfallen and sad, not at the just rebuke of his indignant host, but that he had lost the twenty-five dollars, and he never came to cattle-show again.

In 1826 the first cattle-show ball was held, and this function became a prominent feature in the festivities of the occasion for many years thereafter. Through the kindness of Miss Jennison, who possesses the original subscription paper, a photograph of which has been kindly lent me, with other matter, by Benjamin T. Hill, Esq., I have a copy — it is a full list of the names of the subscribers—and is as follows:

"To increase the amusements and promote the enjoyments of strangers who may attend the Annual Cattle-Show at Worcester on the eleventh of October next, as well as for our own pleasures, the subscribers hereby agree to pay the proper Bills of a Ball to be had on the evening of that day at such place as shall be determined on, by the meeting for the choice of Managers to be held at Stockwell's on Saturday evening, September 16th.

Sept. 11th, 1826.

W'm Eaton,
R. H. Vose,
Pliny Merrick,
Chris. C. Baldwin,
W'm M. Towne,
F. A. Merrick,
Benj. Butman,
H. K. Newcomb,
S. Salisbury, Jr.,
Abijah Bigelow,
H. W. Miller,
James Green,
Fred. W'm Green (by request),
C. A. Hamilton,
Rejoice Newton,
Geo. T. Rice,
Charles Allen,
John W. Lincoln,
John Davis,
Clarendon Harris,
Oliver Fiske,
Sam'l Jennison,
Gardner Paine,
Samu'l Burnside,
W'm N. Green.
Henry Paine,
William Lincoln,
Alfred Dwight Foster,
Charles Harrington."

On the night before cattle-show, Mrs. Lincoln gave a reception to all strangers of distinction, and this was followed by "the ball," and the two events were the signal for the beginning of the autumn and winter festivities; and woe to the ambitious housekeeper who dared to anticipate them.

MANAGERS.

I have received a list of the managers of this great annual function (I believe it is now called) for the year 1841, and it is as follows: George. T. Rice, Pliny Merrick, Benjamin F. Thomas, Francis H. Kinnicutt, Alexander H. Bullock, Wm. C. Paine, Frederic A. Paige, John C. Wyman.

Again, the list for 1848 is equally interesting. It was composed of the following named gentlemen: Livi Lincoln, Samuel M. Burnside, Stephen Salisbury, George W. Richardson, Francis H. Kinnicutt, Moses Spooner, Edwin Eaton, Charles L. Putnam, J. M. Goodhue, S. B. I. Goddard, Joseph Trumbull, James P. Paine.

Any treatment of our subject would be incomplete without a notice of William Lincoln, the younger brother of the Governor, author of the "History of Worcester" (a monument of erudition and pains-taking research). For many years he occupied the family mansion in Lincoln street, where he spent much time and money in adorning the ancestral estate; but his special interest for us is found in those incomparable essays given to the Society in the form of his "Reports on Swine;"—of these I have found only one, the whole of which I should be glad to quote, but must confine myself to a few sentences:

"It was gratifying to know the patriotic spirit which animated the vast delegation of swine from the hospital. They took measures to reach their appointed place the day before the fair. Loosening the green earth around on their arrival, they stretched themselves on its feathery pillow to rest. The chairman, moved with deep anxiety for their repose, viewed them by lantern at midnight, where they slept in the silver beams of the moon, like small mountains covered with snow, and their dreams floated

softly on the air. Nothing could alloy such happiness, except the sad deprivation of the privilege of becoming members of this society.

"It has always been difficult to conceive how one pig could look another in the face without laughing from reflected enjoyment; but these creatures had no faces to look at; the chief extremity, absorbed by the body, was only distinguishable from the extremity which follows in the footsteps of its predecessor by a delicate, white projection appearing as the representative of the absent constituent—the snout.

"The committee award a gratuity of $2 to Mr. Chaffin, the attendant of the hogs, by whose care they have been made to resemble elephants in miniature with their trunks packed up."

The report concludes as follows: "One of the most lively of American sketches, in whose hands charcoal marks white, exclaims, 'I wish I were a pig; there's some sense in being a pig that is fat; pigs are decent behaved people and good citizens, though they have no votes.'

"Pigs don't buy land or build houses, nor pay taxes, nor have bills left with an attorney for collection, nor subject themselves to the caprice of any court, except that of the judges of swine.

"They never burst their boilers; nor has it ever been known that a pig has been averse to the aspiration for happiness already quoted, by praying that he might be a man. There is no comparison between pig-dom and manhood."

And this family history is no less distinguished by the name of Edward Winslow Lincoln, the youngest and the last of his generation. Engaged in the kindred pursuit of horticulture, his life-work was an education to this Society in common with all the people.

It was his exquisite taste and sound judgment that changed an unsightly swamp into the most beautiful pleasance anywhere to be seen, thus causing "the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose," and by the magic of his touch creating "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The name of Edward Winslow Lincoln will be remembered as that of a benefactor of his race.

Governor Lincoln's successor in office was his brother, John W. Lincoln, who held the office for one year, and was succeeded by Col. Isaac Davis, who was followed by Hon. John Brooks of Princeton, William S. Lincoln, William Mixter, A. H. Bullock, Chas. E. Miles, Thos. W. Ward, Solomon H. Howe, Chas. B. Pratt, Joseph H. Walker, J. Louis Ellsworth, Leander Herrick, Warren Jewett.

The growth of the society, the increase of the number of exhibitors and exhibited, calling imperatively for larger space, the first purchase of grounds was made of John Hammond in August, 1852. The first fair was held there in 1853; the address was given by Governor Boutelle. In the same year the first premium for exhibition of horses was given. The first trial of speed was had in 1854, and the next year the track for racing was built, being used for the first time in 1856.

Governor Lincoln was President of the society till 1852, and I have elsewhere spoken of his unceasing interest and invaluable services. In 1852 Hon. Isaac Davis succeeded to the honor, with Wm. S. Lincoln Secretary. In 1853 Hon. John Brooks was made President, Wm. S. Lincoln remaining Secretary. In 1854 Col. Davis again became President, and General Lincoln was Secretary. In 1855, '56, '57 and '58, Hon. John Brooks was President; Dr. Rufus Woodward and John A. Dana, Esq., Secretaries. In 1859, '60 and '61, General Lincoln was President. In 1863 Wm. Mixter, of Hardwick, was President. In1 864 Hon. Alex. H. Bullock succeeded. In 1865 and '66 Chas. E. Miles, Esq., was chosen. In 1867 Thos. W. Ward, of Shrewsbury, succeeded to the office. In 1868, '69 and '70, Solomon H. Howe, of Bolton, presided. In 1871, '72, '73, '74, '76 and '77, Hon. Chas. B. Pratt was President. In 1875 Mr. Fayerweather, of Westboro, was President. Again Mr. Pratt was President till 1885. In 1886 Hon. Joseph Walker was chosen President. Since that year the society has been presided over by Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Leander Herrick and Mr. Warren Jewett, who remains in office, having been re-elected for this year—1898.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY:

In concluding this imperfect sketch of this venerable agricultural society, which came into existence on the 9th of April—just eighty years ago—I congratulate the society on its splendid success in improving the character of the farm products, both animal and vegetable, and the tools which have contributed so much to lighten the labors of the husbandman. It is also a matter of pride that careful statistics have shown that Worcester is the first county in New England, and the fourth in the Union, in agricultural wealth and productiveness.

Remarks by Messrs. H. M. Wheeler, H. H. Bigelow and others relative to the old turnpike and bridge, during which it was stated that the house owned by George T. Aitchison, situated at the corner of Shrewsbury and Aitchison streets, and the Higgins property at 20 William street, were in part constructed of timbers from the old floating bridge.

Messrs. E. M. Barton, H. G. Otis, J. L. Estey and Stephen Salisbury gave interesting reminiscences of cattle-show days.

Elbridge Boyden advocated the purchase of the Agricultural grounds by the city to be held as a recreation ground, and to accommodate large assemblies.

Tuesday evening, February 1st.

On account of the heavy fall of snow January 31st, which tied up street railways, and prevented the assembling of members, no meeting was held.

322nd Meeting.

Tuesday evening, March 1st.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Brownell, Burbank, Darling, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey G. L. Estey, Gould, Hutchins, Lynch, Mendenhall, Maynard, H. G. Otis, Paine, F. P. Rice, Sprague, Staples, E. Tucker, Mrs. C. C. Baldwin and Miss Moore.

The names of 235 persons were referred to the Standing Committee upon Nominations. Mr. Edgar E. Fay was elected to active membership.

The regular meeting night of the Society was changed from the first to the second Tuesday of each month.

On motion of Chairman Darling of the Photographic Committee, the thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Nathaniel Paine for his donation of pictures representing ancient buildings of Worcester.

Mr. Nathaniel Paine then presented the following proposed changes in the constitution:

MR. PRESIDENT:

The new conditions that confront The Worcester Society of Antiquity in the prospect of a large increase of working members by the admission of women interested in our objects, and bringing to it their aid, co-operation and assistance, have necessitated some thought of the best plan to adopt by changes of the constitution, in order to most effectively utilize this enlargement of our working force. As the constitution does not contain any reference to the sex of members of the Society, no change is

necessary in its phraseology in this particular. On the 22d of February last an informal meeting was held, to which were invited all members of the Executive Board, the chairmen of the existing departments of work, the women already elected as members, and a few members of the Society, who have already shown an interest in the enlargement of the Society's membership. The attendance was satisfactory in numbers, and resulted in a request to Mr. Stephen Salisbury that he would present at the next regular meeting of the Society such modifications of the constitution as might suggest themselves to him; and, on his motion, three ladies were appointed to co-operate with him, and to offer such advice as might be desired. The ladies appointed were: Mrs. Charles C. Baldwin, Mrs. Lyman A. Ely, and Mrs. Augustus B. R. Sprague. As a result of a conference, the following amendments to the constitution are now proposed:

In place of Article III, Membership, the following change is advocated:

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP. The name and residence, street and number, of any person proposed for membership in the Society shall be submitted to the Standing Committee on Nominations by members of the Society, and when reported upon favorably by this committee, a printed list of such nominations shall be prepared by the Secretary, in number sufficient to allow each member to use it as a ballot, with the opportunity to strike out such names as are not approved. The balloting shall take place at the first regular meeting after the printed list of nominations is received from the Standing Committee on Nominations, and a two-thirds vote of members present and voting in favor of each person so nominated shall be necessary to elect. The person so elected may qualify and become active members of the Society by paying the sum of three ($3) dollars, after signing a card of admission prepared by the Secretary, agreeing to abide by the constitution and its requirements.

In Article VI, Officers' Duties, the following amendments are recommended:

OFFICERS' DUTIES.

SECTION I. The duties of President shall be to preside at all meetings of the Society; and, with the approval of a majority of the other members of the Executive Board, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to appoint the following standing committees to represent the several departments of work, and the same persons shall not be eligible for re-appointment more than three consecutive years on the same committee:

A. A committee of at least three (3) members on archæology.
B. A committee of at least five (5) members on general history.
C. A committee of at least five (5) members on local history and genealogy.
D. A committee of at least five (5) members on military history.
E. A committee of at least five (5) members on ancient manuscripts, publications, paintings and engravings.
F. A committee of at least three (3) members on the library and collections for the same.
G. A committee of at least nine (9) members on the museum and the collection of articles for the same.
H. A committee of at least three (3) members on the publications of the Society.
I. A committee of at least three (3) members on membership, biography and resolutions.
J. A committee of at least three (3) members to act as auditors during the year.
K. A committee of at least seven (7) members on lectures and entertainments.
L. A committee of at least seven (7) members on class work.

It is suggested that this report be referred to the Executive Board, with the request that they examine the changes of the constitution therein proposed, and that they bring the matter of the proposed changes of the constitution before the next regular meeting of the Society for action, due notices of these changes having been given in the printed call of said meeting.

Rev. Oliver Dyer then gave in Salisbury hall to a good-sized audience his instructive and interesting lecture upon "The Senate of Fifty Years Ago." Having been a stenographic reporter in the Senate when Webster, Calhoun, Davis, Benton and Clay were the moving figures, his character sketches portrayed their peculiar temperaments and gave great pleasure to his hearers.

On motion of Mr. F. P. Rice, a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

BURKE.

Edward Burke, | native of | the parish of Cashel, | County Tipperary, | Ireland, | died Sept. 7, 1848, | aged 34 years. | Michael, | died May 5, 1854, | aged 9 months. | Edward, | died Sept. 14, 1849, | aged 14 months. | Children of Edward and Margaret Burke. | May they rest in peace. Amen. |

BARRETT.

Barbary M., | Wife of | John Barrett, | died | Sept., 1847, | Æ. 30. | Hannah, Æ. 12½ | yrs. | Children of | J. & B. M. Barrett. | Wm. Callahan, | husband of their daughter, | died | May 24, 1852. | Æ. 23. |

(Marble.)

BRUNELLE.

Elizabeth J., | died March 20, 1854, | aged 4 mos. | Mary J., | died April 25, 1856, | aged 1 yr. 2 mos. 6 ds. | Children of Moses | and Josephine Brunelle. |

(Marble.)

BURNS.

William Burns, | died | Aug. 25, 1853, | aged 15 mos. |

(Marble.)

BILVAL.

Here lies | the mortal remains | of | John Bilval, | who died on the 29 Dec. | A. D. 1847, | aged 14 years | and 6 mos. | May he rest in peace.

BILVAL.

Here lies | the mortal remains | of | Mary Bilval, | who died | Nov. 26, A. D. 1845, | aged 6 mos. | May she rest in peace.

CARNEY.

I. H. S. Beloved by all, cut off in airly years,
Here lies lamented,
By unnumbered tears,
A child whose many virtues

Was beaming bright,
Was made more welcome
To a world of light,
Affection bore, short time be shore,
All medicine was in vain till God,
Was pleased to send him, &
Free him from that pane.

Simon Carney, | died Sept. 10, 1852, | aged | 4 yrs. 10 months and 4 days. | *Requiescanti in pace.* | Amen.

COMO.

Isaac Como, aged 6 yrs. 3 mos.

COMO.

Geral Como, age 1 year, 6 months.

(Both wooden crosses.)

COUTURE.

Lucia Warner, | Wife of | Julian Couture, | died April 23, 1856, | aged 21 years. | Also their son, | Julian A., | died April 14, 1856, | aged 3 weeks. |

(Marble.)

CONDRON.

Jane Condron, | Wife of | James Corcoran, | died Dec. 10, 1853, | aged 67 yrs. | Native of the parish of Lismifoy, | Co. of Roscommon, Ireland. |

COWN.

Hugh Cown, | died at Charlton, Aug. 5, 1847.

CAHILL.

Elizabeth Cahill, | Wife of | Michael Flahaval, | born in the | parish of Mothill, | County Waterford, Ireland, | died Dec. 10, 1846, | aged 33 years. | May she rest in peace. |

(Marble.)

CASEY.

In memory of | John Casey, | of Dublin, Ireland, | oblat Feb. 27, 1839, | aged 40 years. May he rest in peace. Amen. |

COTE.

Eusebe Cote, decede Le 5 Decembre, 1868, age de 39 ans et 6 mois.

(Marble.)

COLMAN.

Erected | to the memory of | Bridget | Wife of | John Colman, | who died | Feb. 27, 1852, | aged 32 yrs. & 5 mos. | Ellen, | his child, | died Jan. 23, 1851, | aged 4 mos. | May they rest in peace. Amen. |

COLEMAN.

I. H. S. Patrick Coleman, | died Jan. 1, 1846, | aged 32. | Michael Higgins, | died Jan. 1, 1846, | aged 52. | Both natives of Castletown Roche, | County Cork, Ireland. | The Lord have mercy on their souls. |

(Marble.)

CANNON.

Patrick Cannon, died August 12, 1851, A. D., | aged 4 yrs.

(Wooden cross.)

COURTNEY.

Morris Courtney, | died | Dec. 22, 1843, | aged 54 years, | also | Mary, his daughter, | died July 16, 1842, | aged 6 yrs. & 6 mos. | May they rest in pace. | Erected by his widow, | Mary Courtney. |

(Marble.)

CLARK.

In memory of | Thomas Clark, who departed | this life Dec. 22, Anno 1850. Rejoice in peace. |

(Marble.)

CALLAGAN.

James, | son of Mary and Bernard | Callagan, | died April 9, 1843, | aged 14 yrs. |

(Slate.)

CARTER.

Family of | Daniel Carter, | Larkin street, | East Worcester. |

DAILY.

Charles Daily, | died | August 14, 1842, | Æ. 35. | Ellen, | daughter of | Charles & Anne Daily, died Sept. 8, 1841. | Æ. 2 yrs. |

DARNEY.

Erected by Daniel Darney | in memory of his brother, | James Darney, | a native of Carrigaline, | Co. Cork, Ireland, | who died Feb. 7, 1854, | aged 49 years. | Also to | Daniel DeCourcey, | a native of Courceys country, | Co. Cork, Ireland, | who died Apl. 15, 1857, | aged 22 years. | May their souls rest in peace. | Amen. |

DUFFY.

Francis, | son of | Barney and Mary M. | Duffy, | died Jan. 3, 1850, | Æ. 1 yr. 9 mos. | 16 days. |

(Marble.)

DUGGAN.

Erected in memory of | Catherine | from the parish of Ahabobeg, | County Cork, Ireland, | who departed this life | Sept. 7, 1837 | aged 46 years. | Wife of Cornelius Duggan. | May she rest in peace. Amen.

DOODY.

In memory of | Lawrence, | son of Michael | and Catherine, Doody, | who died Dec. 12, 1843. | Æ. 3 yrs. |

DIVINY.

Thomas Diviny, | a native of | Kittachy, County Clare, | Ireland, | died Sept. 2, 1852, | aged 29 yrs. | May he rest in peace. Amen. |

FITZGERALD.

Catherine Fitzgerald, | died | April 11, 1856, | 33 | years.

FOGARTY.

Erected by John Fogarty | in memory of his son, | Thomas Fogarty, | who died Mar. 2, 1856, | Æt. 20 yrs. and 7 mos. | May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

FORESTER.

Nicholas Forester, | who died May the 25, 1840, | Æt. 32. |

FOGARTY.

Gloria in Excelsis deo. | Erected | by Jeremiah Fogarty | in memory of his mother, | Mrs. Elizabeth Fogarty, | a native of | the county of | Tipperary, Parish of | Loughmore, Ireland, | who departed this life | November 7, 1839, | aged 48 years. | May her soul rest in peace. Amen. |

(Marble.)

FOGARTY.

In memory of | Mrs. Mary Fogarty, | wife of John Fogarty. | She was born | in Loughmore, Tipperary, | Ireland, | oblat Oct. 27, 1838, | Æt. 31. | May she rest in peace. Amen. |

(Slate.)

FLEMING.

In memory of | Abby Fleming, | Wife of | Michael Fleming, | native of Killarney, Co. | Kerry, Ireland, | who departed this life | August 2, 1849, | aged 33 years. | May she rest in peace. Amen. |

Farewell, dear husband, cease to weep,
For I am only landed on that blessed shore,
Where I hope together we shall meet,
When the heavens shall vanish to waste and wane no more.

Farewell, dear children, dry your tears,
For I am only gone to that land of brightness,
Where I hope to meet you when Christ next appears,
Arrayed in His robes of righteousness.

John, son of the above, | born July 28, died Aug. 11, 1849.

GAFFEY.

Martin Gaffey, | son of | Michael and Winneword | Gaffey, | died Oct. 17, 1849, | aged 1 yr. & 8 mos. |

HOLLAND.

Peter Holland, died Nov. 23, 1852, Æ. 45 years, | a native of County | Roscommon, Ireland. | Erected by his wife, | Bridget Holland. |

HOGAN.

Judith Hogan, | Wife of | James Duggan, | died Mar. 28, 1845, | aged 33 years. | May she rest in peace. |

HOLLY.

Sacred to the memory of | Mrs. Eleanor Holly | of Selbridge, | Kildare Co., Ireland, | who died Dec. 8, 1838, | aged 30 years. | May she rest in peace. |

KILDEA.

Mary, | daughter of | Martin Kildea, | died July 7, 1853, | aged 1 year, 6 mos. | and 14 days. |

LOVELY.

Augustus Lovely, | died | June 1, 1846, | age 21 years. |

LAFLISH.

Mr. Hartwin Laflish, | died Dec. 28, 1844, | aged 57 years. |

LEYDEN.

Catherine, | Wife of | Peter Leyden, | died July 26, 1852, | aged 25 years, | native of the County | Sligo, Ireland. | May her soul rest in peace. Amen. |

Farewell, my husband
And child so dear,
I must be gone and leave
you here.
Soon may we hope
to meet again
In world of bliss where
Jesus reigns.
Suddenly seized by the
cold hand of death,
In a few hours she resigned
her breath.

Physicians attended and
tried their skill,
But all must submit
To the Lord's holy will.
May her departure
From worldly toils receive ap-
plause from Lord on high.
May her presence be wel-
come there and receive
Her soul into Thy care.

LEYDEN.

Timothy Leyden, | died Nov. 14, 1847, | aged 72 years. | Native of the County | of Sligo, Ireland. | May his soul rest in peace. | Amen. | Erected by Peter Leyden, | his son. |

H. LINCOLN.

(The above was cut by some sharp-pointed instrument on a smooth stone.)

MAPLE.

Mary Eddy, | daughter of | Francis Maple, | died Sept. 6, 1848, age 20 mos. |

MORWAY.

Abram Morway, | died April 19, 1846, | age 20 years & 3 mos.

MAGRAH.

Mary Magrah, age 13 mos.

MARTIN.

Samuel Martin, | died March 16, 1868, | aged 7 weeks. | May he rest in peace. Amen. |

MAGUIRE.

Here lies | the mortal remains | of | Rosanna, | wife of Michael Maguire, | both of Selbridge, | County Kildare, Ireland, | aged 4 years. | R. I. P.

MANGAN.

Timothy Mangan, | son of Patrick and Honora Mangan, | died July 15, 1850. | Age 24 yrs. | Native of the Parish of Killentrainor, | Ireland. |

MCTIERNAN.

Michael McTiernan | died Ag. 18, 1847, | aged 37 years. | Native of the Co. Leitrim, | Ireland, | also his daughter, | Rosanna, | died July 13, 1859, | aged 14 yrs. & 4 mos. | May their souls rest in peace. | Amen. |

A lovely youth, a blooming flower,
Cut down and withered within an hour.

MCCABE.

Sacred to the memory of | Mrs. Anna McCabe, | who died Nov. 18, 1845, | Æt. 38. |

MCWALTER.

James | McWalter, | died | July 7, 1849, | Æt. 33. | The Lord have | mercy on his soul. |

MCCREAGH.

Elizabeth, daughter of James and Ann McCreagh, who died Feb. 10, 1840. Aged 1 yr. 5 mos.

MCSHERA.

I. H. S. To the | memory | of Mary McShera, | died Nov. 17, 1857, | aged 13 years and 4 months, | daughter of | Patrick and Catherine McShera. |

MCKOEN.

Here | lies | the | body of Jane McKoen, died Feb. 14, 1848, | aged 30 years. May she rest in peace. | Amen. |

(Stone.)

MCCORMICK.

Erected to the memory of | Thomas McCormick of Cambridge, Co. Kildare, | Ireland, who departed this life May 5, 1846, | age 21 yrs. *Requiescat in pace.* |

(Wood.)

NOON.

Here lies the remains of | Owen Noon, | born in the parish Dunmoge | County Galway, Ireland, | died Oct. 4, 1847, | aged 26 years. | May he rest in peace. Amen. |

(Marble.)

O'CONNOR.

Hannah | and | Margaret. | Children of | Denis O'Conner. |

O'BRIEN.

(Fac-simile)

V°N OF TH°MES
O BRIEN

O'NEILL.

Mary Ellen O'Neill, | daughter of | Patrick and Esther | O'Neill, | died Sept. 10, 1841, | aged 11 months. |

PLUNT.

George | Erastus Plunt, | born Jan'y 18, 1866, | died Aug. 15, 1866, | age 7 months. |

REDDING.

Patrick, | died Nov. 28, 1852, | Æt. 5 yrs.and 4 mos. | Mary, died Oct. 31, 1853, Æt. 18 yrs. and 8 mos. Children of Peter and Mary | Redding. | Native of parish of Cloney, Co. | Clare, Ireland. | May they rest in peace. | Amen. | Peter Redding, | died June 1, 1855, | Æt. 47. |

RIVERS.

Andrew, son of | Andrew and Victoria | Rivers, | died Sept. 13, 1850. | aged 1 year & 1 mo. |

RIVVER.

Andrew Rivver, | died | July 13, 1856, | aged 31 years. |

RYAN.

To the memory of | James Ryan, who | died Sept. 1, 1849. age 36 years. | Native of the Parish of | Carlingford, Co. Louth, Ireland. |

ROACH.

In memory of | Willm Roach, | died Oct. 12, 1844. Age 13 months. |

RAWDON.

Here lies the body of Mary Rawdon, Wife of | John Rawdon, late of Strokestown, | County Roscommon, Ireland, | died | May | 1, 1850, | aged 33 yrs. | May she rest | in peace. Amen. |

RICE.

In memory of | Owen Rice, son & daughter | Ravendales, Dulargy Co., Louth. |

SANITINGES.

Honora, | Wife of | Saintingo, | died Aug. 2, 1842, | age 23 years. | May she rest in peace. Amen. | Rich, | son of them, | died Aug. 16, 1842. | Age 10 months. |

SHEEHAN.

This stone was erected | in memory of | Daniel Sheehan, | a native of the parish of Killeth, | Co. Cork, Ireland, | who died July 10, 1844, | aged 45 years. |

May his departure from worldly toils,
Receive applause from the Lord on high.
May his presence be welcome there,
It is the prayer of his bereaved spouse,
ELLEN SHEEHAN.

SHEEHAN.

Ellen, | Wife of | Daniel Sheehan, | died June 25, 1851, | in her 42 year. | Also | Daniel, | son of Daniel and Ellen | Sheehan, died April 4, 1867, | in his 23 year. | "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." |

SHEEHAN.

Patrick, | son of Daniel | & Ellen Sheehan, | died March 9, 1842, | age 2 years and | 11 months. |

SULLIVAN.

To the | memory | of | Peter Sullivan, died Feb. 23, 1850, age 13 yrs. 9 mos. |

Weep not for me the bitter tear,
(indistinguishable) here to vain regret,
It is not the casket that lies here,
The gem that filled it sparkles yet.

SPOONER.

Erected to the memory of | Margaret Spooner, | who died Apl. 6, 1856, | aged 80 years, | also her son | Thomas, | who died May 31, 1844, | aged 46 years. | The Lord have mercy on their souls. |

TWOMAY.

Michael, son of Jeremiah | and Johanna Twomay, | born Oct. 9, 1864, | died July 9, 1865. |

THREW.

Franz | Threw, | Born Apl. 2, '59, | died Apl 16, '63. |

THREW.

Amelia | Threw, | born Sept. 7, '60. | Died Apl. 1, '62. |

TWOOMEY.

Michael Twoomey, | native of | Killeagh, Co. Cork, | Ireland, died Nov. 30, 1847, | aged 40 years. | Ellen Forest | his wife | died Nov. 19, 1847, | aged 34 years. | May their souls rest in peace. Amen. | Erected by their children, Edmund & William. |

TRAYNOR.

Here lies | the mortal remains | of | Jno. Traynor, | son of James and Bridget Traynor | Parish of Sutton, County Meath, Ireland. |

TOLE.
(Should be O'Toole.)

Patrick Tole | died | Apl. 23, 1861, | aged 66 yrs.
(Wood.)

VALADE.

Eugene Valede | decede | Le 9 d'aout, 1867. | Age de 4 mos. et 9 jours. |

WOOD.

Mary, | wife of Michael Woods, | died Nov. 9, 1854, | aged 38 years. | Native of Omealth, parish of | Carlingford, | Co. Louth, Ireland. | John, died June 11, 1849, | aged 18 yrs. May they rest in peace. Amen.

The remains of John Devanny were the first interred in the cemetery. He was killed by the premature explosion of a seam blast in the deep cut called "Ellis's Ledge," a little east of the Union depot, when the B. & A. road was being built. He and three others were working in a gang. He was tamping with an iron instrument, hence the explosion. His body was hurled a great distance and fell, mangled and torn, in the fork of an adjoining tree. He was a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland.

It is a curious coincidence. The first burial in the old cemetery on the Common was the remains of a man who was accidentally killed by the discharge of his own gun.

323rd Meeting.

Tuesday evening, April 12th.

Present: Messrs. J. Stewart Brown, Banfield, Baldwin, Burbank, Cole, C. A. Chase, Davidson, Dickinson, Darling, G. L. Estey, J. L. Estey, C. B. Eaton, L. A. Ely, G. F. Forbes, Gould, Geer, Hobbs, Hutchins, King, Lynch, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, J. C. Otis, J. P. K. Otis, N. Paine, F. H. Rice, F. P. Rice, A. B. R. Sprague, G. E. Staples, Salisbury, Van De Mark, Waite, Wheeler, and Miss Metcalf, Miss Moore, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Parsons.

On motion of Franklin P. Rice, as chairman of committee upon Marking Historic Sites, the presentation to the City Government of the following petition was ordered:

To the Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Worcester:

This petition respectfully represents that the spot whereon the Declaration of Independence was first publicly read in Massachusetts by Isaiah Thomas, on the fourteenth day of July, 1776, can now be definitely fixed by the City Engineer.

The prayer of this petition is that the City Government will authorize and order said spot to be marked by a bronze star placed in the tread of one of the steps to the new City Hall at the point indicated by the City Engineer, and by a bronze tablet with a suitable inscription affixed to the riser of said step.

A record of the petition presented to the City Government by the Committee on Ancient Manuscripts was made as follows:

To His Honor the Mayor:

At a meeting of the Committee on Ancient Manuscripts, Publications, Printing and Engravings of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, held on Friday, April 8th, it was resolved to tender to the city, through the Mayor, its offices in preserving all manuscripts, maps, plans, pamphlets, reports, documents, and such like material having value, among the several departments of the city, either in the old City Hall or elsewhere, which are not to be removed to the new City Hall; the plan proposed being for each department to be instructed to leave in their respective apartments all such material, which the Society will remove to its building, and there sort, arrange, and preserve that which has value.

The committee, comprising Harrison G. Otis, Chairman; Myron C. Barrows, Charles B. Eaton, Henry Brannon, John G. Brady, will co-operate in giving effect to this arrangement for preserving that which otherwise may be destroyed.

(Signed) F. L. HUTCHINS, President.

The attention of the Society was called to the value of the weekly calendars and notices issued by the various churches, and members were urged to secure them for the library.

The proposed changes to the constitution were unanimously adopted upon motion of Mr. J. L. Estey.

The Standing Committee on Nominations having reported favorably, the following named persons were elected to active membership:

Albee, Winifred F., 15 Mason St.,	**April 12, 1898**
Aborn, Mrs. James S., 222 Highland St.,	**April 12, 1898**
Akarman, John N., 8 Harvard St.,	**April 12, 1898**
Akarman, Mrs. John N., 8 Harvard St.,	**April 12, 1898**
Aldrich, Miss Josephine C., 64 Elm St.,	**April 12, 1898**
Aldrich, Mary E., 89 Lincoln St.,	**April 12, 1898**

Anthony, Miss A. E., 290 Pleasant St.,	April 12, 1898
Bacon, Georgie A., 39 Dean St.,	April 12, 1898
Bacon, Julius E., 39 Dean St.,	April 12, 1898
Baldwin, Charles C., 11 Cedar St.,	April 12, 1898
Baldwin, Miss Grace Peckham, 11 Cedar St.,	April 12, 1898
Baldwin, Mrs. John D., 81 Chatham St.,	April 12, 1898
Bancroft, James H., 9 Cottage St.,	April 12, 1898
Bancroft, Mrs. James H., 9 Cottage St.,	April 12, 1898
Banfield, Miss Helen, 23 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Barton, Mrs. Charles S., 857 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Batchelder, Mrs. Francis, 29 Harvard St.,	April 12, 1898
Bates, Mrs. T. C., 29 Harvard St.,	April 12, 1898
Bemis, Abbie G., 16 Irving St.,	April 12, 1898
Bemis, Mrs. Moses, 16 Irving St.,	April 12, 1898
Blake, Miss Lulie, 50 West St.,	April 12, 1898
Bliss, Mrs. W. H., 100 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Boland, Mrs. Thomas B. F., 11 Lagrange St.,	April 12, 1898
Boyden, Miss Ellen M., 9 Chelsea St.,	April 12, 1898
Boyden, Mrs. Mason A., 14 Harvard St.,	April 12, 1898
Brannon, Mrs. Henry, 611 Cambridge St.,	April 12, 1898
Brown, Mrs. Edwin, 70 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Brown, Mrs. J. Stewart, 4 Forest Ave.,	April 12, 1898
Brown, Mrs. Wm. T., Lincoln St.,	April 12, 1898
Brownell, Mrs. G. L., 14 John St.,	April 12, 1898
Buffington, Mrs. E. D., 33 Chestnut St.,	April 12, 1898
Bullock, Mrs. A. G., 48 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Barrett, Mrs. George E., 29 Salem St.,	April 12, 1898
Blodget, Mrs. W. H., 179 Lincoln St.,	April 12, 1898
Bigelow, Mrs. H. H., 11 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Bray, Miss Amanda C., M. D., 4 Wellington St.,	April 12, 1898
Bisco, Mrs. John W., 21 Cedar St.,	April 12, 1898
Chaffee, Adeliza B., 919 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Chamberlin, Mrs. C. W., 220 Pleasant St.,	April 12, 1898
Chamberlain, Mary D., 10 Chatham St.,	April 12, 1898
Chenoweth, Mrs. C. Van D., Leicester,	April 12, 1898
Clark, Mrs. W. L., 26 John St.,	April 12, 1898
Clark, Mrs. George L., Salisbury St.,	April 12, 1898
Clark, Mrs. Stedman, 10 Oxford St.,	April 12, 1898
Clary, Agnes, 35 Oxford St.,	April 12, 1898
Clary, Mrs. S. H., 36 Sever St.,	April 12, 1898
Coes, Mrs. Frederick L., 1017 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Coes, Mrs. John H., 1058 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Coes, Miss Mary Maynard, 1058 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Coggswell, Miss Mary Louisa T., 40 Pleasant St.,	April 12, 1898
Conant, Mrs. L. L., 124 Salisbury St.,	April 12, 1898
Curtis, Mrs. E. F., Burncoat St.,	April 12, 1898
Curtis, Mrs. John D., 280 Lincoln St.,	April 12, 1898
Clark, Mr. G. L., Salisbury St.,	April 12, 1898
Davidson, Mrs. Olive G., 119 Burncoat St.,	April 12, 1898
Davis, Miss Abbie S., 14 Lincoln Sq.,	April 12, 1898
Davis, Adelaide, 43 Cedar St.,	April 12, 1898
Davis, Helen M., 9 Hawthorn St.,	April 12, 1898
Day, Mrs. J. E., 125 Pleasant St.,	April 12, 1898

Dean, F. L., 26 Dayton St.,	April 12, 1898
Dean, Mrs. F. L., 26 Dayton St.,	April 12, 1898
Devoe, Mrs. Charles H., 210 Beacon St.,	April 12, 1898
Dewey, Mrs. F. H., 124 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Dewey, Mrs. John C., 13 Linden St.,	April 12, 1898
Dewey, Miss Maria N., 6 State St.,	April 12, 1898
Dickinson, Mrs. S. F., 64 William St.,	April 12, 1898
Dodge, Mrs. B. J., 18 Congress St.,	April 12, 1898
Dodge, Mrs. Rufus B., Jr., 56 May St.,	April 12, 1898
Drake, Miss Mary A., 8 Bellevue St.,	April 12, 1898
Dwyer, Ella L., 20 Bowdoin St.,	April 12, 1898
Donelson, Mrs. John, Blodgett Place,	April 12, 1898
Eames, Mrs. D. H., 41 Dean St.,	April 12, 1898
Earle, Miss Caroline, 23 Edward St.,	April 12, 1898
Earle, Mrs. T. K., 23 Edward St.,	April 12, 1898
Earle, Mrs. Charles A., 12 Crown St.,	April 12, 1898
Easton, Mrs. F. A., 38 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Eddy, Mrs. H. P., 52 Woodland St.,	April 12, 1898
Ellsworth, Miss Harriet, Knowles Building,	April 12, 1898
Forbes, Mrs. Wm. T., Westboro, Mass.,	April 12, 1898
Forbes, William T., Westboro, Mass.,	April 12, 1898
Fowler, Mrs. R. B., 3 Tuckerman St.,	April 12, 1898
Flint, Mrs. C. H., 54 William St.,	April 12, 1898
Fuller, Mrs. Anna A., 15 Germain St.,	April 12, 1898
Flagg, Mrs. J. Nelson, 22 Dean St.,	April 12, 1898
Fanning, Mrs. D. H., 92 Woodland St.,	April 12, 1898
Fanning, Miss Helen J., 92 Woodland St.,	April 12, 1898
Gage, Mrs. Homer, Cor. Pearl and Chestnut Sts.,	April 12, 1898
Gates, Mr. Charles L., 845 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Gates, Mrs. Charles L., Main, Cor. Hammond St.,	April 12, 1898
Goddard, Mrs. D. S., 4 Homestead Ave.,	April 12, 1898
Goodspeed, Miss Helen A., M. D., Lincoln Sq.,	April 12, 1898
Gould, Miss Sarah F., Westboro, Mass.,	April 12, 1898
Gould, Mrs. W. R., South St., Westboro, Mass.,	April 12, 1898
Graton, Mrs. H. C., 39 Providence St.,	April 12, 1898
Greene, Miss Cora L., 36 May St.,	April 12, 1898
Harrington, Mrs. Adeline E., 8 Norwood St.,	April 12, 1898
Harrington, Mrs. William, 38 Sever St.,	April 12, 1898
Harris, Mrs. H. F., 67 Lincoln St.,	April 12, 1898
Haynes, Prof. George H., 1 Harvard St.,	April 12, 1898
Heslor, B. J., 12 Crown St.,	April 12, 1898
Higgins, Mrs. M. P., 228 West St.,	April 12, 1898
Hoar, Mrs. Rockwood, 16 Hammond St.,	April 12, 1898
Hobbs, Wilber W., 228 Highland St.,	April 12, 1898
Hobbs, Mrs. Wilber W., 228 Highland St.,	April 12, 1898
Hogg, Wm. J., 54 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Hogg, Mrs. Wm. J., 54 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Holbrook, Mrs. Helen, 857 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Holman, Mrs. Charles R., 36 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Hopkins, Miss Sarah B., 12 Linden St.,	April 12, 1898
Houghton, Mrs. Frank, Grafton St.,	April 12, 1898
Howe, Miss Anna W., 13 Auburn St.,	April 12, 1898
Howe, Mrs. Harriet Chaffin, 37 Laurel St.,	April 12, 1898

Huidekoper, Mrs. Frank C., 58 William St.,	April 12, 1898
Hough, Mr. John, Greendale,	April 12, 1898
Hildreth, Mrs. A. P., 32 Merrick St.,	April 12, 1898
Jefferson, Mrs. M. V. B., 40 Harvard St.,	April 12, 1898
Johnson, H. A., 24 Fruit St.,	April 12, 1898
Johnson, Mrs. H. A., 24 Fruit St.,	April 12, 1898
Johnson, Mrs. T. S., 8 Bowdoin St.,	April 12, 1898
Johnson, W. W., 21 Chestnut St.,	April 12, 1898
Johnson, Mrs. W. W., 21 Chestnut St.,	April 12, 1898
Jourdan, William S., 104 Merrick St.,	April 12, 1898
Jourdan, S. Lizzie, 104 Merrick St.,	April 12, 1898
Kelley, Mrs. Eliza J., 84 Grafton St	April 12, 1898
Kendall, Mrs. Horace, 41 Pleasant St.,	April 12, 1898
Kent, Mrs. Daniel, 93 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Kent, Mrs. Thomas G., 29 Sever St.,	April 12, 1898
Kimball, Miss Ellen A., 33 May St.,	April 12, 1898
King, Sarah L. P., 54 Chatham St.,	April 12, 1898
Kinnicutt, Lincoln N., 72 Cedar St.,	April 12, 1898
Kinnicutt, Mrs. L. N., 72 Cedar St.,	April 12, 1898
Kinsley, Sumner A., Laurel, Cor. Edward St.,	April 12, 1898
Kinsley, Mrs. S. A., Laurel, Cor. Edward St.,	April 12, 1898
Knight, Mrs. Arthur, 1026 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Knight, Miss Marietta, 24 Downing St.,	April 12, 1898
Kent, Rev. George W., 4 Benefit Terrace,	April 12, 1898
Lancaster, Mrs. John E., 91 Salisbury St.,	April 12, 1898
Lancaster, Mabel, 13 West St.,	April 12, 1898
Lawrence, Miss S. L., 122 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Lawton, Mrs. S. E. R., 10 Institute Road,	April 12, 1898
Lincoln, Miss Frances M., 39 Cedar St.,	April 12, 1898
Lincoln, Mrs. Waldo, 49 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Lovell, Mrs. Luther, 1 Dix St.,	April 12, 1898
Lowell, Mrs. A. S., North Worcester,	April 12, 1898
Lyford, Mrs. J. Chauncey, 370 Pleasant St.,	April 12, 1898
McCloud, Mrs. C. C., 832 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
McClellan, Mrs. E. A., 146 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Mack, Miss Mary J., 35 Chestnut St.,	April 12, 1898
McFarland, Miss Lizzie, 117 Thomas St.,	April 12, 1898
MacMurray, Mrs. J. C., 33 Oak Ave.,	April 12, 1898
Marble, Mrs. J. Russel, 28 Cedar St.,	April 12, 1898
Marble, J. Russel, 28 Cedar St.,	April 12, 1898
Marble, Mrs. Jerome, 25 Harvard St.,	April 12, 1898
Marble, Miss Nella, 25 Harvard St.,	April 12, 1898
Marsh, Mrs. H. A., 57 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Maynard, Mrs. George S., 40 Pleasant St.,	April 12, 1898
Merrifield, Mrs. H. K., 58 Cedar St.,	April 12, 1898
Mitchell, Mrs. Richard, 65 West St.,	April 12, 1898
Mitchell, Miss Rosamond, 65 West St.,	April 12, 1898
Morgan, C. H., 28 Catharine St.,	April 12, 1898
Morgan, Mrs. Charles H., 28 Catharine St.,	April 12, 1898
Morgan, Mrs. D. D., 21 June St.,	April 12, 1898
Morse, Mrs. E. DeF., Cor. Main and Hammond,	April 12, 1898
Morse, Frances C., 57 Chatham St.,	April 12, 1898
Munroe, Mrs. A. C., 30 Hollywood St.,	April 12, 1898

Nichols, Miss Corinne L., 252 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Nichols, Miss Mary L., 252 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Newton, Mr. G. L., 45 Harvard St.,	April 12, 1898
Newton, Mrs. Geo. L., 45 Harvard St.,	April 12, 1898
Norcross, Mrs. A. W., 1001 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Norcross, Mrs. O. W., 16 Claremont St.,	April 12, 1898
O'Callaghan, Mary V., M. D., 42 Trumbull St.,	April 12, 1898
Orndorff, Mrs. T C., 37 Woodland St.,	April 12, 1898
Otis, Mrs. J P K., 26 Downing St.,	April 12, 1898
Peabody, Mrs. C. A., City Hospital,	April 12, 1898
Peirce, Mrs. Charles H., Millbury Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Potter, Mrs. B. W., Salisbury St.,	April 12, 1898
Prentice, Isabel G., 1 Lagrange St.,	April 12, 1898
Ranlet, Mrs. Josephine L., 9 Ashland St.,	April 12, 1898
Reed, Miss M. E., 6 Silver St.,	April 12, 1898
Rice, Mrs. W. E., 41 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Robertson, Mary F., 5 Aldrich Place,	April 12, 1898
Rockwood, Mrs. George I., 62 Summer St.,	April 12, 1898
Rogers, Mrs. N. F., Cor. High & Chatham Sts.,	April 12, 1898
Rolston, Edith M., 32 Burncoat St.,	April 12, 1898
Russell, Mrs. H. J 23 nstitute Road,	April 12, 1898
Rust, Miss Annie Coolidge, 80 West St.,	April 12, 1898
Robinson, Mrs. J H., 90 Pleasan St.,	April 12, 1898
Sargent, Miss Mary 71 Lancaster St.,	April 12, 1898
Sawyer, Mrs. W. H., 107 Lincoln St.,	April 12, 1898
Smith, Miss H. A., 10 Harvard St.,	April 12, 1898
Smith, Mrs. F. B., 34 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898
Sprague, Mrs. A. B. R., 30 Chestnut St.,	April 12, 1898
Staples, Mrs. Hamilton B., 6 State St.,	April 12, 1898
Sterne, Mrs. Thomas E., 13 Harvard St.,	April 12, 1898
Stimpson, Mrs. Frank E. 28 Sever St.,	April 12, 1898
Stone, J. Madison, 518 Main S	April 12, 1898
Stone, Miss Georgiana L., 1030 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Stone, N Elizabeth, 1030 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Stone, Lucien B. 1030 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Stone, Mrs. L. B., 1030 Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Staples, Mrs. C. E., 31 Lancaster St.,	April 12, 1898
Salisbury, Stephen, Highland St.,	April 12, 1898
Saxe, Mr. James A., 8 Gates St.,	April 12, 1898
Sumner Mrs. Sarah E., 6 Bowdoin St.,	April 12, 1898
Taft, Miss Anna Gleason, 31 June St.,	April 12, 1898
Taylor, Emma S. Box 872,	April 12, 1898
Taylor, Mrs. R. F Quinsigamond,	April 12, 1898
Thompson, Mrs. E. E., 37 Wellington St.,	April 12, 1898
Tucker, Miss Arabella H., 306 Pleasant St.,	April 12, 1898
Tuttle, Rev. J. E., 11 Linden St.,	April 12, 1898
Tuttle, Mrs. J. E., 11 Linden St.,	April 12, 1898
Vaughan, Charles A., 28 William St.,	April 12, 1898
Vaughan, Mrs. Charles A., 28 William St.,	April 12, 1898
Vickey, Mrs. Margaret, 12 Dayton St.,	April 12, 1898
Waite, Mrs. Albert H., 16 Cedar St.,	April 12, 1898
Wall, Mrs. James H., 96 Woodland St.,	April 12, 1898
Wardwell, Mrs. Wm. T., 64 Elm St.,	April 12, 1898

West, Mrs. John S., 4 Homestead Ave.,	April 12, 1898
Wetherbee, Mrs. Mary J. Woodward, 214 West,	April 12, 1898
Whipple, Mrs. Wm. Franklin, 2 Oak St.,	April 12, 1898
Whitcomb, Camilla G., 35 Oxford St.,	April 12, 1898
White, Mrs. L. G., 47 Harvard St.,	April 12, 1898
Willard, Mrs. H. A., 64 Lancaster St.,	April 12, 1898
Winslow, Mrs. S. E., Leicester,	April 12, 1898
Wood, Mrs. C. G., 21 Harvard St.,	April 12, 1898
Woodward, Mrs. George M., Main St.,	April 12, 1898
Woodward, Mrs. S. B., 58 Pearl St.,	April 12, 1898
Wyman, Mrs. Franklin, 77 Lincoln St.,	April 12, 1898
Wyman, Mrs. H. Winfield, 58 West St.,	April 12, 1898
Whitney, Mr. George C., 30 William St.,	April 12, 1898
Whitney, Mrs. George C., 30 William St.,	April 12, 1898
Williams, Miss Harriet C., 26 Cedar St.,	April 12, 1898
Waite, Mrs. M. Agnes, 48 Lincoln St.,	April 12, 1898
Williams, Mr. C. A., Cor. Sever and Cedar Sts.,	April 12, 1898

On motion of Mr. Nathaniel Paine, a committee, consisting of Messrs. F. P. Rice, A. A. Barker and F. L. Banfield, were requested to prepare a membership card to issue to members.

The following committee were appointed to arrange for a loan collection of furniture and bric-a-brac: Miss Frances C. Morse, Chairman; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ely, Mr. James A. Saxe, Mrs. John E. Tuttle, Mr. Nathaniel Paine, Miss Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell, Dr. Charles L. Nichols, Mr. Charles A. Williams, with the President and Librarian as *ex-officio* members.

324th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, April 19th.

Devoted to military affairs, the meeting was held in Salisbury Hall.

The President opened with reference to the many

CYRUS G. WOOD.

sturdy character which we have every cause to admire. It was away back in 1638 that William Wood came to this land and settled in Concord. A hundred and fifty years later, a descendant, David Wood, was at the side of Ethan Allen when he demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga. The men of Mendon and Uxbridge were in no respect behind their fellow patriots, and they made up their part in that wonderful aggregate of above 92,000 men, which must ever redound to the praise of the Bay State in the War of the Revolution. Both the maternal and paternal grandfathers of Mr. Wood were in the struggle, and no doubt they had their portion in the sturdy manliness so characteristic of our friend. In either Mendon or Uxbridge, Mr. Wood's ancestors dwelt from early in the last century, and in the latter town he was born Nov. 16, 1819. A farmer's boy, he had no more advantages than came to the children of the poor but honest tillers of the soil in those far-away days. There were other children in the family, one, David, older, and three, Eunice, Lyman and Olive, younger. His Christian and middle names came from that of his mother, who, born Sally Wood, was married to Cyrus Grout in 1810, and on the latter's death she became the wife of Reuben Wood, father of him of whom we speak. Before railroads made migration so easy, families in their respective townships became, through intermarriage, nearly all related in some degree. So a reference to his lineage would show in Mr. Wood's ancestry many of the very best names in the towns already named. It has long been known that Taft is one of the most common patronymics in Uxbridge, and if any other one were to vie with it, the one would be the excellent old English appellation, Wood, a family, I am told, which once owned all the east side of the township.

When Cyrus G. Wood began life in his native Uxbridge, there was no railroad making communication with the outside world easy. There was not even the Blackstone canal, which later came to help commerce and manufacturing; transit was just as the fathers had known it. In his life of nearly eighty years he saw the growth and development of all that makes ours the most

marked century in the ages. But all of this was to come. For him, then, there was simply hard work and lots of it. From the intervals of leisure found between the farm and the mill, he secured an education that sufficed for the duties and needs of his subsequent career. That he appreciated the advantages arising from a liberal education is evident in the facilities for its acquirement that he gave to his children.

On attaining his majority he added a borrowed $100 to what he had been able to save, and with this capital began keeping a country store in his native town. Boots, shoes and dry goods were offered for sale, and then he joined the keeping of furniture; indeed he was the very first in town to undertake this branch. In everything that he undertook his excellent judgment availed him, for he succeeded in all. Though there was no larger or better store in his vicinity, this business did not satisfy his ambition and he began the making of shoddy, and dealing in wool, woolen waste, etc., in company with Charles C. Capron as a partner. For this work his early training prepared him. So varied had been the labors performed by him in those youthful years he was ready to turn his hand to farming, boot-making, store-keeping, or any phase of milling, an industry in which Uxbridge then as now excelled. The firm made shoddy, dealt in wool, woolen waste, etc., for three years, when Mr. Wood retired from the partnership, and, leasing a mill in the southern part of the town, continued the same business. After the great fire in Boston in 1872, Mr. Wood began extending his field of operations, having at one time ventures in Rhode Island, and in 1874 we find him in the town of Holden, in the settlement known as Quinapoxet, where with A. W. Ward he ran a three-set satinet mill. Another set was soon added, and the firm was dissolved in 1875. After a year's partnership with H. S. Morse, Mr. Wood took the entire management of the business, and thereafter was alone till the introduction of his sons into the concern.

We may never know how many close places our subject found in his business life; it is probable that there were occasions

when he had to look well to the main chance; but this is true, he passed through all his struggles and adversities, and by virtue of pluck and perseverance overcame them all. His progress was steady and upward. He purchased new and better machinery, and constantly developed his business. In 1886 he purchased the Lovellville mills and added three sets of machinery. Nor did his interest in his work cease in his mills proper. In all that pertained to the well-being of his employees he was devoted. We have heard more about co-operation in some remote places, but any one interested in the welfare of working people should visit the Holden village where Mr. Wood for many years put in practice the principles of the golden rule. Whether it was the store, post-office, library or school, he was equally desirous that his laborers should have some of the pleasures of living. There was no detail of village life too minute for his close attention, and this to the very end of his days.

My first knowledge of our friend's name came in the later '70's, when, as the guest of Col. Isaac N. Ross, I read in the Town Hall for the benefit of the town library, in which the colonel was deeply interested. I well recall the reading of a letter by Col. Ross, said letter being written in Uxbridge and signed by Cyrus G. Wood. I do not remember what the amount given was, but I do remember very well the hearty character of the note and the pleasant way in which the reader referred to Mr. Wood as one recently starting in business in the town. When in 1880, May 8, I found that Mr. Wood and family had become dwellers at 21 Harvard street, with the head of the house I felt almost acquainted, without the formality of an introduction. His estate reaching back to very near my own dwelling, it became my almost daily pleasure to greet him. His coming to Worcester was necessitated by the distance of his Uxbridge home from the scene of his business.

Here, in the house which was his home for nearly eighteen years, he closed his eyes in dreamless sleep, March 3, 1898. He had not been ill long. Only eleven days before his death he was in Quinapoxet. There was no announcement of his indisposi-

tion. One day we saw him at his accustomed work, the next with dirges due along the churchway path we saw him borne. It was a representative audience which assembled to pay a parting tribute to his memory, in the home wherein he had ever been the cherished head. Worcester's ablest business and professional men were there, with laborers from the mills who had so long known him as employer and friend. At this moment I recall one weeping man far past middle life, whom misfortune had bereft of an arm, for more than forty years a trusted employee of the deceased. As the tears trickled down that bronzed cheek, under the words of the preacher, I wondered what pictures of the long ago that man's fancy was drawing. He knew the departed as very few of us did. Those were real tears of affection, and I thought his recollection was going back along the years of Holden and Uxbridge living when he and his friend, now so still, were quick and active in the affairs of life.

Mr. Wood was never prominent in politics, though I have heard him say with a peculiar smile that he was a member of the Know-Nothing House of 1855. It is a fact of history that there were very few members of that Legislature who were not of that peculiarly American party. On the formation of the Republican party he came into its ranks, and there did his duty as long as he lived. He was prompt and constant at the caucus and at the polls. What less could have been expected from a man of his decided and methodic ways? He believed in the principles of his party, and was ready to stand for them whenever cause arose. During the depression following the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1892, he managed to keep his mills running, and though some of his employees, illy advised, voted against his pronounced views, no one suffered on account of any act of Mr. Wood. He told me one day of his rallying one of his men on his vote, when he was running his mills on short time, thus to the discomfiture of the laborers. There must have been a sudden conversion, for the man, always a Democrat till that time, replied, "Never say Democrat to me again!" He was an original member of the lodge of Odd Fellows in Uxbridge. In our own city he had been

a director in the Citizens' National Bank. He was a Unitarian in religion, and in Worcester his church home was the Unity. For a number of years he was a member of our society. While he may not have attended all the meetings—as for that matter who does?—he seldom if ever failed to go on the annual field days which have always been so prominent a feature of our existence. I well recall his eagerness for the trip to Uxbridge, and why not? It was his old home. How interesting his recollections of the favored spots, and at the after-dinner speaking on that day, who more entertaining than he? He spoke as to the manner born; we, as visitors. His recital of early business experience in his native town was particularly valuable. He was of our party when, in June last, we went to Acton and rode through that most memorable of towns. His tall form is readily recognized in the group which we made in front of the Isaac Davis house.

I have said that he was always ready to visit his old home. I have heard it stated by a prominent citizen of Uxbridge that the death of any one of the older residents was sure to bring to the funeral Cyrus Wood. It was not necessary to send him word. It seemed to be almost an unwritten law of his life to pay in this way his tribute to his old friends, and one of the remarks made in the old home when he passed away was: "We shall miss him at the funerals of our older citizens." He once took his Quinapoxet employees down to Uxbridge and entertained them through the entire day, showing them the scenes of his earlier life, and doubtless trying to impress upon them some of the reasons that had made the place so dear to him. At any rate it was a red-letter day in the memory of his people. Is it any wonder that he never had a strike among his help? He remembered those in bonds as bound with them, if I may use this allusion in reference to a free American laborer.

The words of the clergyman, Rev. Calvin Stebbins, were particularly appropriate. The relations between the preacher and the listener had always been very close, so it was a tribute of affection that the minister paid. Listen to a few of his words:

"To all life offers great opportunities. Many are well armed for the conflict, but only a few willing to make the sacrifice that an honest victory in this world costs. Occasionally, however, we find a man who begins as lord of his hands and master of his passions, and, slowly rising to be a man of affairs, takes a well-earned place among the captains of industry. I do not think we give such men their full meed of credit. The road they take is no path of roses, but full of brambles that must be cleared away, of temptations that must be withstood, if the record is to be a clean one; of weary days and nights of anxiety. Cautiously, patiently and courageously, with untiring industry they go to their work, and are governed in their actions by what are now called the old-time virtues. They are anxious not more for success in the world of business than for a good name in conducting it. They are proud at all times and everywhere to say, 'I do not owe a dollar I cannot pay.'"

And so his remains were borne away to rest in Rural cemetery. There are mortal reminders there of many whom this city has delighted to honor; some whose names the trump of fame has sounded far, but in all the list there is no better, truer memory than that of the progressive, honest manufacturer, who in giving work to others himself labored, and thereby enjoyed the fruits of his own industry.

But I must not close this chapter of a good and honorable life without reference to those who were nearer and dearer to him than all others—the members of his own household. He was twice married, first to Miss Lucetta, the daughter of Joseph Day of Uxbridge, a manufacturer and a respected citizen. His wife, however, did not long survive her marriage, and he then married Miss Mary U. F., a daughter of Jonathan Southwick, another of the town's substantial citizens. To them were born four children, who, with Mrs. Wood, survive. They are: John Franklin and Ernest Henry, both engaged in the Holden business; and two daughters, Gertrude S. and Sarah Louise. John F. has for several years made his home in Quinapoxet, where, married, he has a very pleasant residence. Ernest is a graduate of Harvard.

The other members of the family, with Ernest, occupy the Harvard street home.

"This is the end of earth, I am content," were the last words of John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts' old man eloquent. The end perhaps to our finite visual powers, but not the end to influence, which must live on forever. We miss the erect form, the alert step, the quick, incisive speech, but this very act of ours to-night is a refutation of the thought that death ends all. No, no! As the correlation of forces teaches us that there is really nothing lost in the world of dynamics, so we must conclude that mortal influence lays hold on immortality, and here or elsewhere his active mind and spirit are still doing their part in the great scheme of the universe.

"The living are the only dead;
The dead live—nevermore to die;
And often, when we mourn them fled,
They never were so nigh!"

The following paper was then read by its author:

SHODDY AND ITS PRODUCTS.

By Daniel Kent.

In considering shoddy and its products, I am aware that I have undertaken to treat of a subject which many hold in contempt.

The word *shoddy* has been used in the social world, outside of its technical meaning in the commercial world, as an adjective to denote opprobrium for certain persons, customs or things.

It arose in this way: During our late Civil War a large amount of shoddy was used in the clothing furnished the government by contractors for the Union soldiers. It was a partial substitute for wool; the fraud did not lie in the substitute, but in the contractors, who knowingly sold the government an adulterated article for the genuine.

The wealth obtained by these men, and the aspirations of some of them for social positions higher than their education or breed-

ing entitled them to, caused the term *shoddy* to be applied to them. Hence, the word is used to refer to a person or thing combining assumption of superior excellence with actual inferiority.

Shoddy in its commercial sense, in this country, means all fibrous materials that, having once undergone the process of manufacturing, are reduced again to their fibrous condition.

The name originated among the Yorkshire spinners in England, and it is supposed to have been derived from the word "shed," a word applied to the waste—shed—or thrown off in the process of spinning.

It was originally used as a means for adulterating and cheapening woolen cloths. Let us not be deceived with the idea that there is anything disreputable or unfair in this. Woolen rags, new and old, were a waste product, for which no use was known. To search out and utilize for the benefit of the human race every substance about us, is one of the marks of advancing civilization. There is no harm, moral or commercial, in mixing shoddy with wool, or using it alone in manufacturing cloth. The harm begins when men sell the finished product, representing it is what it is not. Cloth made wholly or partly from shoddy finds its proper level in the market, and sells for what it is—a low-priced, useful substitute for the more expensive cloth made wholly from wool.

Shoddy is a discovery of the nineteenth century. Although of such comparatively recent date, we cannot with certainty name the man who first invented its use in this way and introduced it to the manufacturing world. We are, however, sure that one Benjamin Law of Batley, Yorkshire, England, was one of the first to use it in spinning and weaving. This was in 1813.

One of the stories of its discovery is as follows: During the Peninsular War in 1809, the importation of Spanish wool was stopped. This, together with the increased demand for clothes for the soldiers, forced up the price of wool in London. A Jew living in that city conceived the idea of pulling old blankets and white flannels to pieces, mixing the fibres into English wool. He disposed of this mixture to manufacturers, realizing a hand-

some profit. It is said he used curry-combs in pulling the worn fabrics apart. However that may be, he did succeed in adulterating the wool. After the war was over the demand for wool decreased. He then offered his material as a substitute for wool in the making of saddles and for upholstering. Benjamin Law, a woolen manufacturer of Batley, being in London, chanced to see some of the material in a saddler's window. Its peculiar appearance attracted his attention. On examining it, he concluded it could be used with wool in making cloth. He purchased some. The experiment was successful. Associating himself with his brother-in-law, Benjamin Parr, they began the preparation of the raw material at Batley, and used it in manufacturing woolen cloth. From this small beginning, after struggling through many difficulties, the use of shoddy has spread into almost every branch of the woolen industry.

The extensive adoption of shoddy in manufacturing cloth soon forced up the price of the rags from which it was made, and brought the cost approximately near that of wool. There still remained another source of supply, if it could be utilized, viz.: old clothing and new tailor's clippings made from felted goods. It was no easy matter to reduce these to a fibre suitable for spinning. The two brothers-in-law met with repeated failures.

Some years after, George Parr, a son of Benjamin, saw at a flock manufacturer's some stock made from old coats. With this they renewed their experiments. It was found that the cards at Batley were too coarse for the carding. They then induced one John Watson of Morley, a manufacturer of fine broadcloths, to try to card it. He succeeded. To the perseverance of Law & Parr the world is indebted for a valuable discovery.

I said that in this country the term *shoddy* applied to the reproduced product of *all* fibrous materials. In England, the word has a restricted application, denoting a material made from what dealers call "softs," that is, unmilled fabrics—goods that are not felted, as stockings, flannels and soft worsteds.

In England the name *mungo* is applied to fibrous materials made from *felted* cloth. The origin of the name is said to be as

follows: One of the men who was instructed to work the stock protested, saying, "It winna go." His employer replied, "It mun go," and it did go.

We cannot tell the date of this discovery. We know, however, that the manufacture of mungo was undertaken on a large scale at Batley in 1840. Probably mungo was first used between 1820-30.

Such was the beginning of this new industry in England. Since then, busy centres of commerce have sprung up in Yorkshire, based entirely upon this trade. The use of shoddy has spread throughout the woolen industry of England. Its manipulation in combination with wool has been so skillfully perfected that no other country to-day can show such fine results.

The beginning of this industry in the United States has also been shrouded in obscurity. We would naturally suppose that the factories in this country making the same class of goods in which, in England, shoddy was chiefly used, would have adopted its use at once. That they did not would indicate that the supply of wool here was so great that no special benefit would have been derived at that time. This is true to-day with the factories in the wool-bearing states of the far West.

The *Commercial Bulletin* some years ago made researches into the history of shoddy manufacture in this country. It credits Reuben Daniels of Woodstock, Vt., as the first man to make shoddy in the United States. The Daniels machine for shoddy was invented in 1840. In 1846 A. G. Dewey of Queechy, Vt., succeeded to the business, and was of the opinion that from that time until the Rays commenced operations at Franklin, Mass., in 1848, he was the possessor of the entire shoddy business of America. Mr. Dewey purchased his rags from Cyrus W. Field.

In the latter part of the fifties, several mills were manufacturing and using shoddy. Its production increased rapidly during the war.

According to the census of 1890, 51,862,397 pounds of shoddy was used in the United States. Since the Wilson tariff bill was passed, its use has nearly doubled. The direct competition in

price with English manufacturers forced us to adopt their processes of manipulating stock. To-day we are getting results from the use of shoddy that would have been impossible five years ago.

I have not time in this short paper to enter into a description of the mechanical difficulties and the various transformations that shoddy machinery has undergone. The shoddy picker as used to-day is a powerful machine. Its principal part consists of a cylinder about three feet in diameter, covered with wooden ags, in which are steel teeth or pins projecting 1¼ inches from the surface. There are from 8,000 to 10,000 of these teeth in one cylinder. This is encased in a frame, and makes some 900 revolutions a minute. The rags, after being prepared with oil and water, are fed to the cylinder on an endless carriage. Close to the cylinder are two fluted steel rolls placed one above the other. These rolls are pressed together by heavy weights. The rags are taken from the apron by these rolls, held and forced against the teeth of the rapidly revolving cylinder. The result is that the rags are torn or picked to pieces. After leaving the picker the stock passes to the mixing room, and thence to the cards. Shoddy is used in all classes of woolen goods—in the dress goods that are found on our bargain counters, in the ready-made clothing for men and youth, in all classes of hosiery and knit goods, in blankets and flannels, and in carpets. The *price* of a piece of goods is no guarantee of its absence, neither is its fineness. The percentage used depends entirely upon the class of goods being manufactured. It may be five per cent. or ten per cent., or it may be 100 per cent. In the manufacture of *satinets*, shoddy is used almost wholly for the filling or weft. Mr. Cyrus G. Wood was one of the prominent satinet manufacturers of Worcester county. It seems to me very proper in this connection that I should tell you something about the inception of the satinet industry in the United States.

Satinets as known to the trade are goods made with cotton warp and woolen weft or filling, so called because the smooth surface was thought to resemble satin. The weft is thrown on

the face of the goods so that the warp is concealed, and only shows at the back. As originally made wool was wholly used for the weft.

Who was the first in this country to make this class of goods it is almost impossible to determine to-day. When they were first made, even in England, is uncertain.

The spinning frame was invented by Arkwright in 1769. Until that time it was impossible to make a continuous warp thread. About 1773 Need and Strutt made the important discovery that cotton yarn produced by the spinning frame had sufficient strength to fit it for warp. I assume, therefore, that the combination of cotton warp and wool weft was not made until after this date. It was to this Jedediah Strutt that Samuel Slater, the founder of the town of Webster, was in 1782 apprenticed for seven years.

In the United States the first woolen mill successfully operated was established in that part of Newbury known as Byfield in 1785. It is well known that Samuel Slater, about 1790, was one of the first to manufacture cotton cloth in America; but it is not generally known that John and Arthur Schofield introduced the manufacture of woolen goods in the United States.

In 1793 these brothers, sons of Arthur Schofield, who lived at Standish-Foot, in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, came to New England and settled first in Charlestown, Massachusetts. In December of the same year they removed to Newburyport, and there began the construction of a carding machine, which was put together in a room in the stable of Timothy Dexter. This was the first woolen carding machine made in this country. The Byfield factory was built in 1795, and the Schofields moved to Byfield and superintended the manufacture of cloth at this mill. They remained there about five years, when John went to Montville, Conn., and Arthur to Pittsfield, Mass. Until this time the carding, spinning and weaving of woolen fabrics had been largely carried on as a domestic industry by the wives and daughters of the farmers scattered throughout the rural districts.

Fulling mills, for the purpose of fulling or felting goods, had

been established much earlier. We know that a fulling mill was erected at Rowley, Mass., in 1643. Many towns had mills for this purpose.

In 1793 there was one located at Athol; Fitchburg also had one in 1793; Auburn had one established in 1794, while Worcester had two in 1784; Lancaster had one in 1805, and Barre in 1810.

Samuel Watson of Leicester was a pioneer of the woolen industry in Worcester county. He was the father of Mrs. Samuel Watson Kent, who now resides on Portland street in this city. In the year 1812 he established a mill for carding, spinning and weaving at Leicester in the village of Cherry Valley. The weaving, however, was done by hand looms.

Uxbridge seems to have been the earliest centre in Worcester county for the manufacture of satinets. In 1814 the Rivulet Manufacturing Company began to make broadcloths, cassimeres and satinets. The weaving was done by hand.

In 1820 the Capron Mills at Uxbridge were built. The first mill was 33x60, three stories high. They began to manufacture in the winter of 1821-22; this mill was the first in the United States to use power for running satinet looms. It has been said that they were built on the premises by Luke Jillson of Cumberland, R. I.

In 1825 Daniel Day, of the same town, who commenced manufacturing woolen goods in 1810, began to make satinets.

In 1825 Luke Taft also started in the manufacture of satinets. Joseph H. and Richard Perry of Dudley began their manufacture in 1825, and from this beginning was developed the prosperous woolen factory carried on at the present time by Josiah Perry.

In 1825 Welcome and Darius D. Farnum built a satinet mill at Blackstone, which is now known as Waterford No. 3 Mill.

We also find that Mr. Morse, in 1825, erected a small mill in Holden. He had only eight looms. Soon after he sold out to John Jephardson, who used it for the manufacture of satinets. About the same time Colonel Artemus Dryden also built a small mill here. From him the village was called Drydenville. In

1858 Deacon William Howe and Major Theron E. Hall began manufacturing in one of these mills. In 1860 Mr. Hall sold his interest to Hon. M. V. B. Jefferson. In 1880 Mr. Jefferson purchased Mr. Howe's interest, and it has since been incorporated as the Jefferson Manufacturing Company. The village is now called Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson makes fancy cassimeres and satinets.

The mill at Quinapoxet, Holden, owned and run for many years by Mr. Wood, was built by Mr. Damon in 1821. It was burned in 1869 and rebuilt soon after.

From this we conclude that about the year 1825 satinets began to be made on a small scale in Massachusetts.

This industry is largely a Worcester county industry. Of the forty-four different establishments in Massachusetts running 185 sets of machinery on satinets, forty establishments and 149 sets of machinery are located in Worcester county.

The census for 1890 states that there were made in the United States in that year 18,619,181 square yards of satinets, valued at $4,287,778; and of this, 15,996,900 square yards, valued at $3,538,217, were made in Massachusetts, which shows that Massachusetts furnishes nearly the entire satinet product of the United States.

The filling or weft of satinets has been, until recent date, made from cotton and shoddy mixed. Since the Wilson bill, shoddy is used almost wholly alone for the filling. They are the cheapest class of woolen goods in the market, devoted to suitings for men and youth, overcoatings, cloakings, etc. They are used largely by the poorer class of people who cannot afford a better grade of goods. Some of them are made up plain, but the majority are either piece-dyed or printed.

The printing of satinets has become an art. There are only a few printers in this country, most of them located in or near New York city. By means of patterns engraved on copper rolls, together with the use of dyes, they are enabled to copy any of the patterns of fine woolens in the market, and reproduce them upon satinets with such skill that it is impossible for any but an expert to tell that the design is not woven in the goods.

I have thus in a brief way traced the history and development of the manufacture of shoddy products. The question of woolens in its broadest sense I have avoided touching upon. I think it would be interesting to the members of this Society to have prepared by someone a paper treating of the inventions and developments of woolens from the earliest time of which we have any knowledge down to the present. It is one of the oldest textile industries in the world. It precedes cotton or any other fabric made from vegetable fibres. It is a prehistoric industry. At the same time we find that down to the fifteenth century the same instruments for spinning were used that are found among prehistoric relics.

Though the appliances at hand were of the most primitive type, many of the results obtained rival the best productions of our most modern machines.

The greatest advance has largely been made during the past 100 years.

It would certainly require much labor and research to carefully and thoroughly prepare such a treatise, but I believe it would be time well used.

326th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, June 14th.

Being devoted to Plymouth, the meeting was held in Salisbury Hall.

Special mention was made of a large donation of books, plans, pictures, etc., from the estate of Elbridge Boyden, and over a hundred volumes from the estate of the late Rev. Adin Ballou.

The following named persons were elected to active membership: David McTaggart, Margaret McTaggart, Orlando W. Norcross, Miss Eudora E.

Hay, Mrs. Rhoda A. Thwing, Mrs. Hattie Thwing Smith, Mrs. Lilla M. Sartelle, Mrs. M. E. Morse, Miss F. H. Osgood, Mrs. Henry C. Smith, Mrs. E. Webster Allen, Daniel Kent, Mrs. Leila E. Hall, Charles S. Southworth, Mrs. Hannah M. Wellington, Mrs. Albert F. Prentice, Miss Mabelle Prentice.

In preparation for the field day at Plymouth, the President exhibited a map copied from one made in 1701, and gave an explanation of the various allotments of land and the early laying out of the town.

Mrs. Daniel Kent read the following paper upon the Pilgrims:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have been requested to say a few words to you this evening preparatory to our approaching excursion. Mr. Hutchins asks for "not an elaborate exposition, but simply an informal talk about Plymouth things, that those who go may have some freshly aroused interest in the old place and its once inhabitants."

I will, with your permission, speak of that which to me has always seemed very remarkable and very moving—the spirit of the Pilgrims, and something, perhaps, of what that spirit says to us to-day.

The Pilgrim fathers were far in advance of their time. Their desire and demand for religious freedom give ample proof of their progressive inclination, and the dignity with which their leaders presented their views in England was most admirable.

Bryant says they "were a people who, next to purity, sought for peace," and certainly there was real heroism in the elevation of mind maintained by them, and the patience they preserved under great provocation. Underlying their calm there was, however, an undying purpose gradually and naturally growing in

strength as they themselves developed; and in proportion as their cause entered into their hearts and possessed them, the necessary courage sprang forth for maintaining that dear cause at all hazard. It is easy to battle for conscience sake, with undiminished ardor, when a majority is on our side, when popular approval sustains us,—it is a different matter when the general public denounce, malign and persecute us. When we stand comparatively alone, as they stood, our number pitifully small, it requires a strong man or woman to still fight on. Persecution rouses, it is true, but appreciation is much. To do without it and still press on shows a spirit worthy not only admiration, but emulation as well.

Strong in their own good intentions, and sustained by the belief that eventually justice would be done them, those men and women patiently struggled on, but with no thought of yielding what they knew was their right. When argument and the waiting of years proved useless, when all certainty of gaining protection and security failed, then the natures of that little band stand plainly revealed to us as we look back and note the spirit with which they met defeat. They were not cast down. Constant companionship with mighty hopes and uplifting thoughts had refined and disciplined them. Defeat only meant to them additional endeavor. Their sturdy grasp was on the future; they never relinquished it. The tide ebbs and flows; it waits for no man. They took it at the full flood and sailed forth to take their part in a great destiny—the founding of a nation. They abandoned home and friends and native land for freedom of thought. "It was good stock with which to settle a new country." How little they dreamed that in years to come millions, then unborn, would gratefully remember their names, and make their graves a hallowed shrine.

> We, too, might yield the joys of home,
> And waves of winter darkness roam,
> And tread a shore of gloom,
> Knew we those waves, through coming time,
> Should roll our names to every clime;

Felt we that millions on that shore
Should stand, our memory to adore.
But no glad vision burst in light
Upon the Pilgrims' aching sight;
Their hearts no proud hereafter swelled;
Deep shadows veiled the way they held;
The yell of vengeance was their trump of fame;
Their monument—a grave, without a name.

I wish we might go to Plymouth feeling we were, *each one*, a descendant of the elect among those Pilgrim fathers and mothers. I would teach every child that, and it would be true, if he so willed, even though no drop of their blood flowed in his veins. That thought, it seems to me, gives one a very broad and beautiful view of life. To inspire us, I think, Wendell Phillips said: "There is a pedigree of the body and a pedigree of the mind."

How many of us have great causes at heart. Should we be discouraged that our numbers, like theirs, are few, and ourselves often maligned and misunderstood? Our leaders often weak and harmful to what they most desire? *Should we be discouraged?* The Pilgrim spirit answers, "No! Not if the cause be righteous! Not if aiming for individual right and freedom! Not if fighting for the weak against wrongs done them by the powerful!" It may be for human beings in Cuba; it may be for the rights of dumb animals; it may be against intemperance and other vices; it may be for the rights of women; it may be any of a hundred great causes. The Pilgrim spirit says to us, "Fight on! 'New occasions teach new duties;'"

Heed the lessons of the past,
For the feeble and the faithful are the conquerors at last.

As we stand on that hallowed ground of Plymouth, as we visit the scenes of their early struggles, may the spirit of their lives enter into ours and give us new inspiration to fight for the cause of truth and justice in whatever form it may present itself.

At length the self-surrender, courage, judgment, great vigilance

and daring of our wanderers have brought them safely across the sea. They have survived danger, anxiety, disappointment and suffering. The exiles have reached Cape Cod bay. The old shore itself thrilled with joy that day to feel its own had mercifully been brought to it. Its mighty arms stretched forth in welcome to the Pilgrims, saying, "Tarry with me and be my children; your spirit is my spirit; I, too, have waited long, and I am lonely without you."

In the new home at Plymouth, where they finally settled, their trials continued, but the same dauntless spirit lived. Sickness and death followed the dreadful exertions and exposures they had undergone. Before the spring ended nearly half their number had passed on to the great beyond. Those left did not falter. Many times, we know, they were painfully hungry and cold. Suffering and disaster seemed to call forth no bitterness in them, but were met only with an increase of energy. Their spirit was indomitable. Verily, of them it can be said, "He that o'ercometh shall all things inherit." They started out simply to secure for themselves the right to religious liberty, but like all intrinsically great thoughts and movements, other great thoughts and movements develop from them. From theirs sprang forth a new and glorious form of government, proclaiming in clarion tones, "All men free and equal." We are still reaping the fruits of Pilgrim enterprise. We always shall enjoy them while in our hearts we garner, and in our lives we nourish the spirit of the Pilgrims.

Mrs. Kent here read a letter, introducing it as from "Leicester's most distinguished and beloved citizen, Rev. Samuel May." It was a private letter, but with his usual kindness Mr. May granted her request to read it before the Society, and now gives his consent to printing it here, to show, as he said, his "continued interest in the Society and its welfare."

John Robinson was pastor, and William Brewster was elder, of the congregation which, being severely persecuted in England, went over to Holland in 1607-8, and after a time established themselves at Leyden, where they continued twelve years. In 1620, about half of them came to America—101 in the ship Mayflower. On the eve of their departure from Leyden, Mr. Robinson made them a farewell address, which has been preserved for us by Edward Winslow—afterwards Governor of Plymouth plantation. This address should be kept fresh in the memory of all who value the history and spirit of the Pilgrims of Plymouth, for it is to John Robinson, more than to any other man, that all that is best in that wonderful company is due. (A portion of Rev. Mr. Robinson's address, as thus preserved for us by Edward Winslow, was here read.)

I was very glad to hear that the "Antiquity" Society proposes to give a day soon to Plymouth and the "old Colony." I hope the weather will be propitious. If so, I would advise that you spend but little time with the newer monuments, Pilgrim Hall, etc.—well worthy of attention though they are—and, as far as possible, get a clear idea of *the locality and its immediate surroundings. The actual landing-spot* (now having its stone canopy) seems the first point of interest, and you will approach it through North street, probably; then, Leyden street, leading away from the "Rock," upon which street the Pilgrims built their first houses, the site of their first meeting-house at its head. There you will have entrance to "Burial Hill," now and evermore the chief local memorial of that wonderful band, self-exi'ed to a strange, savage and unknown wilderness. That hill, and what you see from it, looking down into the harbor and out into "the bay where the Mayflower lay," afford full occupation for the greater part of your day. The breakwater, or Plymouth beach, lies near before you, protecting, and indeed making, the inner harbor—a curious, natural formation, but which has needed human appliances to save it from disappearing altogether. Looking beyond it, seaward, you see the island (Clark's) where the exploring party in the "shallop" made the first landing at

what became their home, and where they kept their first Sabbath. Looking northward a little further you see "Captain's Hill," memorial of Captain Miles Standish.

Seeing these landmarks, which tell of a history so peculiar and grand, you will be quite ready to accept the lines of Rev. John Pierpont, a part of which I will add:

The Pilgrim Fathers are at rest,
When summer's throned on high,
And the world's warm breast is in verdure dressed,
Go, stand on the hill where they lie.
The earliest ray of the golden day
On that hallowed spot is cast,
And the evening sun, as he leaves the world,
Looks kindly on that spot last.

The Pilgrim spirit has not fled,
It walks in noon's broad light;
And it watches the bed of the glorious dead,
With the holy stars by night.
It watches the bed of the brave who have bled,
And shall guard this ice-bound shore
Till the waves of the bay, where the *Mayflower* lay,
Shall foam and freeze no more.

Major William T. Harlow gave an interesting account of the early settlers, among whom were his ancestors, and spoke of the two oldest houses in the town.

A report of the great interest shown in the Revolutionary and local pictures exhibited June 1st to 4th was made by the President.

327th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, July 12th.

Present: Messrs. Arnold, J. H. Bancroft, Da-

vidson, Dickinson, Darling, Gould, Hutchins, Harlow, George Maynard, Pellett, Staples, H. M. Wheeler, George Eaton, Mrs. J. H. Bancroft, Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Daniel Kent, Miss Metcalf, Miss Moore, Miss Rolston.

The following named persons were elected to active membership: Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. H. Ward Bates, Mrs. Clara Wheeler.

For honorary membership: Hon. George F. Hoar.

George Maynard, as the historian of the Plymouth field day, read the following report:

EXCURSION TO PLYMOUTH.

On Saturday, June 18, 1898, The Society of Antiquity went on a long anticipated and very pleasurable excursion to the ancient town of Plymouth, Mass., famous as the first permanent landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England.

No other spot could have been chosen which would have been more appropriate for a visit from such a society, and few, if any, others could have presented more delightful features of scenery and other attractions, aside from the historic interest clustering around every foot of soil made sacred by those whose fame is today New England's proud heritage.

The committee having the excursion in charge were as follows: Hon. Alfred S. Roe, Mr. William F. Abbot, Mrs. Daniel Kent; and under their able and efficient supervision, all the details of the outing were successfully planned and carried out. To them, and to our worthy President, Mr. F. L. Hutchins, the thanks of all who enjoyed that day of unalloyed pleasure are due, and will doubtless be rendered.

In numbers the party was well up to those which in former years have gone upon similar outings, and while we noticed with

regret the absence of many familiar faces who have been wont to be with us, but whom we shall see no more, yet the memory but served to remind us that in the midst of life we are in the midst of death.

Our party left the Union station at Worcester promptly at 8 o'clock A. M., and a careful count revealed the curious coincidence that it consisted of the following 101 persons, exactly the number that came over in that good old ship, the *Mayflower*, 278 years ago:

Alfred S. Roe, Mrs. Daniel Kent, F. L. Hutchins, Walter Davidson, Miss M. S. Wells, Mrs. Ellena B. Gage, Harold M. Gage, Mary L. Houghton, Carrie M. Houghton, Emma H. Otis, Helen J. Sawyer, H. P. Cooke, Emma J. Cooke, Gertrude Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mellen, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sawyer, G. A. Cheney, H. B. Otis, Annie L. Otis, Mrs. C. Van D. Chenoweth, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Eaton, S. W. Goddard, E. M. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Billings, F. L. Banfield, M. D., Laura Banfield, A. K. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Marble, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. John C. MacMurray, George M. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Robert M. Eccles, Myron F. Converse, F. Belle Everett, Alice S. White, Mrs. James S. Aborn, Frances M. Aborn, Barton P. Aborn, Annie Coolidge Rust, Daniel Kinsley, Major William T. Harlow, Edmund Roe Johnson, Mrs. C. A. Brown, Mrs. J. E. Allen, Miss E. Allen, Miss L. A. Barker, Mrs. E. H. Swan, Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Swasey, Mrs. Hamilton B. Staples, Miss Maria N. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Bancroft, Mrs. J. Moore, Anna M. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Morse, Cora L. Morse, Dr. M. V. O'Callaghan, Miss Nellie A. Callahan, Mrs. Margaret Vickery, Mrs. Edwin H. Wood, Miss Bessie R. Wood, Mrs. H. F. Cole, Mrs. L. G. Beck (of Clinton), Miss Alice Scott, Mrs. Henry Brannon, George E. Arnold, George Maynard, Sarah A. Dodge, Mrs. Arthur O. Knight, Abbie C. Knight, Kate E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Barrett, Emma S. Barrett, Henrietta A. Murray, Margaret E. Flynn, Grace A. Sisson Lee, Howard F. Legg, Edith M. Rolston, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Dar-

ling, Cornelia Wesson Boyden, W. T. Cole, Marietta Knight, Milton C. Knight, Albert R. Barker, A. C. Munroe.

(The last named gentleman came up from Falmouth and joined the party at Plymouth.)

After an uneventful ride to Boston, the excursionists took from thence a special train on the Old Colony road, leaving at 9.30 A. M. To some of them, at least, the route from Boston to Plymouth was new, and full of interest. Wollaston Heights, Quincy and old Braintree were passed, rich in historic reminiscences, while, to the west, a distant glimpse of the Blue Hills gave variety to the prospect.

As the train entered Kingston, and crossed Jones' river, the waters of Plymouth harbor burst upon our view, and all eyes were eager to catch a glimpse of the famous "Captain's Hill," in Duxbury, crowned with its lofty monument to the memory of that redoubtable old Pilgrim warrior, Captain Miles Standish, who lived and died there.

In a few moments more our train stopped at Plymouth station, and at 10.45 we alighted at our destination, and immediately proceeded to the near-by Samoset House, where the party was shortly marshaled for its march to the National Monument to the Forefathers, which occupies a conspicuous position on the summit of one of the highest hills in Plymouth.

Judge William S. Danforth, Secretary of the Pilgrim Society, kindly accompanied us on our rounds of historical search, and gave all required information.

Approaching the monument from Prospect street, the sight is one long to be remembered. Pictures of the structure had long been familiar to us, and we knew something of its size in feet and inches, but no verbal description can convey an adequate idea of its beauty and impressiveness as it falls upon the eye of the beholder. As he approaches nearer and nearer, up the gradually rising path that leads to it, its fair and beautiful proportions grow upon his vision, until he stands at its base in silent admiration of that triumph of human genius.

Upon four sides of the base sit four statues, representing

Morality, Law, Education and Freedom, each eighteen feet high, while above stands Faith, a statue thirty-six feet in height, holding in one hand an open Bible, while with the othar she points heavenward. It seems wonderful that those colossal figures could have been endowed by the artist's chisel with such perfect expression and such graceful pose. But the monument has yet finer details, for in panels below the lower figures there are four alto-reliefs of most exquisite workmanship, representing "The Departure from Delfthaven," "The Signing of the Social Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower," "The Landing at Plymouth," and "The First Treaty with the Indians."

When the Worcester party had all assembled, and had inspected the monument, Judge Danforth gave a short but interesting historical sketch of the doings of our Pilgrim sires at their first arrival on these shores, their laying out and building of the town, and of the erection, in later days, of those grand memorials to their deeds, Pilgrim Hall and this monument.

As to the latter, the speaker said that its cost was $240,000, which was raised in various ways by contributions from the state and nation, and from private individuals, among whom Oliver Ames was prominent, while the efforts of Senator George F. Hoar were a great aid. Its erection was commenced about forty years ago, under the direction of Hammatt Billings, architect, but he died before the completion of the work, and others took it up. It was finally dedicated on Aug. 1, 1889.

After taking a thorough survey of the monument and of the surrounding country, and the harbor, presenting a picture of surpassing loveliness, the party came back to town and visited the Court House, built in 1820, and remodeled in 1857. Here they were shown the earliest records of the old Colony, bearing the signatures of most of the prominent men of the time. Among them were the first order for a jury trial in this country, in Governor Bradford's handwriting, and the original charter of the Colony.

After inspecting these the excursionists returned to the Samoset House, where Landlord D. H. Maynard had provided for

them an excellent dinner, to which they did ample justice.

After dinner the next point of interest was that Mecca of every Pilgrim of modern times, *Plymouth Rock*, which they visited under the leadership of Judge Danforth. This celebrated relic, after many vicissitudes, now occupies substantially the original position in which it lay when, in December, 1620, the little band of liberty-loving Pilgrims from the Mayflower landed on Plymouth's strand, stepping first upon this rock, according to wel preserved tradition. Viewed simply as a rock it is not a very imposing sight. In length, breadth and thickness, and material composition, it would naturally attract little attention among the thousands of similar relics of past geologic ages in New England; but its brief contact with the feet of men who, centuries ago, were laying the foundations of Liberty's empire on these western shores, has given it a sacred fame that can never attach to the mighty monoliths of Egypt, or the costly piles reared to perpetuate the names of Europe's kings and conquerors.

Plymouth Rock is appropriately guarded by a fine granite canopy, and surrounded by an iron enclosure, but the gates were kindly opened for us, and one and all passed through and stood for a moment upon its summit.

The party next ascended to Cole's Hill, near by, where those of the Mayflower's passengers who died the first winter, over fifty in number, were buried. The remains of several of them have since been removed, and now rest in the canopy over the Rock.

Passing up the ancient Leyden street, we noticed the site of the first house erected in Plymouth, the place where Elder Brewster preached the first sermon on these shores, and all, as in duty bound, stopped and sampled the clear water at the Pilgrim's Spring, over which is this inscription:

> "Drink here and quench your thirst,
> From this spring they drank first."

The party then ascended to the Memorial Church, occupying nearly the site of the first church erected by the forefathers.

The body of the church is yet unfinished, but it contains a very fine memorial window, representing the signing of the Social Compact in the cabin of the Mayflower, which was the gift of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants.

After inspecting the basement of the church, where services are held at present, the party assembled, and it was announced that Judge Danforth would be obliged to leave us; and a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered him for his services.

Immediately in the rear of the Memorial Church rises the old Burial Hill of Plymouth, made sacred by the dust of generations of the first settlers and their descendants; and thither the party now proceeded.

Among the excursionists was Major William T. Harlow of Worcester, whose ancestry were well known citizens of Plymouth, and who, during the day, gave us much interesting information relative to the points of interest in town. This gentleman acted as our guide through this interesting place, which we regretted that we had so short a time to visit, and expressed the opinion that there was very little authority for the idea that any of the passengers of the Mayflower were buried there,—although their descendants have erected monuments to the memory of several. Some of us felt inclined to ask the question: "If not here, where, then?" and, while we wait our worthy friend's reply, still cherish in our breasts the fond feeling of the poet, Pierpont, when he wrote:

> "The Pilgrim Fathers are at rest:
> When summer's throned on high,
> And the world's warm heart is in verdure dressed,
> Go, stand on the hill where they lie."

Certain it is, at all events, that on the summit of this hill stood the old fort erected by the Pilgrims for their defense, and also as a secure place of worship. There stands to-day, on Sandwich street, an ancient house—the old Harlow house,—whose timbers were taken from this old fort when it was torn down.

Here, also, stood a watch-tower of brick, erected at a later day, but while danger yet lurked on every hand in the wide

forests that surrounded the hardy pioneers during the Indian wars.

One might linger here for hours in pleasant revery; but, turning from the crumbling stones, with their quaint and interesting epitaphs, as we stand upon the summit of the hill, beneath the elms that shadow the last resting-place of Major William Bradford, son of the worthy Governor, the eyes of all are instinctively drawn away to feast upon the natural beauties of the scene.

Below us, at our feet, lies Plymouth with its ancient dwellings, while beyond lies the harbor, nearly enclosed by the encircling arms of Plymouth breakwater stretching out three miles on the right-hand side, and Duxbury beach, stretching out to almost meet it, some four or five miles from the left, and crowned at its extremity with a low headland, on which stand the Gurnet lights. "Captain's Hill," with the lofty Standish monument, can be seen in Duxbury, and within the harbor lies Clark's Island, where the Pilgrims spent their first Sabbath, previous to their landing, and where they held their first divine services. The water of the harbor appeared of a most delicate green hue, while beyond, as far as the eye could reach, stretched the broad expanse of ocean, sapphire blue, studded here and there with a white sail or a foam-capped billow, making altogether a scene for the artist or the lover of nature. Who would not, when this pilgrimage of life is ended, choose to rest amid scenes like these, and in such company? Nobler far, and grander place of sepulture, old Burial Hill of Plymouth, than the shadowy aisles of Westminster or Saint Denis, and more enduring the monument our plain New England sires have left to posterity than the pyramids and shrines of antiquity!

Descending from the hill, the next visit was made to Pilgrim Hall, where for an hour or more the Worcester people examined with pleasure the remarkable collection of antiquities connected with the Pilgrims and Plymouth.

Upon the walls hang noble paintings illustrating the embarkation from Delfthaven and the landing of the Pilgrims, and also portraits of many of the worthies of the olden day.

It is not necessary here to speak in detail of the interesting collection of relics enshrined within the walls of Pilgrim Hall. Among them are many undoubted Mayflower relics, including the cradle in which Peregrine White was rocked, and the chairs of Elder Brewster and Governor Carver. In a special case lie relics of that famous warrior, Miles Standish, and his family. His ancient sword may well be regarded with more than passing interest, for, besides its connection with the history of those days, it is a rare relic of a yet more remote antiquity. Professor Rosedale of Jerusalem, an eminent lecturer on Palestine, who some years ago visited this country, pronounced it to be a very ancient specimen of eastern manufacture, and believed it to be 200 years older than the Christian era. He was the first person who had been able to decipher the ancient inscriptions with which it is covered. It is believed that at one time this sword was captured by the Crusaders from the Saracens.

Another interesting relic noticed was the original manuscript of Mrs. Hemans' celebrated hymn, "The Breaking Waves Dashed High," accompanied by an account of the circumstances of its writing.

In the lower hall of the building can be seen, among a multitude of other relics, the skeleton of an ancient vessel, contemporary of the Mayflower, which was wrecked on Cape Cod in 1626. Its ribs of English oak, after having defied the storms of well-nigh three centuries, are yet as sound as iron.

After our inspection of the contents of the hall, the entire party formed a group in front of the building and were photographed by Mr. C. F. Darling, who accompanied the excursion and during the day kept his camera busy in preserving views of the interesting scenery and antiquities of Plymouth, and whose work in that line, aside from its artistic excellence, must prove of great value to the Society.

At this juncture a part of the visitors took a special electric car for a ride, by way of Sandwich street, along the shore of the bay to Manomet Hill, some three miles distant, which proved a delightful trip, while those who remained behind improved their

time till our return by a more careful examination of the relics in the hall.

To the party on the car Major Harlow pointed out the old houses and interesting localities, among them the old Harlow house, already referred to, and the Doten house, dating from 1660. The Harlow house was built in 1676 or '77.

As we gazed out upon the harbor from our swiftly flying car, and marked the placid beauty of the scene, overhung by the soft and balmy skies of June, it was hard to realize the scene described by the vivid pen of the poet, when those shores were clothed in their virgin forest, and amid the dashing waves and icy blasts of December, that hardy band of exiles landed upon "a stern and rock-bound coast." What would they think to-day could they come back once more to look upon the scene of their toils and sufferings? The world has changed, as it still must change in the years to come, but faith in God, and truth, honor and justice are the same unchangeable virtues, yesterday, to-day and forever!

At 4.30 o'clock our party had all gathered in the station, and the special train was soon on its way to Boston, and on our arrival there most of the excursionists took the next train for Worcester, while a few stayed behind to view the attractions of ancient Shawmut, and came home on the later trains; but all reached Worcester in safety, more than pleased with the delights of their trip, whose pleasant memories, like those of our former similar outings, will evermore abide.

For the Committee,

GEORGE MAYNARD.

Photographs taken by the Chairman of the Photographic Committee, Mr. C. F. Darling, of interesting things connected with the field day, were exhibited, and a set presented to the Society.

The following committees were named by the President:

On Lectures and Entertainments—Miss Frances C. Morse, Chairman; Mr. Nathaniel Paine, Mr. Daniel Kent, Mrs. Daniel Kent, E. F. Thompson, Esq., Mrs. F. C. Huidekoper, Miss Mary Cogswell.

On Class Work—Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, Chairman; Mrs. A. B. R. Sprague, Rev. G. W. Kent, Dr. G. Stanley Hall, Mrs. E. D. Buffington, Mrs. C. Van D. Chenoweth, Hon. E. B. Stoddard.

In connection with the donation of a poster of the first Mechanics' Fair, J. H. Bancroft, Esq., related the amusing incident of trouble being caused in the printing of the President's name as Putnam W. Taft in place of Putman W. Taft, as it should have been.

328th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 13th, 1898.

Present: Messrs. Burbank, Bancroft, Darling, Davidson, C. B. Eaton, Geer, Gould, Hutchins, George Maynard, Staples, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Daniel Kent, Mrs. McCloud, Mrs. Hildreth, Miss S. L. Lawrence, Miss Moore, and Mr. Robbins.

The following named persons were elected to active membership: Gustavus A. Cheney, Benj. T. Hammond, Obadiah B. Hadwen, George Calvin Rice.

To honorary membership: Hon. Joseph H. Walker, Richard O'Flynn.

To corresponding membership: Rev. Calvin Stebbins of Hampden, Mass.

On account of sickness, Rev. George F. Clark was unable to be present, and his paper was read by the president, and was as follows:

STOW, AND JOHN GATES' DIARY.

The town of Stow, previous to its incorporation, May 16, 1683, was known by the Indian name of Pompasittacutt. It was of very irregular form, extending from Sudbury on the east to Lunenburg on the west, and was almost entirely encompassed by the towns of Concord, Sudbury, Marlboro, Lancaster, Groton and the Indian plantation of Nashoba, now Littleton. It included parts of the present towns of Maynard, Hudson, Boxboro, Harvard and Shirley. Before its incorporation about 4,000 acres of land had been laid out in "farms," as they were called, to William Brown, John Alcock, Eleazer Lusher, Simon Willard, Samuel Symonds, Daniel Gookin, Richard Hildreth, and others whose names are unknown. Probably none of these men ever resided on their farms. The first settlement upon this territory was probably made by Matthew Boon, about 1655, near the pond that still bears his name, in the southern part of the town. His wife's name was Ann. He was slain by the Indians about the middle of February, 1676.

There were doubtless other settlers previous to 1670, when a movement was made looking to the formation of a town. A year or two later twelve homestead lots, of fifty acres each, were laid out, on each side of the road, built in 1646, leading from Lancaster to Sudbury, all but one of which were easterly of the present central village. Homestead No. 1 was set aside for the first minister, and the other eleven were assigned by lot to Boaz Brown, Gershom Heald, John Buttrick, Ephraim Hildreth, Thomas Stevens, Stephen Hall, Samuel Buttrick, Joseph Freeman, Joseph Daby, Thomas Gates and Sydrash Hapgood.

By the incorporation of the town of Harvard, in 1732, the territory of Stow was cut in twain; the western part, lying beyond the Nashua river, being a narrow strip, was for many years known as "Stow Leg," but when Shirley was incorporated, in 1753, it became a part of that town, and included most of what is now Shirley village.

In this town of Stow was born, Oct. 26, 1713, John Gates. He seems to have been a man of considerable note, was much employed in town affairs, and a member of the church. When about forty years old he commenced keeping a journal, which he continued for nearly forty-five years. Entries were not made daily, but at such times as incidents occurred worthy of his notice. He records all the different ministers who supplied the pulpit, on exchange or otherwise, giving the texts of their sermons; noting, also, many of the baptisms of children and most of the deaths, with such other matter as we shall now relate. In a few instances we have abbreviated his record, but generally give a verbatim report. The first entry is in

1755.

March 20 was kept a Day of Fasting and Prayer through the Province, on the ocation of Impending Evils which seem just ready to overtake this People, Espetially an invation by the French.

23. The first Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the new meeting house, June 23. Rev. Mr. Gardner Preached a sermon, at the Desire of Capt. William Pierce, being the Day he Began His march with his company for Albany, to join the Expedition against Crown Point.

July 3 was kept as a Day of fasting and Prayer throughout the Province of Massachusetts Bay, to implore the Blessing of Almighty God on the several Expeditions against our neighboring Enemies, the French and Indians at crown point, nova scotia, Ohio, at fort niagara, and to Humble ourselves Before God for our provoking sins, which Hath provoked Him to Bring upon us a Destructive War.

Aug. 27 was kept as a Day of Fasting and Prayer in this Province to Humble ourselves on the awful Frowns of God's providence in the Death of General Braddock, and defeat of his army, on the 9th of July last, near the River Monongahela, and to implore the Favour and Blessing of God on the Depending Expeditions to Crownpoint and Niagara.

Sept. 21 Was the next Sabbath after the tidings brought here of the Bloody Battle Between the English and French at the Lake George, which was fought on the 8th Instant. To the surprising Goodness and mercy of Almighty God, Be it Recorded, that none of the Inhabitants of this Town fell there, the victory was in favor of the English. To Almighty God Be the Glory Given.

Nov. 18. Between four and five of the clock, in the morning, in a warm, calm and clear sky, Everything in all Imaginable Tranquility, there was the most surprising Shock of an Earthquake that was ever known in North America, since Inhabited by the English.

1756.

Jan. 8th. Being a General Fast throughout the Province of Massachusetts Bay, on the account of the many various Judgments of Almighty God, justly inflicted on us a very wicked and sinful People, and O that this Day might be so observed by us that God may turn from His Fierce anger and we perish not.

1757.

June 9. It is a Day of great Trouble, Fear on Every side, Dearth is Terrible, the fields Languish, the Grass withereth, and if this Drought continue the Flocks will be cut off from the fold and there will be no heards in the flock.

June 20 was Fast Day on account of the many troubles and afflictions that a Holy and Righteous God hath justly Brought on the People of this Province, War and Drought.

July 8. This day we have the news of our English fleet ar-

riving at Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Oh God bless and prosper them for the Humbling of our Proud and numerous Enemy.

August 7. This day we had the sorrowful news that the French army had passed the Lake and Beset Fort William Henry.

August 25. There was a meeting for the Publick Worship of God and to Humble ourselves for the many tokens of God's Holy anger against us, Particularly in the Destruction of Fort William Henry by the French and Indians, on the 9th instant.

Nov. 17 was the anniversary Thanksgiving.

1758.

April 6 was the anniversary Fast Day.

July 13. We are this day afflicted by the sorrowful news of the Death of Lord George Howe, commander of the armies Destined for Canady, who was slain by a party of French and Indians near Lake George. He was a gentleman of fine Genius, a Good Soldier, a Brave Commander and a true Friend to His King and Country, and hath sacrificed his Life in the flower of it for the northern Colonies. He came from England about a year ago.

August 17 we heard the joyful news of the surrender of the strong city of Luisburg on the Island of Cape Briton to the British Troops, under the command of General Amherst and Admiral Boscawin on the 26th of July past.

Sept. 19 we had the joyful news of Col. Broadstreet's taking of the strong fort named Catarique on Lake [Ontario] with 100 pieces of cannon and stores and Furs to the value of £70,-000 Sterling. [This Fort is generally known as Frontenac.]

Nov. 12. About this time we hear the joyful news of a Compleat victory Gained by the King of Prussia over the Russians on the Frontier of Poland, on the 25 of August last. 22000 of the Russians were slain and 1700 taken prisoners.

1759.

Feb. 2nd. About ¼ after 2 of the clock, in the morning, there was a shock of an Earthquake felt Generally in this part of

the country. Earthquakes are always, by a Sober and Religious People, Esteemed Tokens of God's Righteous anger.

June 28 was kept a Day of Fasting and Prayer in this Province. Our being Engaged in a Bloody War was the occation of this Fast.

August 8. We have now Received the news of the Reduction of niagara and Ticonderoga and Crown Point to the Crown of England by British and new England arms. Blessed be the God of the armies of Israel.

Oct. 14. We have the joyful news of the surrender of the strong city of Quebeck, the capital of New France, to the British troops under the command of his Excellency James Wolfe, as worthy a young General as any of the Kingdom.

Oct. 25 was kept a Day of Joy and Gladness and Publick Thanksgiving through this Province on the account of God's Singular Goodness and mercy to us in Giving the English army a Compleat victory over the French near Quebeck on the 13th of September and the surrender of Quebeck to General Townsend on the 18th of September. May these two remarkable Days never be forgotten; to God be all the Glory given for His Right hand and Holy arm hath Gotten Him the victory God sitteth in the congregation of the mighty and Judgeth among Gods. Praise the Lord. General Wolfe was killed on the 13th of September on the plains of Abraham near the city of Quebeck.

Nov. 12. Rev. Joseph Wheeler was ordained Pastor of the Church of Christ in Harvard. Timothy Harrington of Lancaster began with Prayer. Rev. Thomas Woodward of Weston preached from Ezekiel 3:17. Rev. John Gardner, of Stow, gave the Charge. Rev. Daniel Rogers of Littleton gave the Right Hand of Fellowship, and Rev. Mr. Goss of Bolton concluded with prayer.

1760.

March 20. At about three of the clock in the morning the wind very high at West-Southwest, and cloudy, Began the most amazing Fire ever known in this age in this part of the world.

The fire first began near the Brazen Head in Cornhill, Broad street, in Boston.

April 3, The anniversary Fast, there was a publick Contribution for those that lost their Estate in the Late fire at Boston.

April 24, Began the soldiers to march from this town for Crown Point.

Oct. 9. Montroyal, the Last Stronghold in Canady, surrendered to General Amherst on the 8th of September. May it be perpetually subject to the English Government, and that Peace may be on the new English Israel from this time to all succeeding Generations forever.

1761.

Jan. 6. Was the day King George the 3d was Proclaimed at Boston. His Royal Father, King George, the 2nd, died the 25 of October, 1760, whom we ought to lament. Pray the Eternal God to Bless and prosper King George the 3d and make his name Greater than the name of his Grandfather.

March 12. There came on a severe shock of an Earthquake. It began with a great noise, and quickly a general Trembling siezed the earth and all that was on it.

Aug. 2nd. It was a day of schorching Drought, and hath been of long continuance. The Pastures are dried up, the corn withereth and Fadeth away.

August 22. The first rain we have had since June 23, of any quantity.

Sept. 3. Was a day of prayer through the Province to Implore the blessing of rain, it having been a season of great Drought.

Oct. 23. In the Evening came on the most tremendous storm of wind and rain that was ever known in this country. Terrible was the effect of this storm among the trees of the fields and woods, many buildings much torn and wracked. Not one life was lost.

Nov. 4. Was ordained Mr. Josiah Bridge, Pastor of the Eastern Church of Sudbury. Rev. Mr. Clark of Lexington preached. Mr. Bridge of Framingham began with Prayer. Mr. Loring, of

West Sudbury, gave the Charge. Mr. Cook of Natomy gave the right Hand of Fellowship, Mr. Lawrence of Lincoln concluded with prayer.

1762.

March 17. Things look with a threatning aspect on many accounts; the snow is deep, the weather is cold, provision is very scarce for man and Beast. Famine threatens this People.

June 17. It is a Day of scorching Drought.

Sept. 12. We have the joyful news of the Taking of the strong city of Havannah, on the Island of Cuba, from the Spaniards on the 14th day of August. The Earl of Albemarl commanded the Land Forces and Admiral Pocock commanded by sea. A glorious conquest to the British Kingdom and one of the Great things that is done in the Reign of George the 3d, King of these realms. Oh that this important place may abide under English and Protestant Government so long as the sun and moon Endure.

1763.

May 15. There was the most amazing storm of Thunder and Lightning ever known in this Town. The lightning struck the house of Lieut. Joseph Daby, and many trees were shivered to Pieces.

August 11 was kept a day of General Thanksgiving for God's Great mercy in Restoring peace to the British nations and all their Dependencies, after a long and Blood war, which lasted Eight years.

1764.

Jan. 24 was a very snowy Day. The night following was very stormy and windy, and in this night was Burnt Harvard College in Cambridge.

Sept. 8. Last night was the 4th Frost this week.

1765.

May 23 was drowned Samuel Baley, aged about 16 years.

1766.

Jan. 1. Was ordained Rev. Wm. Emerson, Pastor of the Church in Concord. Mr. Joseph Emerson preached from 1st Chron. 29 : 1.

Jan. 23, was Drowned in a well Amos Brown, about 18 years old.

July 24 was a day of General Thanksgiving, on account of the Repeal of a most Cruel Edict passed by the British Parliament in the year 1765, to Enslave all North America.

Nov. 8. Between the hours of 11 and 12 of the clock in the forenoon, the house of Mr. Edward Jewett of this town was consumed by fire.

1767.

July 21 was a very rainy Day, after a long and scorching Drought.

1768.

July 2nd. There was a terrible storm of rain, thunder and Lightning Killed a pair of oxen of Samuel Greene and a cow for Samuel Randall.

Nov. 2. Was ordained Mr. John Cushing, Pastor of the Church in Ashburnham. Rev. Mr. Farrah began with prayer. Rev. Mr. Cushing, of Waltham, preached from Gal. 1 : 11, 12.

1769.

Nov. 1. Was ordained Rev. Daniel Johnson, Pastor of the Church in Harvard. Mr. Goss of Bolton began with prayer. Rev. Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater preached from Deut. 33 : 9, 10, 11. Rev. Mr. Gardner gave the charge, Rev. Mr. Harrington the Right Hand of fellowship. Rev. Mr. Bridge of Framingham concluded with prayer.

1770.

March 5. There were sundry persons killed at Boston.

March 28. The night after, the Dwelling House lately Jona-

than Wetherbee's, of Stow, Deceased, took fire and was consumed. In it was Edward Brown, his wife and six children, 3 sons and three daughters. Brown, wife and three Daughters had just time to escape the flames, with nothing on them but what they slept in; their 3 sons ware consumed in the flames and all that was in the House.

August 10. At about 12 minutes after 12 of the clock at noon, in a very clear, Calm sunshine, there was heard a noise, a Little to the west of North, much like that of heavy cannon Discharged in the air, and it run along the air westward for about half a minute and then ceased. There was no cloud so as to give any suspition of thunder.

Sept. 30. Died the Revnd. and Renound man of God, Mr. George Whitfield.

1771.

Feb. 9. It lightened and Thundered.

Feb. 26 was a very great rain and a very great flood Ensuing, made great distruction in the River and Banks, Bridges and Mill Dams much Destroyed. The greatest flood known in this age.

1772.

March 9. Died, the Revnd. Israel Loring, of Sudbury, aged 90 years 10 months and 21 Days.

April 9 was a very rainy Day. Snow Deep, and Thawing away made the Greatest Flood known in this age. It Exceeded all the former floods.

Nov. 11 was ordained Mr. Jacob Bigelo, Pastor of the Church in Sudbury. Mr. Cushing of Waltham preached from Acts 1:1. Mr. Woodward of Weston began with prayer, Mr. Bridge of Framingham Gave the charge, Mr. Bridge of Sudbury the right hand of Fellowship, Mr. Clark of Lexington concluded with prayer.

Dec. 27. This day there was contributed by the town of Stow 45 pounds, five shillings and tenpence, old tenor, for Michael

Law jun. of Putney, he having lost his house and four children. Destroyed by Fire on the 5th of December current, at night.

1773.

Feb. 21. It is the coldest Day that hath Been these many years, the wind is exceedingly high at nor west.

June 17. There ware 10 persons Drowned, Belonging to Salem, 5 men and 5 women out in a pleasure Boat.

July 10. Waltham Meeting House was struck by Lightning.

Aug. 4. Two Councils met at Bolton, one by adjournment from June 3, the other called by Mr. Goss to hinder the ordination of Mr. Walley.

1774.

Oct. 11 was the ordination of Mr. Jonathan Newel, Pastor of the Church in Stow. Rev. Daniel Johnson of Harvard began with prayer. Mr. West of Needham preached from 2nd Cor. 4 : 5. Rev. Mr. Gardner of Stow gave the Charge. Rev. Mr. Swift gave the Right hand of Fellowship.

Dec. 15. It is called a Thanksgiving Day, but not appointed as the custom hath been by our Fathers, but a Body of men that have taken on them the rule of Government. Yet Lord let this Day be accepted by thee.

Dec. 1st. Mr. Newell Brought his wife to Stow to Live. Oh that this may be a day of Rejoicing to them and this Town and that God would bless them and Build them a sure House.

1775.

Jan. 9. At about 3 of the clock in the morning Died the Revnd. Mr. John Gardner, our worthy minister, in the 80th year of his age and 57 year of his ministry, an old man and full of Days leaving us to Give this Testimony of him. He was one that Did Good in Israel both towards God and towards his house. It is hard to part with such Friends, his counsell was always Friendly kind and good. Many Faithful warnings hath he given this People.

April 19 was a Day never known in new England. A civil war Begun in this Province.

June 17. The Regular troops under General Gage took our Entrenchments on Bunker's Hill, and Burnt Charlestown.

July 20 was a Fasting Day appointed by the Congress Setting at Philadelphia.

Sept. 17. It is such a Day of Sickness as I think I never knew Before.

Dec. 31. This Day concludeth a very Remarkable year on many accounts. A civil war Begun and a great Drought in the summer past, a General and mortal sickness in August and September past many have Died in Battle and many by sickness.

1776.

Sept. 14. Died Mrs. Sarah Newell (in 25 year of her age) the wife of Rev. Mr. Jonathan Newell. She was taken sick at Watertown the Monday evening preceeding, But moved to Needham on Tuesday, Seemed a little Better on Wednesday and moved for Stow. Got to Cap. Stone's at Framingham, and there Remained until Saturday evening about 8 of the clock, then expired, to the inexpressable Grief of her consort and all her Relations, the town of Stow greatly mourns her Loss. Her singular good temper and curteous Behavior Endeared her to all, she was a member of the Church of Christ in Stow, she was an ornament to the Christian Religion, none gave her an ill word, for she feared God above many, but alass she was not to continue here by Reason of Death. She lived not two years at Stow. We all mourn and weep.

Nov. 24. Last night Died Mr. Francis Eveleth, the youngest son of the Rev. Mr. John Eveleth, the first ordained minister in Stow, in 74 year of his age. He hath Left a sorrowful widow and 3 sons and 5 Daughters to mourn his loss. He was a member of the Church in Stow; he was in his younger Days many years a school master in this Town. I have Been taught many Days by Him, considerable of my Learning I Got by going to school to him.

Dec. 21. Between one and two of the clock in the morning there was a Rumbling noise Like Remote thunder. Dec. 23 there was another noise Louder and stronger than the first. The same noise was Repeated every few hours for several Days and nights following.

1777.

Jan. 29 was appointed by authority of state a Day of Fasting and prayer.

June 3 was the most terrible storm of thunder, Lightning, Rain and Hail ever known in this Land in this age. In many Towns Glass Broke and whole Fields Destroyed.

June 18. Moses Adams was ordained at Acton.

Oct. 4. Major Hapgood and Capt. Taylor and about 26 men began their march from Stow for Bennington and Albany to join the continental army under the command of General Gates.

Oct. 23 we had the agreeable news of the total conquest of Burgoines army By General Gates he and his whole army surrendered Prisoners of War.

1778.

Jan. 5 Capt. Monroe Began his march from Stow for Rhode Island with upward of 70 men under his command.

April 22 was Fast Day appointed by order of Congress.

June 17 was an ordination at Westford to ordain Mr. Read, but not performed.

Dec. 30 was Thanksgiving Day appointed by Congress at Philadelphia.

1779.

June 2. Rev. Reuben Hocum was ordained a minister of the second Church in Lancaster. Rev. Mr. Strong of Winsor, Conecticut, preached from 87 Psalm 7 verse.

1780.

April 30. Rev. Mr. Peter Whitney preached at Stow, Wednes-

day Last the Dwelling House of the above sd Mr. Whitney was burnt with the greatest part of his Furniture and a Good and Large Liberary not Escaping the Flames.

May 19 was the most Remarkable Day ever known in this Land. In the morning it thundered in the Northwest and rained a considerable shower of about ¾ of an hours continuance. At about nine of the clock it grew very Dark, much Darker than usual and continued above three hours, the clouds Looked a yellowish colour, the wind a little south of west, the Darkness increased to that Degree that many people lit up candles to see for necessary uses, the night Birds Sung. Every appearance seemed Like night, one man could see another but a few rod. Colours could not Be Descerned at any Distance. It went off about ½ an hour after 12 of the Clock at noon, the clouds returned to their natural colour and all things appeared as Before. At night it was so very Dark from the shutting in of the evening untill after 12 of the clock at night that no sort of a thing could be Descerned abroad. Every thing appeared in the Blackness of Darkness, the moon was at full the 18th Day. There was Clouds But it was Evident the moon gave no light untill after 12 of the clock. What will be the Event of these things God only knows.

1781.

Jan. 17. Rev. Edmund Foster was ordained Pastor of the Church in Littleton, Colleague with Rev. Daniel Rogers. I saw Mr. Daniel Rogers ordained, March 19, 1732.

Sept. 26 was ordained Rev. Reuben Puffer Pastor of the Church in South Bolton. Rev. Mr. Sumner of Shrewsbury prayed. Rev. Mr. Bigelo of Sudbury preached from Col. 1 :11. Rev. Mr. Parkman of Westborough gave the charge. Rev. Mr. Bridge of East Sudbury concluded with prayer.

Nov. 7 was ordained Rev. Charles Stearns, Pastor of the Church in Lincoln. Rev. Mr. Cushing Began with Prayer. Rev. Mr. Woodward of Weston gave the Charge, Rev. Mr. Bridge the Right hand of fellowship. Rev. Zabdiel Adams of Lunenburg preached from 1st Tim. 3 : 1.

1782.

June 19. Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Grosvenor was reinstated to the Pastoral care of the Church of Christ in Harvard. Rev. Mr. Newell began with prayer, Rev. Mr. Josiah Whitney of Pomfrett preached from Acts 20: 26 and 27 verses. Rev. Mr. Timothy Herrington of Lancaster Gave the Charge, Rev. Mr. Grosvenor of Grafton gave the Right Hand of Fellowship, and Rev. Mr. Sumner of Shrewsbury concluded with prayer. All was done Decently and in good order.

1783.

Dec. 11 was a Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving throughout the United States of North America. Bless the Eternal God for this day. He hath turned an Expensive and Bloody war into pease. I rejoice that I have lived to see the pleasant Day of calm and pease among the nations and that America is Likely to reap the Good Fruits thereby.

1785.

March 23 was ordained Rev. Asa Packard, Pastor of the Town and Church of Marlborough. Rev. Peter Whitney of Northborough preached from 2nd of Cor. 5: 20. Rev. Josiah Bridge of East Sudbury gave the Charge, Rev. Mr. Newell the Right hand of Fellowship.

Oct. 26 Rev. Phinehas Wright was ordained Pastor of the Church in Bolton. Rev. Jonathan Newell began with prayer. Rev. Mr. Commene of Bilerica preached.

1786.

Sept. 12 was a Day of Great tumult at Concord.

1787.

August 30. There was a Blaze or Ball of fire seen in the Heavens, and several reports like heavy cannon north and northeast from us.

1789.

Oct. 26. I am this Day 76 years old. Blessed be the Lord God Almighty, who hath been my God and protector and my Saviour and Guide in my childhood and youth, and so through Life Even to old age. And now, Almighty God and Saviour, through Jesus Christ forsake me not, now gray hairs and old age are come upon me.

This was among the latest entries he made, and seems a fitting close to these extracts from his journal.

329th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 11th, in Salisbury Hall.

The following were elected to active membership: Franklin A. Caswell, Charles A. Fletcher, Oliver Sawyer Kendall, Jr., Edwin Avery Brewer.

Hon. George F. Hoar was then introduced, and read an interesting and instructive paper upon "Charles Allen," with some account of the formation of the Free-Soil and Republican parties.

On motion of Daniel Seagrave, a vote of thanks was tendered the Senator.

After the address the members adjourned to the meeting-room, the following being present: Messrs. Abbott, Arnold, Burbank, C. C. Baldwin, Mrs. M. A. Boyden, Mr. and Mrs. Darling, Davidson, Dickinson, Miss Cogswell, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kent, Mendenhall, M. A. Maynard, George Maynard, Paine, F. P. Rice, Staples, Seagrave, E. Tucker.

Proceedings for 1897 were reported as ready for distribution.

On the question of continuing the BULLETIN in its present form, Messrs. Paine, Mendenhall and Estey spoke in favor, and Messrs. Abbot and Dickinson in opposition.

On motion of Nathaniel Paine, A. M., it was voted to continue the BULLETIN.

Questions of changes and subscription lists were postponed to a future meeting.

Mr. S. E. Staples presented a list of Musical Festival productions and artists during the years 1865-1873, when no annual programme was printed, thus making it possible to preserve in our proceedings what otherwise would be unpublished.

WORCESTER COUNTY MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

BY SAMUEL E. STAPLES.

In the Proceedings of this Society for the year 1884, in Volume Six of Collections, will be found a brief history of the Worcester County Musical Association, the annual festivals of which have attracted much attention from the lovers of music in this city and elsewhere. These conventions have been held annually since 1858, and for the first seven years the concerts were of a miscellaneous character, and no work of magnitude was attempted during those years that I can now recall.

For the first five years there was no organization, but in 1863 an organization was effected, under the name of the Worcester County Musical Convention, and this continued till 1871, when the name was changed, by vote of the convention, to the Worcester County Musical Association, and its annual gatherings were then and henceforward to be known as musical festivals. As supplementary to the history before published, I now present a

list of artists, conductors, organists, pianists, special soloists and orchestras that have assisted at the festival concerts and matinees of the Worcester County Musical Conventions and Festival Association from 1863, when first organized, to 1873, inclusive, and also a list of the works performed and the principal soloists who assisted in these works during the same period, and the number of times each one sang in these works.

Since 1873, reference may be had to the Book of Programmes, published annually by the Festival Association, for the lists of works performed and the artists who have been employed.

LIST OF ARTISTS.

Allen, G. B., pianist, '69.
Allen, Mrs. E. A., soprano, '66, '67-'70.
Allen, Albert S., bass, '63, '64.
Allen, B. D., organist, '64, '65, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73.
Adams, G. Arthur, pianist, '66.
Arbuckle, Mathew, inst. soloist, '69.
Alger, Flora, pianist, '73.
Alton, Jennie S., soprano, '65.
Alden, Mr., Boston, '71.
Aiken, G. E., bass, '73, '76, '79.
Boston Orchestral Union, '71, '72.
Bishop, Mdme. Anna, soprano, '70, '71.
Barnaby, H. C., bass, '70, '71.
Bell, Miss Persis, violinist, '71.
Brown, G. H., pianist, '63.
Brierly, Miss A., soprano, '73.
Bly, Miss, '67.
Benchley, J. E., tenor, '69, '71.
Bachelder, Miss Ellen, soprano, Upton, Mass., '70, '71, '72.
Breare, Master, '66.
Buck, Dudley, associate conductor, '73.
Beebe, Henrietta, soprano, '73, '74, '75.
Becket, W. H., baritone, '73, '79.
Bancroft, Mrs. J. H., soprano, '74.
Barton, Mrs. J. K., soprano, '75.
Chandler, W. E., assistant pianist, '63.
Chandler, W. E., tenor, '64, '65-'67.
Collester, O. S., tenor, '64-67.
Childs, Miss Fannie, soprano, '65, '66 '67, '69.
Cole, Mrs. E. J., soprano, '67.
Cary, Flora E., contralto, '68.
Cutting, Anson, bass, '69.
Crossman, Mrs. E. J., Fitchburg, '64.
Curtis, W. W., tenor, Wilton, N. H., '64.
Carter, Henry, organist, '66.
Conant, Clara, organ soloist, '73.
Clark, A. H., pianist, '73.
Chadwick, G. W., organ soloist, '73.
Doane, Mrs. Martha L., soprano, '63-'66.
Durand, Samuel, tenor, '63.
Denny, Mrs. William S., contralto, '63-'65.
Daniel, W. H., tenor, '72, '73.
Davenport, F. S., organist, '65.
Dunbar, Geo. S., bass, of Oxford, Mass., '64.
Davis, Mrs. A. H., soprano, '71-'73.
Doria, Miss Clara, soprano, '73.
Downey, Daniel, tenor, '73.
Dana, C. Henshaw, pianist, '75.
Emerson, L. O., associate conductor, '63-'72, '73.
Eames, Miss Annie E., soprano, '73.
Frost, E. H., conductor, '63, '64, '65.
Fiske, Nellie, soprano, '63, '64, '73.
Frost, E. H., tenor, '63.

Fuller, O. L., tenor, '65, '66.
Freeman, Miss, pianist, '73.
Fisk, Miss E. S., piano, '74.
Grout, C. H., organist, '73.
Guilmette, Dr. C. A., bass, '65, '66, '67, '68, '70, '72.
Granger, Miss Anna, soprano, '66.
Goodnow, Miss Laura, '67.
Goering, Robert, flute soloist, '67.
Germania Orchestra, Boston, '73.
Gould, Miss Anna, of Warren, soprano, '71.
Gardner, Mrs. M. M., soprano, '73.
Hastings, Mrs. Kate E., contralto, '69-'73.
Hammond, B. T., bass, '70, '71.
Hill, Asa V., pianist, '66.
Hamilton, Edward, conductor, '64.
Hamilton, Edward, bass, '63.
Hill, Miss Sarah A., contralto, '67.
Hazelwood, G. W., tenor, Providence, R. I., '69.
Howland, Miss H. M., soprano, '70, '71.
Haines, Master Chas., '70.
Howe, Fanny, pianist, '64.
Hood, Miss Fanny, soprano, '64.
Hines, Miss Fanny, '74.
Ingraham, Miss M. L., soprano, '69, '71, '72.
Ingalls, Master W. G., pianist, '70, '73.
Jewett, Miss Nellie M., pianist, '73.
Knight, F. H., tenor, '63.
Knight, E. P., tenor, '69-'71.
Kirby, Mrs. Geo., contralto, '66-'71.
Keyes, Jennie M. soprano, '68.
Kinnie, Miss Anna, pianist, '73.
Knight, Mrs. E. P., contralto, '69.
Kennedy, Walter S., tenor, '70, 71.
Kutzleb, August, soloist, '71.
Locke, Kate, pianist, '65.
Lyon, C. E., tenor, '65.
Lackey, Miss, contralto, Uxbridge, '69.
Lyndon, T. H., tenor, '70, '71.
Littlefield, Isaac, tenor, '70, '75.
Learned, Miss E. L., pianist, '72.
Metcalf, James A., bass, '71, '72, '73.
Merrifield, Lucius, assistant pianist, '63.
Maynard, Vinnie, soprano, '67, '69, '70, '72, '75, '76, '77.
Munson, Julius F., tenor, '70.
Morrison, C. P., associate conductor, '70.
Moulton, Mrs. Chas., soprano, '72.
McQuesten, Zilla L., soprano, '72, '73.
Mozart, Mrs. J. M., soprano, '65.
McFarland, Angie M., soprano, '65
Mendelssohn Quintette Club, '66-'69: William Schultz, Carl Meisel, Edward Bayer, Thomas Ryan, Wulf Fries.
Munroe, Mrs. A. C., contralto, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '69, '70, '72, '74, '75, '76.
Munroe, Alex. C., bass, '63, '67, '69, '70, '72.
Mills, S. B., pianist, '63.
Mason, C. V., bass, '67, '71, '72.
Marchant, Fanny, pianist, '73.
Manning, Miss Bertha, contralto, '67.
Merrifield, Master Walter, pianist, '70.
Marcy, Miss, North Brookfield, '70.
Morse, H. M., bass, '74, '75.
Moore, Mary, '65.
Merrill, Mrs. Chas. A., soprano, '73, '76.
Nason, Cassandra E., soprano, '73, '76.
New York English Glee Club, '73, '79.
Orchestral Union, Boston, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72.
Pratt, Miss Lottie, soprano, '67, '69, '71, '72.
Phillips, Adelaide, contralto, '72, '73.
Parkhurst, Howard E., organ soloist, '66, '67, '68.
Perkins, Miss, soprano, '63.
Perkins, W. O., associate conductor, '67.

Perkins, J. E., bass soloist, '67.
Parish, Roswell, tenor, '67, '73.
Putnam, Miss, '67.
Palmer, Emerson, '67.
Rogerson, Alice, Fannie Dunton, and H. F. Rice, piano trio, '72.
Prouty, Miss A. M., '72.
Patrick, Jennie M., soprano, '75.
Rich, H. H., '69, '70.
Richards, Mrs. Seth, soprano, '71, '72.
Rudolphson, J. F., baritone, '72.
Raalte, Master Van, violinist, '72.
Riddell, Fanny, soprano, '66.
Richards, Seth, tenor, '66, '67, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73.
Root, Geo. F., associate conductor, '68, '69.
Root, F. W., pianist, '68.
Rice, G. Calvin, tenor, '67, '72.
Rogerson, Alice, soprano, '69.
Richardson, Mary, pianist, '70.
Spaulding, Mrs. W. M., contralto, '72, '76.
Story, E. B., pianist, '70, '71, '72, '73.
Southard, Dr. L. H., associate conductor, '71.
Sterling, Antoinette, contralto, '71.
Staples, Miss Mary L., pianist, '71.
Smith, Mrs. H. M., soprano, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69.
Sumner, G. W., organist and pianist, '65,' 66, '67, '68, '69.
Sumner, William, leader of orchestra, '63.
Stocking, Alex., tenor, '63.
Sawyer, Miss Lucy, soprano, '63.
Stearns, C. C., organist, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '70.
Smith, C. Henshaw, solo pianist, '66.
Simpson, George, tenor, '69, '70, '71, '72.
Stone, Miss Mary H., soprano, '66, '67, '70, '71.
Souther, Miss M., contralto, '66,
Schmidt, Clara, pianist, '73.
Swedish Singing Society, '73.
Sargeant, Miss Anna, soprano, '74.
Tarr, Georgia M., soprano, '70.
Thomas, J. R., bass, '71.
Thompson, William, bass, '66, '70, '71.
Trask, Henry F., tenor, '67.
Thayer, Eugene, organist, '67, '70.
Tyler, Miss, '70.
Taft, Miss, '64.
Vaughn, Lyman, bass, '66.
Varley, Nelson, tenor, '73.
Wilde, Hiram, bass, '70.
Wilder, Solon, associate conduc '65, '66, '68.
Wilcox, J. H., organist, '65, '66.
Whitney, James, tenor, '66, '67,
Whiting, Geo. E., organ soloist,
Willard, Mrs., soprano, '64.
Weeks, George S., tenor, '66.
Weber, Ernest, clarinet soloist, '67
Whitney, M. W., bass, '69.
Wright, Miss, '67.
Wood, E. O., tenor, '70, '71, '73.
Warriner, Miss, pianist, '70.
Wheeler, Mr., '70.
Waterman, Eva H., pianist, '72.
White, Mrs. Dr. J. H., '64.
Waters, Jason, Sutton, bass, '64.
Wilder, Mr. C. E., bass, '64, '65.
White, Dr. Leominster, tenor, '64.
Ware, Mrs. I. G., soprano, '73.
Zerrahn, Carl, conductor, '66, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73 to 1897 clusive, or 31 years in all.

The principal works given during the first period of concert to and including the year 1873:

1865.

THE ORATORIO OF THE CREATION, October 27, 1865, with the following SOLOISTS:

Mrs. J. M. Mozart, Soprano, New York.
Mrs. A. C. Munroe, Contralto, Worcester.
Mr. E. H. Frost, Tenor, Boston.
Dr. C. A. Guilmette, Basso, Boston.

There was a chorus of about 400 voices, with Professor E. H. Frost as conductor, and Solon Wilder as associate conductor. Organists and pianists: F. S. Davenport of Bangor, B. D. Allen and G. W. Sumner of Worcester.

1866.

HANDEL'S JUDAS MACCABÆUS, first given here October 26, 1866.

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. H. M. Smith, Soprano, Boston.
Mrs. A. C. Munroe, Contralto, Worcester.
Mr. James Whitney, Tenor, Boston.
Dr. C. A. Guilmette, Basso, Boston.

Carl Zerrahn, conductor. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club, composed of the following artists: William Schultz, Carl Meisel, Thomas Ryan, Wulf Fries.

1867.

JUDAS MACCABÆUS, October 18, 1867.

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. H. M. Smith, Soprano.
Mrs. E. A. Allen, Soprano.
Miss Mary H. Stone, Soprano.
Mrs. A. C. Munroe, Contralto.
Mr. James Whitney, Tenor.
Mr. Roswell Parish, Tenor.
Dr. C. A. Guilmette, Basso.
Mr. C. V. Mason, Basso.

Orchestra, the Germanians. Organist, Mr. Howard E. Parkhurst. Carl Zerrahn, conductor.

1868.

ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER, October 22, 1868.

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. H. M. Smith, Boston.
Mrs. Flora E. Cary, Boston.
Mr. James Whitney, Boston.
Dr. C. A. Guilmette, Boston.

The Orchestral Union: W. Schultz, leader; Solon Wilder, conductor.

1868.

THE CREATION, Haydn, October 23, 1868.

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. H. M. Smith.
Mrs. Flora E. Cary.
Mr. James Whitney.
Dr. C. A. Guilmette.

Howard E. Parkhurst, Organist.
Solon Wilder, Conductor.

1869.

ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER, October 21, 1869.

SOLOISTS OF THE CONVENTION.

Mrs. H. M. Smith.
Mrs. A. C. Munroe.
George Simpson.
M. W. Whitney.

ORATORIO OF SAMPSON, first time, October 22, 1869.

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. H. M. Smith.
Mrs. A. C. Munroe.
Mr. George Simpson.
Mr. M. W. Whitney.
H. H. Rich.

Carl Zerrahn, Conductor.
Orchestra, Boston Orchestral Union.

1870.

FESTIVAL HYMN, by C. P. Morrison.

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. E. A. Allen.
Mrs. A. C. Munroe.
Mr. Seth Richards.
Mr. William Thompson.

1870.

ORATORIO OF SAMPSON, October 14, 1870.

SOLOISTS.

Madam Anna Bishop, Soprano, New York.
Mrs. A. C. Munroe, Contralto, Worcester.
Mr. George Simpson, Tenor, New York.
Dr. C. A. Guilmette, Basso, Boston.
Mr. Hiram Wilde and Mr. H. H. Rich.
The Boston Orchestral Union.
Carl Zerrahn, Conductor.
B. D. Allen, Organist.

1871.

ORATORIO OF ELIJAH, October 27, 1871.

SOLOS BY

Madam Anna Bishop.
Miss Antoinette Sterling.
Mr. George Simpson.
Mr. J. R. Thomas, Basso.

OTHER PARTS BY

Miss Mary H. Stone.
Mrs. George E. Kirby.
Seth Richards.
C. V. Mason.
The Boston Orchestral Union.
Mr. B. D. Allen, Organist.
Carl Zerrahn, Conductor.

1872.

ORATORIO OF ELIJAH, October 18, 1872.

SOLO PARTS BY

Mrs. Charles Moulton.

Miss Adelaide Phillips.
Mrs. A. C. Munroe.
Mrs. G. E. Kirby.
Mr. George Simpson.
Dr. C. A. Guilmette.
Mr. Seth Richards.
Mr. C. V. Mason.
The Boston Orchestral Union.
Mr. B. D. Allen, Organist.
Carl Zerrahn, Conductor.

1873.

JUDAS MACCABÆUS, October 10, 1873.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.

Miss Clara Doria.
Miss Adelaide Phillips.
Mr. Nelson Varley.
Mr. J. F. Winch.
The Germania Orchestra.
B. D. Allen, Organist.
Carl Zerrahn, Conductor.
Chorus of 500 voices.

Here follows a list of soloists who have sung in oratorio and the Stabat Mater previous to 1874, and the number of times each has sung in these works.

	No. of times.		No. of times.
Mrs. J. M. Mozart,	1	Mr. M. W. Whitney,	2
Dr. C. A. Guilmette,	7	Mr. H. H. Rich,	2
Mr. E. H. Frost,	1	Madam Anna Bishop,	2
Mrs. H. M. Smith,	6	Mr. Hiram Wilde,	1
Mrs. A. C. Munroe,	12	Miss Antoinette Sterling,	1
Mr. James Whitney,	4	Mrs. George E. Kirby,	2
Mrs. E. A. Allen,	1	Mr. J. R. Thomas,	1
Miss Mary H. Stone,	2	Mrs. Charles Moulton,	1
Mr. Roswell Parish,	1	Miss Adelaide Phillips,	1
Mr. C. V. Mason,	1	Mr. Seth Richards,	3
Mr. George Simpson,	5		

330th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 8th.

Librarian made special mention of a powder-horn presented by Rev. Albert Tyler of Oxford, Mass., also of a book published in London, England, in 1698.

The following named persons were elected to active membership: A. A. Hixon, George Henry Miller, Mrs. Mary E. Stedman, Miss Fannie Gibbs, and William H. Willard.

Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, Chairman of the Committee on Class Work, reported that arrangements had been made for classes in local history, art and current history as follows:

Nov. 12. Local History, 11 A. M. Mrs. C. Van D Chenoweth, A. M., leader.

Nov. 29. Current History, 8 P. M. RELIGION. Paper by Rev. Daniel Merriman, D. D. Discussion by members.

Dec. 1. Art Class, 11 A. M. for organization. Rev. Austin S. Garver, D. D., teacher.

Dec. 8. Art Class, 11 A. M. Greek Sculpture.

Dec. 9. Local History, 11 A. M. Trees of Worcester, Miss Tucker.

Dec. 22. Art Class, 11 A. M.

Dec. 27. Current History, 8 P. M. SOCIOLOGY. Paper by Prof. S. A. Reeve. Discussion by members and guests.

Jan. 12. Art Class, 11 A. M.

Jan. 13. Local History, 11 A. M. Two papers by members of class. Discussions.

Jan. 24. Current History, 8. P. M. SCIENCE. Dr. T. C. Mendenhall. Discussion by members.

Jan. 26. Art Class, 11 A. M.
Feb. 9. Art Class, 11 A. M.
Feb. 10. Local History, 11 A. M. Worcester County.
Feb. 23. Art Class, 11 A. M.
Feb. 28. Current History, 8 P. M. POLITICS. Hon. F. P. Goulding. Discussion by members.
Mar. 9. Art Class, 11 A. M.
Mar. 10. Local History, 11 A. M. Flora of Worcester. Speaker to be announced.
Mar. 23. Art Class, 11 A. M.
Mar. 28. Current History, 8 P. M. LITERATURE. Paper by Mr. Alfred Waites. Discussion by members.
Apr. 13. Art Class, 11 A. M.
Apr. 14. Local History, 11 A. M. Worcester County Landmarks.
Apr. 25. Current History, 8 P. M. EDUCATION. Dr. G. Stanley Hall. Discussion by guests and members.
Apr. 27. Art Class, 11 A. M.
May 11. Art Class, 11 A. M.
May 12. Local History Class, 11 A. M. Worcester County. Speaker to be announced.
May 23. Musicale, 8 A. M. Chairman, Mrs. Samuel E. Winslow.
May 25. Art Class, 11 A. M.

Following the adoption of a motion made by H. G. Otis, the following were appointed to retire and name a committee of five who should prepare a list of nominations for the officers to be elected at the next meeting: H. G. Otis, Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, Walter Davidson.

This committee reported the following committee, which was adopted: Charles A. Chase, Burton W. Potter, Mrs. E. I. Comins, M. A. Maynard, Hon. A. S. Roe.

ings, which might illustrate the daily life of our forefathers. For this reason, the committee made no special effort to obtain collections of documents, arms, etc., although a few specimens of exceptional interest were admitted.

The committee was as follows: Miss Frances C. Morse, Chairman; Mrs. John E. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman A. Ely, Mr. James A. Saxe, Mr. Nathaniel Paine, Mr. Charles Alvan Williams, Mrs. A. B. R. Sprague, Miss Cogswell; the president and librarian, *ex-officio*; Dr. F. L. Banfield, for the Museum Committee.

FURNITURE, ETC.

PARLOR

Mirror, gilt frame — Mr. Nathaniel Paine
With bust of Washington

Mirror, gilt frame — Miss Frances C. Morse
From room occupied by Washington, in Gen. Schuyler mansion, Schuylerville, N. Y.

Mirror, French — Mrs. Leonard Wheeler
Light brown onyx frame, pillared, gilt decoration. Belonged to Nathaniel Barrell, York, Me., great-grandfather of owner, about 1760

French tapestry rug — Mrs. T. B. F. Boland
Made in Aix. Imported by John Boland, grandfather of T. B. F. Boland. 1760

Parisian harp, 150 years old — Mrs. S. E. Reed-Lawton

Piano, mahogany inlaid
Made by Clementi, London. Certificate inside. 110 years old

Large brass andirons, shovel, tongs — Mrs. John E. Tuttle

Fire-screen. *See Needlework* — Mr. Paine

Lamp, prism pendants — Miss Frances E. Howland

Brass candlestick, — Miss Morse
Mounted on stand

Brass candlestick — Miss Morse
Snuffers, tray, extinguisher

Pair candlesticks — Miss Morse
For tapers. Sheffield plate

Candlestick, Leeds ware — Miss Morse

Pewter reading-lamp — Mr. Charles Alvan Williams

Writing-desk — Mr. Williams
Mahogany, inlaid with curly maple

Writing-desk, mahogany — Mr. John G. Smith
Belonged to the late Simeon E. Combs, chief of Fire Dept., who inherited it from his grandfather

Dower-chest — Mr. Walter S. G. Kennedy
Oak, inlaid with maple. 1760

Round card-table, inlaid — Mrs. Alfred S. Lowell
Belonged to John Adams

Inlaid card-table — Mrs. Francis L. Banfield
Chippendale. One of pair bought by John Bradbury, Somerville, grandfather of owner, on his marriage, 1794

Inlaid card-table — Mr. Smith
Chippendale, fluted legs. Belonged to William Green, Shrewsbury

Work-table — Mrs. Eliza Draper Robinson
Mahogany, inlaid with cherry and maple. Made for a wedding gift to Eliza Porter by her husband, Jeremiah Healy, grandfather of owner, 1817

Round tip-table, mahogany — Miss Morse
Claw and ball feet

Mahogany sofa, claw feet — Miss Morse

Mahogany sofa — Dr. F. L. Banfield
Ogee pattern, swan's-neck ends. Belonged to Huguenot family, Oxford

Footstool, lion's claw feet — Miss Morse
Upholstered with yellow and silver brocade from priest's vestment, Salzburg

Footstool, mahogany, Empire — Miss Morse

Jacobean chair, carved oak — Miss Morse
200 years old. Belonged to Gen. Henry Dearborn

Mahogany chair — Mr. Kennedy
Chippendale. Belonged to Gov. Caleb Strong. From his mansion, Northampton

Mahogany chair — The Misses Ward, Shrewsbury
Carved shield back. Belonged to Gov. ——— of Conn. Bought by Thomas W. Ward, 1825, father of owners. Seat worked by Harriet P. (Grosvenor) Ward, mother of owners

Mahogany chair — Mrs. Frank R. Macullar
Shield back. Belonged to John Hancock

Mahogany chair — Mr. Waldo Lincoln
Vertical bars. Belonged to John Hancock. Afterwards in possession of Chandler family, Petersham. Bought by Daniel Waldo Lincoln, father of owner

Painted chair — Mrs. Waldo Lincoln
High carved back (needlework back and seat, about 50 years old). Descended to Harriet Paine, wife of Joseph Warner Rose; and to her daughter Josephine, wife of Dr. George Chandler, and mother of owner. Early 18th century

Mahogany chair — Mrs. Waldo Lincoln
Lozenge back. Descended to Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Chandler

Two mahogany chairs — Mrs. Waldo Lincoln
a, heavy, solid back; *b*, shield back. Belonged to Frederick William Paine, great-uncle of owner; probably in Paine family for several generations. From 150 to 200 years old

Mahogany chair — Mr. Nathaniel Paine
Shield back. Belonged to Dr. William Paine, a Worcester loyalist, b. 1750, d. 1833, great-uncle of owner

Two mahogany chairs — Miss Mary F. Sargent
a, shield back; *b*, vertical bars. Probably from Chandler family, Petersham

Chair — Mrs. E. DeF. Morse
High back. Elaborate Dutch Marqueterie. Belonged to Dr. George Bates

Mahogany chair — Mrs. George E. Francis
Shell decoration. Belonged to Daniel Waldo, Sr., b. 1724, great-great-grandfather of owner

Mahogany chair — Mrs. Francis
Heppelwhite. Belonged to Thomas Kinnicutt, b. 1768, grandfather of owner

Large arm-chair, mahogany — Miss Eliza Burling Kinnicutt
Belonged to Simon Kinnicutt, great-uncle of owner

Large arm-chair, mahogany — Mr. Wm. J. Hogg
Belonged to grandfather of owner

Small arm-chair, mahogany — Miss Susan Trumbull
Belonged to George Augustus Trumbull, father of owner. Possibly older

Large arm-chair, high back — Mrs. Tuttle
Upholstered

Large arm-chair, high back — Miss Morse
"Winged;" upholstered. Sometimes called "Washington chair" from the similar one at Mt. Vernon

DINING-ROOM

Large dining-table, mahogany — Miss Frances C. Morse
Set with 12 George III candlesticks and large tray, Sheffield plate; old lustre and blue ware. *See China*

Small dining-table, mahogany — Mr. Nathaniel Paine
Brass claw-feet. Belonged to Judge Nathaniel Paine, grandfather of owner. *Used at colonial reception, Nov. 17, 1898*

Coffee-pot and tea-pot — Mr. Paine
Melon-shaped. Sheffield plate. Belonged to Judge Paine. *Used at reception*

Cup and saucer table — Miss Trumbull
Mahogany, oblong, raised rim. Probably 150 years old

Corner-cupboard, mahogany — Miss Morse
Filled with lustre and Liverpool ware, loaned by Mrs. Gorham, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Williams. *See China*

Chippendale sideboard — Mr. W. S. G. Kennedy
See China and Glass

Copper tea-urn — Mrs. Wm. Sumner Barton
Used in family of Wm. Ellery, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and great-grandfather of owner

Copper tea-urn — Miss Trumbull
Marked "P." Belonged to Elizabeth (Paine) Trumbull, grandmother of owner; probably inherited from her father, Timothy Paine

Large copper water-kettle — Mrs. J. E. Tuttle
With lamp. Belonged to Prof. Rickley, director of college, Bienne, Switzerland, friend and teacher of Agassiz

Small copper kettle and lamp — Mr. W. S. G. Kennedy

Tea-caddy — The Misses Ward
Belonged to Gen. Artemas Ward, great-grandfather of owners, 1750

Double tea-caddy — Miss Trumbull
Probably belonged to Elizabeth (Paine) Trumbull

Double tea-caddy — Miss Cogswell
Probably belonged to Susan (Doane) Cogswell, grandmother of owner

Pair wine-coolers. Very old — Miss Trumbull

Pair coasters — Miss Morse
Low, round trays in which decanters made the circuit of the table

Double coaster on wheels — Miss Morse
Sheffield plate

Cake-basket, plated — ——
Belonged to Gen. Hull

Large, black japanned tray — Mrs. M. E. Gorham
Used at breakfast given to President Washington at the U. S. Arms (now Exchange Hotel) Oct. 23, 1789

Tall clock — Mr. John G. Smith
Belonged to ——— Mitchell, London; imported by J. W. Stickney, 1896

Two dining-chairs, mahogany — Mrs. George I. Rockwood
a, claw and ball feet, belonged to Jonathan Sayward, York, Me., great-great-grandfather of owner; 130 to 140 years old. *b*, heavy, belonged to Nathaniel Barrell, York, Me., great-grandfather of owner, about 1760

Four dining-chairs, mahogany — Miss Mary F. Sargent
a, *b*, claw and ball feet; *c*, arm-chair; *d*, wall-chair, horizontal bars

Mahogany chair — Miss L. A. M. Rice
Heavy, bandy-legged. Belonged to Sarah Casneau, wife of Noah Rice, Marlboro, grandfather of owner. Over 150 years old

Mahogany chair — Mr. J. G. Smith
Claw and ball feet. Belonged to Stephen Salisbury, 1st, grandfather of Stephen Salisbury, 3d

Two mahogany chairs — Miss Trumbull
a, carved horizontal bars; *b*, open-work back. Inherited from Paine family

BED-ROOM

High four-post bedstead, mahogany — Mr. John G. Smith
Belonged to Allen family, Jewett City, Conn.

Bedspread, white homespun linen — Mrs. M. E. Gorham
Pattern worked in candle-wicking by Seraph Johnson, aunt of owner

French counterpane — Mrs. Thomas B. F. Boland
White ground; grapes, vine-leaves and roses in colors appliqué. Paris. Belonged to Mrs. John Boland, grandmother of T. B. F. Boland. 1760

Brass warming-pan — Mr. A. George Bullock
Belonged to Hugh Bullock, Royalston, great-grandfather of owner

Light-stand, mahogany, carved base — Miss Trumbull

Brass candlestick — Miss Frances C. Morse
With snuffers and extinguisher

Night-lamp, Sheffield plate — Miss Morse

Corner wash-stand, mahogany — Miss Morse

Basin, ewer, two soap-dishes — Miss Morse
Blue Staffordshire ware

Towel-horse, mahogany — Miss Morse

Square wash-stand, San Domingo mahogany — Miss Trumbull

Basin and ewer, blue ware — Miss Morse

Cheval mirror, French walnut frame — Mrs. Nellie F. Rogers

Chest of drawers, mahogany — Miss Morse
"High boy" or "high daddy"

Dressing-table, mahogany — Mrs. J. E. Tuttle
"Low boy"

Dressing-mirror, mahogany — Miss Morse
Swinging glass, two small drawers

Pair candlesticks, snuffers, tray — Miss Morse
Sheffield plate

Work-table, two drawers — Miss Morse
Mahogany, inlaid with curly maple

Work-box, furnished — The Misses Ward
Belonged to Elizabeth Denny, Worcester, 1835

Student's chair, black Windsor — The Misses Ward
Writing-board on right arm. Used in Harvard College,

1744-1748, by Gen. Artemas Ward, great-grandfather of owners

New England dower-chest — Mrs. Tuttle
Oak. Belonged to Lydia Bartlett, Hadley. About 200 years old

Rocking-chair, mahogany — Mr. Smith
"Comb back." From Upton

Flag-bottomed settee — Mr. Smith
Belonged to Jonathan Nye, New Braintree

Flag-bottomed chair — Miss Trumbull
Belonged to George Augustus Trumbull, father of owner

Rush-bottomed chair, high back — Miss Trumbull
Belonged to Joshua Flagg, Hubbardston

KITCHEN

Iron andirons — Mrs. M. E. Gorham
Representing Hessian soldiers

Poker and tongs — Society of Antiquity

Bellows — Society of Antiquity

Iron fire-place candlestick — Society of Antiquity

Crane — Society of Antiquity
From Prentice house, Bloomingdale

Iron pot — Society of Antiquity
Belonged to Henry W. Miller

Tin kitchen — Society of Antiquity
Belonged to Henry W. Miller

Toasting-iron — Society of Antiquity

Trivet — Miss Trumbull
Placed on hearth to hold cooking utensil

Iron kettle, 150 years old — Mr. Benjamin Titcomb, Boston
Belonged to Mrs. Albee, Anson, Me., grandmother of Mrs. Titcomb's sister-in-law

Footstove — Society of Antiquity

Brass warming-pan, 1627 — Society of Antiquity
Oldest article in exhibition

Candle-mould — Society of Antiquity

Pair small iron candlesticks — Society of Antiquity

Tin lantern — Society of Antiquity
Belonged to Wm. Eames, Greendale

Tin lantern, 160 years old — Mrs. Olive G. Davidson
With hand-made tallow candle

Pidgin, or wooden pitcher — Society of Antiquity

Canteen, or liquor-keg — Society of Antiquity
Gift of Mr. Charles Fowler

Eight-legged cherry table — Society of Antiquity

Three pewter plates — Society of Antiquity

Seven pewter plates — Miss Frances C. Morse

Pewter ladle, wooden handle — Miss Morse

Pewter porringer — Mrs. Wm. A. Green

Large round pewter platter — W. S. G. Kennedy, C. A. Williams
From Niantic, Conn.

Pewter flip-mug — Mrs. John E. Tuttle

Pair small pewter lamps — Mrs. Tuttle

Pair glass lamps — Mrs. Tuttle

Copper grog-mug, from whaleship — Miss Morse

Stoneware salt-cellar — Mr. Daniel Seagrave
About 120 years old

Stone jug — Miss Trumbull

Mortar and pestle — Miss Trumbull
Belonged to Dr. Joseph Trumbull, b. 1756, grandfather of owner

Leather trunk, 18x10 in. — Miss Trumbull
Bought by Dr. Trumbull in London about 1780

Brass candlestick
Brass scales and weights
Pair wooden butter-prints
Three ginger jars
— Miss Cogswell

Large wool-wheel — Society of Antiquity

Small flax-wheel — Society of Antiquity

Clock-reel — Society of Antiquity
From Connecticut. Used for skeining yarn. A bell rings when 40 yards have been wound

Shuttle — Mrs. A. C. Munroe
Belonged to Hannah Johnson, wife of P. W. Hill and mother of owner

Bowl and pitcher — Mr. Henry M. Clemence
110 years old. Belonged to Capt. White, who ran a merchant vessel between Portland and London

Snow-shoes, or rackets — Society of Antiquity

Two Windsor chairs — Society of Antiquity

Wooden, painted green; supports at back. From Southbridge. 150 years old. Gift of Judge Clark Jillson

Three Windsor chairs, black
Windsor arm-chair, black } Miss Morse

The prototype of this style of chair is said to have been found by George III in a shepherd's hut, near Windsor Castle; hence the name

CHINA.

White House.

Pickle leaf — Miss Frances C. Morse

Chinese ware. Order of the Cincinnati in centre. From set belonging to President Washington

English plate — Miss Morse

Belonged to Thomas Jefferson. Used at White House during his administration

French china plate — Miss Morse

President Monroe's administration

French china plate — Miss Morse

President Pierce's administration

French china plate — Miss Morse

President Lincoln's administration

French china plate — Miss Morse

President Grant's administration

Two French china plates — Miss Morse

President Benjamin Harrison's administration. From designs by Mrs. Harrison; one with eagle in centre and border of Indian corn

Historical Plates.

Staffordshire Blue Ware.

Landing of the Pilgrims — Miss Frances C. Morse

Battle of Bunker Hill — Miss Morse

Boston State House — Miss Morse

" " " — Miss Morse

John Hancock's cows pastured on Common

Boston Athenæum — Miss Morse

St. Paul's Church, Boston	Miss Morse
Octagon Church, Boston	Miss Morse
Or New North Church, 1815	
Insane Hospital, Boston	Miss Morse
China warehouse, Chatham street, Boston	Miss Morse
Harvard College. 2 plates	Miss Morse
Old stone hotel, Nahant	Miss Morse
Old elm and church, Pittsfield, Mass.	Miss Morse
View near Hartford, Conn.	Miss Morse
City Hall, New York. 2 plates	Miss Morse
City Hotel, New York	Miss Morse
Trinity Church spire below on Broadway	
Castle Garden, New York	Miss Morse
Old Park Theatre, New York	Miss Morse
Site of the present *Tribune* building	
Scudder's American Museum	Miss Morse
Afterwards Barnum's. Corner Ann street and Broadway	
Fire, Merchants' Exchange, New York	Miss Morse
Fort Gansevoort, New York	Miss Morse
Columbia College. 2 plates	Miss Morse
The Hudson at Newburgh	Miss Morse
Albany, N. Y.	Miss Morse
The Erie canal. 4 plates	Miss Morse
Plate made to commemorate opening. Plate, to commemorate opening, Utica, N. Y. View near Albany. View near Little Falls, N. Y.	
The Catskills. 2 plates	Miss Morse
Catskill Mountain Hotel	Miss Morse
Table Rock, Niagara	Miss Morse
Niagara, Canada side	Miss Morse
Trenton Falls	Miss Morse
Stevens Mansion, Castle Point, Hoboken	Miss Morse
Wm. Penn's treaty	Miss Morse
Tomb of Franklin, Philadelphia	Miss Morse
Gilpin's Mills on the Brandywine	Miss Morse
Washington, D. C.	Miss Morse
Old Capitol, Washington	Miss Morse

New Capitol, Washington — Miss Morse
White House, Washington — Miss Morse
Court House, Baltimore — Miss Morse
Exchange, Baltimore — Miss Morse
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 2 plates — Miss Morse
Exchange, Charleston — Miss Morse
Marine Hospital, Louisville — Miss Morse
Lexington University — Miss Morse
Detroit — Miss Morse
New Orleans — Miss Morse
Texan campaign — Miss Morse
Falls of Montmorency, Canada — Miss Morse
Steamship, Troy line — Miss Morse
Steamer, Chief Justice Marshall — Miss Morse
States plate — Miss Morse
Names of 13 original states on border
Coat-of-arms, New York — Miss Morse
Coat-of-arms, Rhode Island — Miss Morse
Coat-of-arms, South Carolina — Miss Morse
Battle between the Constitution and La Guerrière, 1812 — Miss Morse
Commodore McDonough's victory, 1814 — Miss Morse
Landing of Lafayette — Miss Morse
Castle Garden, New York, 1824
Heads of Washington and Lafayette — Miss Morse
La Grange. 2 plates, 1 platter — Miss Morse
The home of Lafayette
Anti-slavery plate — Miss Morse
With part of U. S. Constitution
Millennium plate — Miss Morse

CHINA

MISCELLANEOUS

ON DINING-TABLE, ETC.

Platter, with gravy depression — Miss Frances C. Morse
Staffordshire blue ware
Two covered vegetable dishes — Miss Morse
Blue ware, one with view of Lafayette's landing, Castle Garden

Six plates, blue ware — Miss Morse
Six cups and saucers, blue ware — Miss Morse
Six cup-plates, blue ware — Miss Morse
Six lustre goblets — Miss Morse
Four sets salt and pepper boxes — Miss Morse
Lustre and blue ware

ON SIDEBOARD

Soup tureen — Mrs. M. E. Gorham
Staffordshire blue ware, Landing of Lafayette, Castle Garden
Two vegetable dishes, blue ware — Miss Frances C. Morse
Lowestoft cider-mug — Miss Morse
"Toby" ale-mug — Miss Morse

ON SMALL TABLES, ETC.

Lowestoft punch-bowl, 1770 — Mr. Daniel Seagrave
Belonged to Capt. Edward Seagrave, b. 1722, d. 1793, officer in Revolution, and great-grandfather of owner
Silver lustre coffee-pot — Miss Frances C. Morse
Copper lustre pitcher — Miss Morse
Two apothecary jars — Miss Morse
Old blue Delft

IN CUPBOARD

Pitcher, Liverpool ware — Mrs. M. E. Gorham
Battle between the Victory and the Santissima Trinidada, 1797
Pitcher, Liverpool ware — Mrs. Gorham
Masonic emblems, 100 years old
Pitcher, Liverpool ware — Mrs. Gorham
Portrait John Wesley, 100 years old
Twenty plates, pink English ware — Miss Frances C. Morse
Tea-pot, silver lustre
Three pitchers, silver lustre — Mr. W. S. G. Kennedy
Tea-pot, copper lustre
Five pitchers, copper lustre — Mr. C. A. Williams
Collected in Nova Scotia

IN CASES

Two spinning-wheel cups — Miss Frances C. Morse
German. Hung upon the flax-wheel and filled with water to moisten the fingers while spinning. 100 years old

Empire cup, Sèvres — Miss Morse
Belonged to Marie Louise, wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, her monogram on side

Black Wedgwood tea-pot — Dr. Helen A. Goodspeed
Belonged to Daniel Webster; rare, 1780 to 1785

Copper lustre mustard-pot — Mrs. Wm. A. Green
Over 100 years old

Cup and saucer, English — Mrs Green
Over 100 years old

Plate, Bristol ware — Mrs. Olive G. Davidson
Belonged to Dr. John Frink, Rutland

Statuette — Mrs. M. E. Gorham
Death of Capt. Lawrence, 1813

Lowestoft gravy tureen — Mr. W. S. B. Hopkins
With cover and stand, blue decoration. Belonged to John Hopkins, grandfather of owner. Used at dinner given to Kossuth, 1851-2

Lowestoft saucer — Mr. James P. Paine
Rose decoration. Probably painted by Thomas Rose. In Paine family for several generations

Nankin plate — Miss Trumbull
From dinner-set owned by Timothy Paine, clerk of courts, register of deeds and of probate, mandamus councillor under George III; great-grandfather of owner. While John Adams was teaching school in Worcester, 1755-1758, he was invited to dine at Mr. Paine's; incensed at the customary toast: "The King," he proposed in return, "The Devil!" The host was inclined to resent this indignity, but Madam Paine rejoined, "The gentleman has drunk to our friend, let us drink to his!"

Delft plate — Miss Trumbull
Poppy decoration in color. Belonged to Sarah Chandler, wife of Timothy Paine, m. 1749

Lowestoft cup and saucer
Sugar-bowl, cover and stand } Miss Trumbull
From wedding set of Dr. Joseph Trumbull and Elizabeth Paine, grandparents of owner. Marked "J-E-T." 1786

Cup and saucer — Miss Trumbull
Blue Chinese ware. From wedding set of Capt. Caleb Clap and Elizabeth Stone, grandparents of owner. 1782

GLASS

ON SIDEBOARD

Decanter — Mrs. Eldridge Mix
From old Gregory house, Wilton, Conn. 100 years old

Flip glass, plain — Mr. Daniel Seagrave
Belonged to John Weld of Charlton, grandfather of owner. 1806.

Three flip glasses engraved — Miss Frances C. Morse
Ninety-five years old

IN CASES

Lemonade glass — Mrs. Wm. Sumner Barton
From set of 12. Belonged to John Shaw, great-grandfather of owner. Monogram engraved. 1760

Cut glass dish — Mrs. Barton
From set of 4. Belonged to John Shaw

Salt-cellar, 1770 — Mrs. Olive G. Davidson

Salt-cellar, about 100 years old — Mrs. Davidson

Salt-cellar, very old — Mrs. Delia C. (Metcalf) Manning

TABLE SILVER

Large pitcher — Mr. Benjamin Titcomb, Boston
From full service purchased from a sea captain. Marked "B-A-T." Descended from Benjamin and Anne Titcomb to their great-grandson Benjamin Titcomb and his wife Anne. Over 200 years old

Fork and tablespoon — Mr. Titcomb
Large, heavy, thread pattern. Belonged to Benjamin and Anne Titcomb, great-grandparents of owner. Over 200 years old

Tablespoon — Mr. Titcomb
Round bowl and handle. Belonged to Benjamin and Anne Titcomb. Over 200 years old

Tablespoon — Mr. Titcomb
Pointed handle. Belonged to Gen. Knox

Small pitcher — The Misses Ward, Shrewsbury
Three legs terminating in claws, elaborately chased. Inscription: "Joseph Henshaw to Elizabeth Ward, 1763" (great-great-uncle and grandmother of owners, Leicester). Brought from England, 1753

Porringer — The Misses Burnside
Belonged to Sophia Dwight Foster, wife of Samuel M.

Burnside, and mother of owners; gift from her mother Rebecca Faulkner, wife of Dwight Foster, Sr.

Tall pepper-box — Mrs. S. B. Thompson
Belonged to Mrs. Hannah (Sage) Burnham, great-grandmother of owner. About 1730

Porringer — Mrs. Wm. Sumner Barton
Belonged to Benjamin Almy, great-grandfather of owner, 1723

Tumbler — Mrs. Barton
One of pair. Belonged to John Shaw, great-grandfather of owner. Shaw crest (phœnix in flames) on side

Pap-boat — Mrs. Barton
Over 100 years old. Belonged to Peter Mackie, great-grandfather of owner

Knife and fork — Mrs. Barton
From set of 8. About 1740. Belonged to Peter Mackie

Dessertspoon — Miss Elizabeth M. C. Rice
Belonged to Elizabeth Cole, great-grand-aunt of owner

Three tablespoons — Miss E. M. C. Rice
a, rat-tail pattern; *b*, small shell pattern, 1775; *c*, 1801. Belonged to Noah Rice, grandfather of owner

Four teaspoons — Mrs. Olive G. Davdison
Made from silver shoe-buckles belonging to great-grandmother of owner

Two saltspoons — Mrs. Davidson

Very large long-handled spoon — Miss Frances C. Morse
Used as ladle for soup or punch. 125 years old

Marrow spoon — Miss Morse
Used to extract marrow from bones. 100 years old

Queen Anne nutmeg grater — Miss Morse

Nutmeg grater — Miss Morse

Mayberry spoon — Miss Morse
Perforated. Used to press juice from berries. 150 years old

Dutch cream pitcher, in shape of cow — Miss Morse

German spoon, silver and wood — Miss Morse

Teaspoon — Mr. James Perkins Paine
Made by Paul Revere the elder. Belonged to Sarah Clark, wife of Nathaniel Paine, and great-great-grandmother of owner, 1713

Sauce-boat — Mr. Paine

One of pair. Made by Paul Revere. From wedding silver of Lois Orne, wife of Dr. William Paine, and grandmother of owner. Orne arms (three hunting-horns) and crest (head of unicorn) engraved on either side. 1773

Teaspoon — Mr. Paine

Made by Paul Revere. From wedding silver of Lois (Orne) Paine. Orne crest on handle. 1773

Dessertspoon — Mr. Paine

From set of 12, made to order in London from silver dollars for Dr. Wm. Paine, grandfather of owner. Paine crest (otter with fish in mouth) on handle

Large knife and fork — Mr. Paine

From set of 12 knives and 18 forks bought from British officer (qu.—Lord Percy?) by Dr. Wm. Paine. First silver forks in Worcester. Used at the breakfast given to Lafayette by Gov. Lincoln, Sept. 4, 1824

Pepper-box with handle — Miss Susan Trumbull

Marked "N-S-P." Belonged to Nathaniel and Sarah Paine, great-great-grandparents of owner. 1713

Can — Miss Trumbull

Marked "T-S-P." Belonged to Timothy and Sarah (Chandler) Paine, great-grandparents of owner. Made from Mexican dollars to match a can given them on their marriage by Mrs. Paine's brother-in-law, Col. John Murray, the Rutland loyalist. 1749

Two teaspoons — Miss Trumbull

Belonged to Elizabeth Stone, wife of Capt. Caleb Clap and grandmother of owner. One was a wedding present from her brother-in-law, Col. Daniel Clap. 1782

Tablespoon — Miss Trumbull

Long handle, square end. Belonged to Elizabeth (Stone) Clap. 1782

Tablespoon — Miss Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell

Shell on handle. Belonged to Elizabeth Paine, wife of Dr. Joseph Trumbull and great-grandmother of owner. 1786

Six tablespoons — Miss Cogswell

Patterns: 2 rat-tail, 2 shell, 2 fan. Five of these were inherited through several generations from Bassett and Doane families. The sixth belonged to Waterman family of Providence

Teaspoon — Miss Cogswell

Belonged to Ruth, wife of Capt. Joseph Bassett, a participant in the Boston Tea-party, and great-great-grandfather of owner

ARMS

Silver-mounted sword
Silver spurs } The Misses Eaton, Shrewsbury

Belonged to Col. Ezekiel How, of Sudbury, father-in-law of owners' grandmother. Worn at Concord fight April 19, 1775. Made by D. Williams, Hartford

Silver-mounted rapier — Mr. Daniel Seagrave

Belonged to Dr. Wm. Eustis, surgeon in Continental army, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts. Worn at battle of Bunker Hill

Rapier — Mrs. W. S. B. Hopkins

Belonged to Gen. John Stark, great-great-uncle of owner

Broadsword and scabbard — Mr. Benjamin Titcomb, Boston

Pistol, with bayonet — Mr. Titcomb

After the shot is fired, the bayonet is thrust out by pressing a spring

Queen Anne sporting-gun — Dr. G. O. Ward

Flint-lock; length of barrel, 4 ft. 7 in.

WATCHES, ETC.

Silver bull's-eye watch — The Misses Eaton, Shrewsbury

Belonged to Col. Ezekiel How, of Sudbury, father-in-law of owners' grandmother. Bought of British officer, Burgoyne's army, Saratoga, for thirty silver dollars

Silver bull's-eye watch — Mr. Edward A. Rice

Belonged to Rev. David Long of Milford, uncle of owner, 1801

Silver watch — Mr. Daniel Seagrave

With fob chain, English, 100 years old, belonged to Barton family

Large silver bull's-eye watch
Silver-gilt fob seal } Miss Cogswell

Inherited from Bassett or Doane family

Pewter "sauce-pan" watch — Mr. Benjamin Titcomb
Bullingford, London. Tradition says this watch was ploughed up on Washington's plantation in Virginia. Belonged to Moses Titcomb, uncle of owner

Silver fob seal — Mr. Titcomb
Belonged to Moses Titcomb, uncle of owner

Enameled watch — Miss Frances C. Morse
With portraits of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Emperor of Austria and the Czar of Russia. Nearly 100 years old

Vienna enameled châtelaine watch — Miss Morse

MEDALS

Franklin school medal (silver) — Mrs. James P. Paine
Adjudged as reward of merit, Boston, 1809, to Otis Turner, father of owner

Bronze medallion — Miss Cogswell
Head of Col. John Trumbull, b. 1756, d. 1843. By Wright. Issued by American Art Union, 1849

Presidential peace medal (silver) — Mr. Benjamin Titcomb
Head of President Monroe. Design on obverse: clasped hands, tomahawk and calumet. Motto: "Peace and Friendship." 1817

Presidential peace medal (silver) — Mr. Titcomb
Head of President Polk. Obverse as above. 1845

Silver medal — Mr. Titcomb
Issued by the Chapter of the Cathedral of Osnaburg. Designs: St. Peter with keys; obverse: cathedral

Cross of the Legion of Honor — Miss Frances C. Morse
With portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte. About 100 years old

JEWELRY, ETC.

Mourning ring, gold, black enamel — Miss Amy Kinnicutt
Inscription: "J. Chandler, obt. 7 Aug., 1762, A. 69." Given at funeral of Judge John Chandler to his granddaughter Hannah Paine, afterwards wife of Ebenezer Bradish and great-grandmother of owner

Mourning ring, gold, black enamel — Miss Frances C. Morse
With hair. Inscription on band: "Eliz. Medveii, ob. 9 Ap., 1745, *aet.* 72;" inside: "Cath. Goodridge, died June 23, 1783, aged 66."

Mourning ring, gold, black enamel — Mr. Benjamin Titcomb
Inscription: "Benjamin Titcomb, ob. 15 Oct., 1798, æ. 72." Given at funeral of great-grandfather of owner

Gold seal ring — Mr. Titcomb
Belonged to Moses Titcomb, uncle of owner. Ninety-five years old

Silver comb — Mr. Titcomb
Belonged to Anne Williams, wife of owner

Tortoise-shell comb — Mrs. Wm. Whitney Rice
Elaborately carved

Tortoise-shell comb, solid back — Mrs. Wm. A. Green

Paste knee-buckles — Mrs. Wm. Sumner Barton
Square-cornered, silver setting. Belonged to Peter Mackie, great-grandfather of owner, 1747

Paste shoe-buckles — Mr. Henry Harmon Chamberlin
Large, oval, silver setting. Belonged to Judge Nathaniel Paine, b. 1759, d. 1840, great-grandfather of owner

Silver shoe-buckles, silver stock-buckle — Miss Louisa A. M. Rice
Belonged to Noah Rice, grandfather of owner. 100 years ago

Hair bracelet and chain — Mrs. Delia C. (Metcalf) Manning
Braided by Mary Ann Phelps, aunt of owner

Brooch — Mrs. Manning
Early part of century

Mourning brooch — Miss Trumbull
Painting of woman weeping over tomb, set in gold, blue enamel; inscription: "No time his dear remembrance can efface." Paris. Belonged to Elizabeth (Paine) Trumbull, b. 1766, grandmother of owner

Necklace, acorn pendant — Miss Trumbull
Made from hair of Elizabeth (Paine) Trumbull

Gold chain bracelet — Miss Trumbull
Set with garnet. Belonged to wife of Henry K. Newcomb

Necklace, carnelian beads — Miss Cogswell
Given by wife of James Perkins, 3d (afterwards wife of Bp. Doane, N. J.), to her cousin Louisa (Clap) Trumbull, grandmother of owner

Silver thimble — The Misses Ward
Smooth top, raised rim. Very old

Gold thimble — Miss Trumbull
Belonged to Elizabeth (Paine) Trumbull

Silver head-dress — Miss Frances C. Morse
Worn by Italian woman

FANS, ETC.

Carved ivory fan — Mrs. Wm. Sumner Barton
With case. India. Belonged to Anne Miller Shaw, great-aunt of owner. Nearly 135 years old

Carved ivory fan — Miss Lois Orne Paine
With case. India. Belonged to Lois Orne, wife of Dr. Wm. Paine, and great-grandmother of owner

Fan, small. 1809 — Mrs. Wm. A. Green

Pair hand fire-screens — Miss Trumbull

Carved tortoise-shell card-case — Miss Trumbull
Silver mounted. India. Belonged to Margaret Forbes

Silver and ivory bouquet-holder — Mrs. Alfred S. Lowell

Silver vinaigrette — Miss Frances C. Morse

Wrought silver miniature frame — Miss Morse

5 patch boxes — Miss Morse
Battersea enamel on copper. Mirror inside. 100 years old

Silver-bowed extension spectacles — Mrs. Burton W. Potter

SNUFF-BOXES, ETC.

Large oval snuff-box — Mr. John E. Hastings
Brass. Brought from England 250 years ago

Oblong snuff-box — Mr. Benjamin Titcomb
Gold and platinum. Engraving of public building on cover. Belonged to Moses Titcomb, a West Indian planter, great uncle of owner. 200 years old

Oval snuff-box — Mrs. Wm. Sumner Barton
Tortoise-shell, silver mountings. In family over 120 years. Probably belonged to John Shaw, great-grandfather of owner

Oval snuff-box — Mrs. E. F. (Paine) Chamberlin
Mother-of-pearl top and bottom, tortoise-shell sides. "N. P." engraved on cover. Belonged to Judge Nathaniel Paine, b. 1759, d. 1840, grandfather of owner

Cylindrical tobacco-box — Mrs. Chamberlin
Tortoise-shell. Belonged to Judge Paine, grandfather of owner.

Round snuff-box — Mr. Daniel Seagrave
Lacquered wood. Design in black and red. At least 100 years old.

Round snuff-box — Miss Trumbull
Painted landscape on cover

DOCUMENTS, ETC.

Commission—Cornet of troop of horse — Mrs. Isadora (Page) Brockway
Issued by Capt. Gen. and Gov. Jonathan Belcher, 1737, to John Page of Bedford, Mass., great-great-grandfather of owner

Photograph of banner — Mrs. Brockway
This banner was carried by the above Cornet Page in the British army; also carried at the Concord fight April 19, 1775, by his son, Ensign Nathaniel Page, a minute-man. Presented to the town of Bedford, 1885, by Capt. Cyrus Page, great-grandson of Cornet Page and father of owner

Pocket account-book — Mrs. W. S. B. Hopkins
Belonged to Gen. John Stark, great-great-uncle of owner. Contains army receipts of 1757. "In 1754 he joined the Rangers under Major Rogers in the war against the French and Indians, and in 1757 was made a captain." —*Appleton's Encyclopædia.*

Warrant — Mr. H. Winfield Wyman
Issued by Timothy Paine, clerk of courts, August, 1764

Eight pieces Colonial and Continental money — Mr. Wyman
Two of these bear respectively the signatures of John Hart and Francis Hopkinson, signers of the Declaration of Independence

Autograph letter — Mr. Eben Francis Thompson
From President Washington to Chief Justice John Jay, Philadelphia, March 17, 1791

Deed — Mrs. Wm. Sumner Barton
Given to his son Edmund Trowbridge May 2, 1817, by William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and great-grandfather of owner

Certificate of membership, Order of the Cincinnati — Miss Trumbull
Issued 1873 to George Clap Trumbull, successor to his grandfather, Capt. Caleb Clap, and brother of owner. This association of the officers of the Revolution was founded in 1783, Washington being the first president-general

PICTURES

MINIATURES

John Shaw — Mrs. Wm. Sumner Barton
Great-grandfather of owner. Supposed to be painted by Gilbert Stewart

Mr. Isaac Stiles, Mrs. Mary P. Stiles — Miss Jennie Stiles, Miss Isabel E. Stiles
Parents of owners. Nashua, N. H. Painted by R. B. Hall, 1835

Otis Turner — Mrs. James P. Paine
Father of owner. B. 1796

Sarah Loring House — Mrs. Paine
Afterwards wife of Otis Turner and mother of owner

PORTRAITS

In sepia and pen-and-ink. By Col. John Trumbull. B. 1756, d. 1843. Aide-de-camp to Gen Washington.

George Washington — Miss Frances C. Morse
On deerskin. Full length, standing beside white charger. Evidently one of the original sketches for the portrait, a copy of which hangs in Mechanics Hall.

All the following are bust length

George Washington — Miss Morse

Martha Washington — Miss Morse

Captain Donald Clarke — Miss Morse
Officer, Revolution, 1776

Thomas Birch — Miss Morse
Soldier, Revolution, 1776

John Adams — Miss Morse

Napoleon Bonaparte — Miss Morse

Nellie Humphreys — Miss Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell
1776

Col. John Trumbull — Miss Cogswell
Pen-and-ink, unframed, 1786

MISCELLANEOUS

"The Bloody Massacre, King St., Boston, Mass., 1770" — Mrs. L. J. Kirby
Water color

"Spring" — Miss L. A. M. Rice
Water color. From set of four, illustrating Young's "Night Thoughts." London, 1796

Napoleon Bonaparte — Mr. James L. Estey
Photograph. Paris

ECCLESIASTICAL

Pewter tankard, cup and plate — The Misses Ward, Shrewsbury
From original communion set of first Congregational Church, Shrewsbury, 1723

Pewter communion set — Rev. John E. Tuttle, D. D.
Twelve pieces. From first Congregational Church, Perry, Me.; the most historic church in eastern Maine

Pair tall brass pulpit lamps — Mrs. J. E. Tuttle
From first Congregational Church, Saugatuck, Conn.

Jacobean bannister chair — Miss Frances C. Morse
About 200 years old. Deacon's chair, placed in front of pulpit in first meeting-house, Westboro, burned 1724

Small pitch-pipe — Miss Morse
Used before tuning-forks

Large pitch-pipe — Mr. Daniel Seagrave
Belonged to and used by ——— Weld, maternal great-uncle of owner, 1780

Pewter crucifix — Miss Morse
With holy water cup

NEEDLEWORK, WEARING APPAREL, ETC.

Needlework picture, framed — Mrs. Eliza Draper Robinson
Subject, "Telemachus, the Son of Ulysses and Penelope." Embroidered by Eliza Porter, wife of Jeremiah Healy and grandmother of owner. 1813

Needlework picture, framed — Mrs. John E. Tuttle
Finished in water color. Subject, "Flight of Holy Family

into Egypt." Embroidered by Hadassar Moody of Amherst

Needlework picture, framed — Mrs. S. F. Haven
Mourning subject, "In Memory of Mrs. Nancy Reed, d. 1797, and Mrs. Sally Penniman, d. 1804," sisters of Mrs. Pliny Merrick, Brookfield, grandmother of owner

Needlework picture, framed — Mrs. Haven
Landscape, with figures of children. Embroidered by Maria Merrick, wife of Samuel Allen and mother of owner, 1805

Needlework picture, framed — Mr. Nathaniel Paine
Mounted on stand as fire-screen. Subject, "Shepherdess." About 1789

Needlework picture, framed — Mr. Paine
Mourning subject, "In Memory of Washington." About 1800-1

Needlework picture, framed — Mr. Paine
Mourning subject, "In Memory of Charles Chandler, who died April 9, 1798, and his wife, Sarah, who died February, 1801;" cousins of owner. About 1803-4

Needlework picture — Mr. Paine
Partly painted. Subject, "Telemachus with Calypso and Her Nymphs"

Needlework picture, framed — Mrs. E. DeF. Morse
Mourning subject

Sampler, framed — The Misses Eaton

Sampler, framed — Miss Jessie Eudora Tyler
Worked by Mary Hawes of Wrentham, wife of Col. Alvah Drury of Ward, now Auburn, and grandmother of owner. 1811

Sampler, framed — Miss Tyler
Worked by Wealthy Hawes Drury, wife of Rev. Albert Tyler of Oxford and mother of owner. 1837

Sampler — Mrs. Leonard Wheeler
Worked by Elizabeth Cheever, wife of Ichabod Washburn, and grandmother of owner. 1823

Sampler — Mrs. James P. Paine
Worked by Sarah Loring House, aged 8; afterwards wife of Otis Turner and mother of owner. About 1824

Black lace veil — Mrs. Wm. Whitney Rice

White lace veil — Mrs. Rice

White muslin cape — Mrs. Rice
Elaborately embroidered

Infant's cap, hand-run — Mrs. Rice

Satin bag and tie — Mrs. Rice
With stitch embroidery

Green gauze shawl — Mrs. Rice

Satin wedding waistcoat, 1792 — Mrs. Rice

Part of two yards of lace — Mrs. Charles C. Baldwin
Made by Mrs. Elijah Horton. 100 years ago

Black silk apron — Mrs. Thomas B. F. Boland
Embroidered in colors with sprays of flowers, by Lady Mac-Henry, godmother of one of children of Molly Blake, wife of John Boland and grandmother of T. B. F. Boland. Brought from England, 1792

Fabrics for waistcoats — Mrs. Delia C. (Metcalf) Manning
a, sage-green satin, red spots; *b*, gray cotton, brown roses. Worn by Josiah Phelps, custodian of H. G. Amory estate, Sterling, and grandfather of owner, 18th century

Gray brocade silk shawl — Mrs. Manning
Embroidered with colored flowers, imported. Worn by Catherine (Clark) Phelps, grandmother of owner, 18th century

Cream colored sewing-silk shawl — Miss Helen M. Metcalf
Wide border of red roses, brown and green leaves, imported. Worn by Mary Ann Phelps, a school-mistress in Sterling, aunt of owner

Long black silk veil — Miss Metcalf
Heavily embroidered. Designed and worked by Miss Phelps during her vacation and the noon recess at school, 1815

India muslin gown — Miss E. M. C. Rice
Embroidered and worn about 100 years ago by Mrs. Louise Mutzenbecher, grandmother of owner

India muslin mantle — Miss Rice
Four yards long. Embroidered and worn about 100 years ago by Mrs. Mutzenbecher

Black lace veil — Miss Rice
Embroidered and worn seventy-five years ago by Sophia Rice, wife of Rev. David Long, Milford, and aunt of owner

Laces — Mrs. Augustus B. R. Sprague
Long, black lace veil; white wedding veil; three neckerchiefs, muslin and lace; infant's cap. All embroidered by Lucia Snow Sprague, mother of Gen. A. B. R. Sprague

White muslin robe — Mrs. Sprague
Embroidered by Lucia Snow Sprague. Christening robe of A. B. R. Sprague, 1827, and of his daughter Alice Alden Sprague, 1894

White muslin double cape — The Misses Ward
Elaborately embroidered. Bought at an anti-slavery fair, 1840

Black net shawl — The Misses Ward
Worked in colored crewels. Bought at an anti-slavery fair, 1840

Textile fabric — Mrs. Franklin Wyman
Woven at Shirley, Mass., on the first loom invented by Erastus Brigham Bigelow, which loom laid the foundation of his great wealth

Piece of calico — Miss Trumbull
First printed in America, at factory established in 1796, on Brandywine river, Del., by A. H. Roman. He was unsuccessful and gave up business the next year with loss of $500, his stock being purchased by Isaac Lea, Philadelphia, and shipped to South America

Linen shoulder-kerchief — Mrs. Olive G. Davidson
Blue checked. Hand-woven in Princeton 100 years ago

Patch-work chair-seat — Mrs. James M. Drennan
Made over 100 years ago, from pieces of robes worn at various coronations; brought from England by an ancestor of the late David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn.

Flowered silk party gown — Mrs. E. F. (Paine) Chamberlin
Belonged to Elizabeth Chandler, wife of Judge Nathaniel Paine, and grandmother of owner, m. 1785

Two embroidered gowns — Miss Trumbull
Pongee silk, white flowers. Piece of Empire waist, 5 in. long, pearl-colored China crêpe; skirt of same, dyed red

White silk gauze neckerchief
White silk muslin mantle
White net cape, worked
Piece flowered brocade
— Miss Trumbull

Colored bead bag — Miss Cogswell

Two bead purses — Mrs. George Sumner

Painting on white velvet, framed — Mrs. Eldridge Mix
Fruit piece, by Miss Dolly Gregory, aunt of owner, Wilton, Conn.

Painting on white velvet, framed — Mrs. Eldridge Mix
Mourning piece "for a child 8 years old," by Miss Gregory

Painting on velvet — Mrs. E. D. Buffington
Fruit piece, by Mary Phillips, wife of Nathaniel Eaton, uncle of owner

Pair hand fire-screens — Mrs. S. F. Haven
Painted by mother of owner, 1805

Map of the world — Mrs. M. E. Gorham
Drawn and colored by Seraph Johnson, aunt of owner. 1819

Milliner's model — Mrs. W. W. Rice
Doll's head with bonnet. 60 years old

White felt hat — Mrs. Rice
Worn by Henry W. Miller, father of owner, 1845

Gray velvet bonnet — Mrs. Rice
Worn by Mrs. Miller, mother of owner, 1846

White satin wedding bonnet — Mrs. A. B. R. Sprague
Worn at Central Church 50 years ago

Green silk calash — Miss Trumbull
Worn by Elizabeth (Paine) Trumbull, grandmother of owner

Needle-book — Mrs. Rufus B. Fowler
Made from piece of wedding waistcoat of Ezekiel Wood, Westminster, grandfather of owner. 100 years old

Pink satin wedding slipper — Mrs. Fowler
Belonged to Judith Baker, wife of Ezekiel Wood and grandmother of owner

Green silk slipper — Miss Lois Orne Paine
Worn by Lois Orne, wife of Dr. Wm. Paine, and great-grandmother of owner. With paste buckle worn by maternal great-grandmother of owner

Green silk slipper — Miss Trumbull
Worn by Elizabeth (Stone) Clap, grandmother of owner

Long white catskin glove — Miss Trumbull
Worn by Louisa (Clap) Trumbull, mother of owner, before 1814. A Rutland woman dressed the skin and made the glove

Parasol, carved ivory handle — Mrs. W. W. Rice
Brown silk, lined with white silk. More than 80 years old

Doll, 53 years old — Mrs. Rice

Three dolls — Miss Helen Banfield

Played with by the Schofield children, Pinckney street, Boston, 1802

Doll's cradle, mahogany, very old — Miss Helen M. Metcalf

MISCELLANEOUS

Inkstand — Mrs. Burton W. Potter

Belonged to Nathaniel Sartell, Washington's private secretary

Wooden Mercury — Miss Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell

From clock belonging to Gov. Jonathan Trumbull (the elder) of Connecticut. From the nickname "Brother Jonathan," given him by Washington, is derived the sobriquet of the American people

Brass coffee-pot — Miss Cogswell

Belonged to Col. John Trumbull, son of the preceding. Name engraved and stamped

Clothes-brush, Leather tumbler-case — Miss Trumbull

Used during the Revolution by Capt. Caleb Clap, grandfather of owner

Key of first Worcester jail — Mr. Augustus B. R. Sprague

Heavy iron, curiously worked. 1733

Key of third Worcester jail — Mr. Sprague

South side of Lincoln square, 1788

Shoe-horn — Mr. Wm. Ellery Barton

Belonged to John Almy, great-great-great-grandfather of owner. 168 years old

Tinder-box, barrel-shaped — Mr. Barton

Belonged to Benjamin Almy, great-great-grandfather of owner. Mr. Almy was once shipwrecked, and this box provided the only means of lighting a fire

Pocket pen-holder — Mrs. Delia C. (Metcalf) Manning

Early part of century

Inkwell — Miss Trumbull

Box, inlaid wood — Miss Cogswell

Belonged to Mary Abbot of Exeter, d. 1731, whose name descended to Mary Abbot Trumbull, mother of owner

Salt-cellar — Miss Morse

Battersea enamel on copper. 100 years old

331st Meeting.

Tuesday evening, December 13th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, E. B. Crane, C. A. Chase, Darling, Davidson, Dickinson, Ely, G. L. Estey, Forehand, Gould, Geer, Hutchins, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, H. G. Otis, Stedman, Salisbury, Staples, Seagrave, Mrs. Boland, Miss Cogswell, Mrs. Ely, Mrs. McCloud.

The Librarian presented his 24th Annual Report, which will be found appended.

The following persons were elected to active membership: Misses Sarah Louise Wood, Gertrude Southwick Wood, Anna Weld Sawyer, M. Louise Wyman, Harriet W. Bliss, Harriet E. Clark, Mrs. Adelaide Wyman Wood, Eliza Stowell Briden, Mabel Norcross Denholm, Jennie Green Kimball, Alice Norcross Gross, Emma Richmond Ellsworth, Nellie Spurr Brigham, Mrs. F. E. Williamson, Mrs. Louis W. Southgate, Josephine H. Cutter, Mrs. H. D. Skinner, Messrs. Arthur E. Davis, Austin S. Garver, Francis Elliott Kimball.

On motion of Hon. Stephen Salisbury the following letter was ordered printed:

LEICESTER, Dec. 12th, 1898.

Dear Mr. Dickinson: I have received, I think, all the numbers of the *Bulletin*—the December number comes, and I mean to send you the $2 for it, and wish to be on the list of subscribers. It is quite wonderful how much activity and interest the Society has recently developed.

The Loan Collection, as catalogued in December number, is indeed surprising. It is proof and demonstration how extensive

SULLIVAN FOREHAND.

Elizabeth, daughter of Gideon Walker, a blacksmith, formerly of Sutton, Mass., who removed to Croyden, N. H., where she was born Nov. 20, 1799. Christopher and Betsey had three sons and four daughters born to them. Oliver Cromwell, the eldest, is still a resident of Croyden and by occupation a farmer. Second, Delilah, now Mrs. D. F. Collins, resides at Cornish Flat, N. H. Third, Walter, who was the first of the family to remove to Massachusetts, lived some years in the village of Saundersville, was captain of Company G, that went out from Grafton to serve in the 15th Mass. Reg. in answer to the call for troops by President Lincoln, was wounded at Ball's Bluff, and after the war came to Worcester and was engaged in business here until his death. Fourth, Josephine, married Hon. Frederick Jewett, who has recently been elected to the New Hampshire Senate from the town of Claremont. Fifth, Sullivan. Then came Roxannah, now Mrs. G. A. Andrews, their home being in Claremont. Seventh, Abbie, the youngest, who was Mrs. York.

The experience of a farmer's life among the hills of New Hampshire had not sufficient charm to bind all the sons of Christopher, either to their native soil or their early occupation. Walter, who came to Sutton to try his fortune among his mother's relatives, after an absence of some years, took occasion to visit his early home in Croyden, driving up to New Hampshire in a two-wheel chaise. Whether it was the flattering stories told by his brother about the great advantages Massachusetts presented over New Hampshire for a young man to get on in the world, or the attractive appearance of a Massachusetts horse and chaise that influenced Sullivan to leave home, we know not. But such an active, keen, bright young man as he, not content with the narrow, plodding motion of Croyden, was looking for some opportunity to reach out and take a hand in the general march of progress and financial success. So he obtained permission to ride to Massachusetts with his brother in that one-horse chaise. For about a year he worked with his brother in Sutton pegging boots and shoes. He then came to Worcester and took a course of study at Eaton's Business College, after which he obtained a sit-

uation as accountant for Messrs. Pratt & Inman, on Front street, afterwards performing the same service for Mr. Henry S. Washburn, on Grafton street. From the latter place he, in 1861, went to the firm of Allen & Wheelock, firearms manufacturers, successors to Allen & Thurber. In the year 1863, Mr. Wheelock died, and about two years later, in 1865, Mr. Forehand, with Mr. Wadsworth, were admitted to the firm, the name of which was changed to Ethan Allen & Company.

Mr. Allen died Jan. 7, 1871, and the name of the firm was again changed in May, 1873, to Forehand & Wadsworth.

The financial stress that swept over the country in 1872 left its mark upon this firm, for no line of business escaped its withering blast—although furrows were cut much deeper in some branches of industry than in others. With what zeal and determination Mr. Forehand struggled to carry his firm successfully through that protracted business crisis, many business men of to-day can attest. It required more than ordinary skill and courage, and he succeeded where others might have failed. For many years their business had been conducted in a building erected by Mr. Ethan Allen and standing on Lagrange street at its intersection with the Norwich & Worcester railroad. Competition in the manufacture of firearms had become so fierce that every possible advantage of facility necessary to ensure success was needed. Where it was possible, expenses had to be reduced; supremacy in the art of manufacture was sought for in all directions. With such an idea in view, the property at the corner of Gardner and Tainter streets, known as the Tainter Mill, was purchased in the fall of 1876. For some time this property had been apparently idle and going to decay for want of care and use. Here again Mr. Forehand's good judgment and wise business sagacity came into play, although running deeply into debt in purchasing the property and placing the buildings in condition for occupancy. So many advantages, including railway service, low rent, etc., had been acquired, that almost from the very moment of establishment within their new quarters, the financial gain in the conduct of business proved gratifying to all concerned. In the

year 1883, Mr. Wadsworth sold his interest to Mr. Forehand and retired from the firm, removing to Boston. Subsequently he went to South America, where he died of yellow fever in the town of Santos, Brazil, during an epidemic of that fever in 1893, when the death rate was 200 lives per day. Under the able management of Mr. Forehand, the firearms business continued to make a steady gain, and Nov. 10, 1890, he formed a corporation under the title of the Forehand Arms Company, which is to-day one of the leading and successful industries in our city.

Only within the present year, and a few weeks before his death, Mr. Forehand enjoyed the glad reality of a settlement on his claim against the United States government, which for nearly fifteen years had been before Congress awaiting final action. As this has been termed a *celebrated case*, you will perhaps pardon me if I present a brief history of it.

It appears that Mr. John C. Howe, an ingenious mechanic, who for many years was employed by Ethan Allen & Company and their successors, Forehand & Wadsworth, made some improvements in the construction of a metaillc cartridge for firearms.

Aug. 16, 1864, a patent was granted him for a metalic cartridge. Four years later, in 1868, the United States, without permission from Mr. Howe, began the manufacture of what was known as the *cup anvil cartridge*, and from the year 1868 to date of the expiration of the Howe patent, Aug. 16, 1881, the United States manufactured 66,907,313 of these cartridges, total value of which was fixed by the government at $1,635,928.35. About $200,000 worth were sold, for which the United States received the cash.

Mr. Howe claimed that the cup anvil cartridge infringed his patent. But the want of money prevented his prosecuting the claim. He, however, arranged with his employers, Forehand & Wadsworth, to take up the matter, and suit was brought May 26, 1881. Testimony was begun April 11, 1882, and concluded Oct. 30, covering a period of about six months, the proofs in defense constituting a volume of ninety-six printed pages. Feb. 10, 1883, Judge Nathaniel Shipman, before whom the case was

tried, found that the patent was valid and had been infringed. In December, 1883, Forehand & Wadsworth presented to the United States Senate a memorial to Congress praying for suitable compensation for the infringement. December 4 the memorial was referred to Committee on Claims on part of the Senate, and by that committee referred to the Court of Claims for finding of facts. February, 1884, Forehand & Wadsworth filed a petition in this Court of Claims, and the whole matter was gone over again, even with a more elaborate defense than it received in the United States Circuit Court. The taking of testimony began May 3, 1884, and ended January 14, 1888, adding another volume of eighty-six printed pages to the testimony in the case. In May, 1888, the case was argued in the Court of Claims.

In November the court rendered its decision. A reargument was then had on certain issues taken. The result of the whole matter was that April 8, 1889, the original decision and findings were confirmed, adding that a reasonable royalty for the United States to pay for the infringement would be $66,907, or $1 per 1,000 on cartridges manufactured.

April 26, 1889, the findings were certified to by this Court of Claims and sent to Committee on Claims of the Senate.

It would now seem, having had *two* exhaustive trials, covering months and even years of time, in which a most thorough examination was had, even to the minutest detail, and a verdict rendered by both tribunals in favor of the plaintiff, that the case would have been speedily settled. But no; this great and glorious national government, after having a tribunal of its own making decide the case, and fix amount to be paid, neglects to cancel the claim, and allows nine years more to roll by, and the death of the poor inventor to intervene, before this model government of the people, by the people and for the people meets its honest obligation to one of her own loyal, humble subjects. Perhaps the fault does not rest with the government, but with the manipulators. This settlement was simply clogged in the narrows of the political stream in Washington, and the earnest efforts of both our senator and member of Congress for a long

time failed to dislodge it, until at last through their combined exertion, the matter was put upon its course and the sum with interest, amounting to $67,907, was received from Washington by the heirs of Mr. Howe, as have already said, a few weeks before Mr. Forehand's death. The proper distribution of this money between the heirs of Mr. Howe and Mr. Forehand will now be determined by the Massachusetts courts.

Aside from being an exceptionally good business man, Mr. Forehand was interested in all matters of public weal. Being a great reader his sympathy and interest were extended beyond the limits of his own city and the state in which he made his home. Especially did he revere the Old Granite State and her people. It was one of his greatest delights to spend a few days now and then visiting his boyhood home, and meeting some of his old schoolmates for the purpose of reviewing old times and scenes. Although many times invited by his fellow citizens to accept public office, he always declined the proffered honor with thanks. In politics he was a Republican, and a member of the leading Republican clubs of the state.

I have said he was a great reader, and, I might truthfully add, that he profited by what he read. He was a lover of books, and in his library could be found some of the choicest works of their kind in existence.

What a grand test it is, and how truthfully can we judge of a man's tastes, character, occupation, or life work by the books he selects for his library.

Mr. Forehand displayed the same wise discrimination and good judgment in selecting books for his library that show out all through his business career. He never was really satisfied unless the articles turned out from his factory were of the very best in their class. Just so in the purchase of books, only the best standard works attracted his attention; even then he preferred to have them encased in rare and costly bindings.

The value of his library could not be measured by the number of volumes it contained. Although the eye might be attracted by the richness of the bindings, it required a connoisseur or a biblio-

maniac to discover the treasures that were stored within the neatly fashioned cases that stood in his library room.

George Eliot's works, 12 volumes; Hawthorne, 15 volumes; Smollett's, 6 volumes; Fielding's, 5 volumes; La Fontaine's, 2 volumes (very fine); Victor Duruy's History of Rome, 16 volumes, and History of Greece, 8 volumes; Paswell's Johnson, 5 volumes; Bulwer Lytton's, 32 volumes; Scott's Arabian Nights, 4 volumes; De Foe's Robinson Crusoe, 2 volumes; Sterne's, 6 volumes. All these are limited de luxe editions, and all but three of the publications named are foreign editions bound in Turkey morocco. Among other works of special value might be mentioned Scott's works (Abbotsford edition), 17 volumes, in Turkey morocco; Dickens' (Chapman & Hall edition), 30 volumes; Prescott's, 15 volumes; Irving's, 24 volumes; Dumas', 20 volumes; Victor Hugo's, 12 volumes; Thackeray's, 24 volumes; Bankside edition of Shakespeare, 22 volumes; Charles Knight's Old England, 2 volumes; Milton's Paradise Lost and Regained, 2 volumes, with very elaborate bindings.

It is not my purpose to present you with a catalogue of the late Mr. Forehand's library, but rather to mention a few titles, that you may have an idea of the character of its contents, and thus get a better and clearer idea of the character of the man we are now eulogizing.

I ought, however, to mention one other work, Art Treasures of America, in 3 volumes, for which was paid $210.

The original cost of this library was about $3,400, and it is gratifying to know that the collection is not to be broken and scattered about the country, but is to remain intact and already is the property and in the possession of Mr. Frederic Forehand, eldest son of the deceased, also a member of this Society, a person who appreciates full well its value.

Sullivan Forehand married Nettie, daughter of Ethan and Mary (Harrington) Allen. To them were born seven children; two died in infancy; Frederic, Mabel, Florence, Charles and Marian grew to mature age. Mabel died Sept. 16, 1894; the others are living, Frederic and Charles taking an active part in the business left by their lamented father.

In making a review of our reflections upon the life of our deceased member, Sullivan Forehand, we plainly see another forcible example of what a poor boy with bright active intellect and willing hands can accomplish through persistent effort, strict integrity and fidelity to business. Starting in life from the most humble station, steadily, step by step, he advanced until he enjoyed the full confidence of his fellow associates, and occupied a high position among the managers and financiers of our most prosperous and successful manufacturing industries.

Charles A. Chase for the Nominating Committee reported the following list as nominees for the several offices for the ensuing year:

President: F. L. HUTCHINS.
1st Vice-President: HON. E. B. CRANE.
2nd Vice President: WILLIAM H. SAWYER.
Treasurer: HENRY F. STEDMAN.
Secretary: WALTER DAVIDSON.
Librarian: T. A. DICKINSON.
One member of Standing Committee on Nominations: MRS. GEORGE E. BARRETT.

On motion of G. L. Estey the Report was accepted and the Secretary instructed to cast a ballot for those named, which was done and they were declared elected.

On motion of S. E. Staples, John Parkhurst Putnam, A. M., was invited to address the Society on the twentieth of December, in commemoration of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Adjourned to December 20th.

332d Meeting.

Tuesday evening, December 20th.

Present: Messrs. Arnold, C. C. Baldwin, Davidson, Dickinson, Hutchins, Gould, George Maynard, Stedman, Miss Cogswell, Dr. Mary V. O'Callaghan.

Financial report from the Committee on Exhibition was read, showing total receipts, $93.19; total expenses, $84.19, leaving a balance of $9, which was ordered to be turned in to the Treasurer.

The Treasurer then read his Report, with Report of the Auditors subjoined thereto, which will be found among the annual reports.

The inclement weather preventing the attendance of but few, the address of Mr. Putnam was postponed to January 10th.

Samuel Hathaway was introduced and read a few thoughts appropriate to Forefathers' Day.

Attention was called by the President to the picture which had been placed upon the walls of the Society by Hon. T. J. Hastings, and which bears the following inscription:

Presented to
Hon. Thomas J. Hastings
by his life-long friend and admirer,
J. H. Walker,
as a testimonial of admiration
for his fearless character,
his honest, wise and disinterested public services
in war and peace,
in public and private office,
conferred upon him by
his fellow citizens.
November,
1898.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

I am unable to give in detail or even refer to many of the numerous and valuable donations received during the past year.

Not including the great mass of material from the Old City Hall, consisting of books, pamphlets, papers, public documents, and manuscripts, the additions to our collection number 694 bound volumes, 2,304 pamphlets, 658 papers, and about 200 miscellaneous articles, including pictures, maps, relics, souvenirs, etc.

A large book-case which belonged to the late Elbridge Boyden (and was designed by him) has been loaned to the Society by Mrs. Mason A. Boyden, and also with this a valuable donation of books, maps, pictures and pamphlets from Mr. Boyden's collection.

There has also been placed in the museum for safe keeping, by Mrs. E. J. Rockwood, the large and valuable collection of Indian relics belonging to Mr. Rockwood, who died last March. These, numbering nearly 3,000 articles, together with the case (which is Mr. Rockwood's own handiwork), have been arranged as near as possible just as he left them at his home on Coral street.

This collection is chiefly a local one, found in localities frequented by the Indians in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Mr. Rockwood valued the collection at $1,000. It can be bought for a much less sum, and Mrs. Rockwood is desirous that it should be left with this Society.

Another interesting relic added to the museum is the "statue of Justice" which stood on top of the cupola of the old Court House. This was presented by Mr. Daniel Kinsley. I am unable at this writing to give the true history of this statue. The Court House was completed in September, 1803. Tradition says the statue was designed by Jeremiah Stiles, grandfather of Maj. F. G. Stiles, and the carving was done in Maj. Healy's pattern Shop on Front street, and the statue was put up some years

after the Court House was erected. It is made of soft pine wood and the carving was done by an artist.

We have received from the publishers as issued the *Worcester Messenger, Worcester Recorder, Old South Record, Holy Cross Purple, Mid-Weekly,* and the *Webster Times.*

No. 52 of the Society Proceedings for 1897 has been issued, and 74 copies mailed to societies and institutions on our exchange list, and 20 copies to honorary and corresponding members.

OBJECT LESSONS.

Those who remember the lectures years ago by Fowler, Dr. Quimby on electricity, Dr. Wheeting, Cutter, Prof. Siliman and others, and Prof. Thompson here in Worcester, know how interesting these lectures were. They were illustrated by apparatus from the laboratory, and by maps, drawings, and objects relating to the subjects.

To the mass of people a museum is but a show. Nine-tenths of the people who visit the British Museum go there to see the show, but we should make it more than this, instructive.

Several of the teachers from the city schools have visited the museum with their scholars who are studying early history of this country, especially Indian history, that they might see the real objects used by these people.

Duplicate articles relating to the Indians have been loaned to some ten of the teachers to serve as object lessons in their talk to the pupils about the Indians.

Emerson says: "Profligacy consists not in spending years of time, or chests of money, but in spending them off the line of your career.

"The crime which bankrupts men and states is job work, declining from your main design to serve a turn here or there. Nothing is beneath you if it is in the direction of your life, nothing is great or desirable if it is off from that.

"Spend for your expense, and retrench the expense which is not yours."

The record of this Society for the first twenty years, notwithstanding its poverty, its few workers, and struggle for existence, shows that it has maintained a strict regard for its constitution and has done legitimate work. The fifteen volumes published by the Society will show this.

The question has been asked, Has your society completed its work? Have you exhausted all the historical matter to be found in Worcester and Worcester county that you should take up the subjects of art, religion, botany, sociology, science, politics, literature, education and music?

A sort of annexation and expansion policy which savors of imperialism. I hope we are not passing through a period which befell the Natural History Society some years ago.

Does this not scatter your force? Is it well to try to cover so much ground and to take up the work which belongs to other societies and institutions in Worcester, and in which they are already engaged?

It would seem that the line of the most successful work for this Society to pursue would be that of close adherence to the purpose for which it was formed, and which has in the past developed such valuable results.

THOS. A. DICKINSON,
Librarian.

NOTE.—Hon. Thomas J. Hastings has deposited with the Society for safe-keeping a large framed photograph of the survivors of the 15th Mass. Regt. at Gettysburg, taken on the battle-field June 6, 1898. There are thirty-six survivors in the group.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Academy of Science (St. Louis). 1 Pam.
American Museum of Natural History. Bulletins as issued.
American Geographical Society. Bulletins for the year.
American Antiquarian Society. 4 vol., 105 Pam., 29 papers.
Amsterdam Book Co. 2 Pam., 7 Papers.
Brooklyn Library. 1 Pam.
Bureau of Foreign Commerce. Consuls' Reports for the year.
Buffalo Historical Society. 2 Pam.
Bureau of American Republics. Bulletin as issued.
Canadian Institute. 4 Pam.
Congregational Association. 1 Pam.
Connecticut Historical Society. 1 Pam.
Commissioner of Education. 1 Vol.
Dedham Historical Society. Register for the year.
Essex Institute. Bulletins as issued.
Fitchburg Historical Society. 1 Vol.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Magazine for the year.
Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba. 3 Pam.
Iowa Masonic Library. 1 Pam.
Johns Hopkins University. Publications as issued.
Lancaster Town Library. 1 Pam.
Leicester Public Library. 1 Pam.
Library Co., Philadelphia. Reports.
Lynn Historical Society. 1 Pam.
Maine Historical Society. 3 Pam.
Minnesota Historical Society. 1 Pam.
Nebraska State Historical Society. 1 Vol.
New England Historical Genealogical Society. Register as issued. 6 Pam.
New Hampshire Historical Society. 1 Pam.
Newbury Library. 2 Pam.
Oberlin College Library. 1 Pam.
Old Northwest Genealogical Society (Columbus, O.). 1 Pam.
Old Elliot Historical Society (Elliot, Me.). 8 Pam.
Peabody Museum. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
Public Library, Worcester. 2 Vol.
Providence Athenæum. Annual report.
Rhode Island Historical Society. 4 Pam.
Surrey Archæological Society. 1 Pam.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin. 1 Vol., 2 Papers.

State Historical Society of Iowa. Historical Record as issued.
State Library (Albany, N. Y.) 1 Vol.
Theosophical Publishing Co. 1 Pam.
University of California. 1 Pam.
University of the State of New York. Library Bulletins. 4 Vol., 9 Pam.
Webster Times. Paper as issued.
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. 1 Vol.
Worcester Natural History Society. 1 Pam.
Yale University. 3 Pam.

FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS.

Appleton, D., & Co. 1 Pam., 5 Papers.
Adams, Capt. Charles. Ancient Carpenter's Tool.
Allen, S. H. 1 Paper.
Avery, Elroy M. 1 Pam., 2 Papers.
Abbot, W. F. 4 Vol., 278 Pam., 49 Papers.
Allen, O. P. (Palmer). 2 Pam.
Adams, W. F. (Springfield). 67 Vol., 63 Pam.
Boyden, Mrs. Mason A. 32 Vol., 160 Pam., 79 Papers.
Bell, Geo., & Sons (London). 2 Pam., 1 Paper.
Ballou, Adin, Estate of. 142 Vol., 2 Globes of 1793.
Brown, Freeman. 2 Vol., 1 Pam., 7 miscellaneous articles.
Buffington, Mrs. E. D. Chinese Boots, Cloth and Goat-skin, Prayer-bag from India.
Brigham, Dr. Frank W. and Fred A. 2 Vol., 2 Pam., 7 Papers.
Brooke, Francis M. 1 Paper.
Boston Transit Commission. 1 Vol.
Blanchard, F. S. 28 Vol., 434 Pam.
Bancroft, Mrs. James H. 1 Vol.
Blake, Francis E. (Boston). Blake Genealogy, 1 Vol.
Ballard, Chas. H. Breech-loading Rifle, invented and made by the donor in 1861; Four-barrel Revolver, Allen's Patent 1857.
Bigelow, Chas. O. Cattle Bow, of Isaac Bigelow of Barre.
Bassett, G. W. Pistol made by Asa Waters of Millbury, 1837. (Loaned.)
Barton, E. M. 19 Vol., 78 Pam., 24 Papers.
Cooper, Mrs. Rebecca J. 6 Indian implements.
Crane, E. B. Bradford's History, 1 Vol.
Cooledge, Rev. A. H. 161 Vol., 276 Pam., 4 Papers.
Cogswell, Miss M. L. T. 1 Vol.
Crane, John C. Bayonet and Die from 2d Armory in Millbury, 2 Pam.
Conover, Hon. Geo. S. 1 Paper.
Conrad, Rev. A. Z., Ph. D., D. D. The Old South Record for the year.
Cash, Mrs. Sellah Jenks. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.

Clark, Rev. Geo. F. (West Acton). 6 Pam.
Caldwell, Augustine. 1 Pam.
Chase, Charles A. 1 Vol., 1 Mis.
Crouse, F. M. (Indianapolis). Bulletin, 2 Papers.
Cutler, D. Waldo. 2 Vol., 16 Pam., 20 Papers.
Charities Review (New York). 1 Pam.
Davenport, J. F. Framed Document, dated Hopkinton, Nov., 1840; in Harrison times.
Dayton, H. H. 47 Worcester Pictures.
Dickinson, Mrs. Wm. 17 Vol., 147 Pam., 40 Papers, 4 Relics.
Darling, Mrs. C. F. 8 Photos. of Acton Field Meeting, 1897.
Duflossé, E. Catalogues.
Draper, James. 1 Pam.
Daniels, F. G. Small Oil Paintings of George III. and Queen Charlotte. (Loaned.)
Darling, Mrs. Mary H. 1 Vol.
Dennison Mfg. Co. Catalogues.
Dodge, Benj. J. 1 Vol.
Dodge, Thos. H. 1 Vol.
Davis, Horace. 1 Pam., 2 Papers.
Dodge, Reuben Rawson. 1 Pam.
Dodge, Rev. John E. 4 Vol.
Estey, James L. 2 Vol., 3 Papers.
Eaton, Charles B. Pewter Platter and old German Gun.
Estes & Lauriat. Catalogues.
Edwards, Francis. 2 Pam.
Fleming, H. 1 Vol.
Fitts, Mrs. Abraham. 12 Vol., 1 Paper, 1 Relic.
Green, Samuel Swett. 2 Pam.
Green, Dr. Samuel A. 2 Vol., 7 Pam.
Gallinger, Hon. Jacob H. 1 Pam.
Geer, Chas. A. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
Hillard, Mrs. Eliza S. Old Bowl and Plate.
Howland, Miss F. E. 1 Vol.
Howard, Joseph Jackson. 1 Pam.
Hoar, Hon. Geo. F. 1 Pam.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Catalogues.
Hammerstrom, John. Minerals from Sweden.
Jefts, Wheelock (Paxton). One Canadian Gun and equipments, Farming Tools.
Kinsley, Daniel. Coat-of-Arms, and Statue of Justice from the Old Court House.
Knight, Charles E. 2 Papers, 1 Relic.

Kent, Thos. G. 13 Pam.
Longmans, Green & Co. 1 Pam., 3 Papers.
Logan, James. 1,000 Envelopes.
Libbie, C. F., & Co. 12 Pam.
Maynard, M. A. 43 Vol., 183 Pam., 21 Papers.
Moore, Miss Annie M. 1 Vol., 6 Pam.
Maine State Library. 6 Pam.
Mower, Ephraim. Maps, 2 Vol., 1 Pam. and 4 Relics.
May, Rev. Samuel. 7 Papers.
Macmillan Co. 13 Pam.
Marsh, Geo. 34 Pam.
Mann, Albert G. 2 Papers.
Mower, Mandeville. 3 Papers.
McAleer, George. 1 Pam.
Mercantile Library. 2 Pam.
Nichols, J. R. 2 Papers.
Olin, Wm. M., Sec. of the Commonwealth. Bradford's History, and State Documents.
O'Flynn, Richard. 4 Pam.
Otis, John C. Picture of Blackstone Canal.
Putnam, Davis Co., 2 Pam.
Pierce, Chas. F. 2 Pam.
Putnam, Eben. 2 Pam.
Paine, Nathaniel. 1 Pam., 30 Pictures.
Powers, W. H. 2 Mis.
Peterson, Alton V. 1 Mis.
Paine, James P. 1 Pam.
Pickett, Gen. Josiah. 6 Vol.
Putnam, Samuel H. 8 Vol.
Peabody, Dr. C. A. 1 Pam.
Rice, Francis H. 4 Framed Plans of the Metropolitan Reservoir, 43 Pam.
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Seagrave, Daniel. 10 Pam., 13 Papers.
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DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

REPORT ON ARCHÆOLOGY.

1898.

Antiquarian research during the past few decades has thrown a flood of light upon the history and the life of the human race in past ages, and with each succeeding year the knowledge it affords is rapidly accumulating. Every fresh discovery in the field of archæology tends to confirm and shed light upon others previously made, and so numerous and extensive are these discoveries becoming that it is at present no small task to intelligently follow the subject in a general way.

The vast and bewildering number of volumes which are annually being published upon this important subject, in all the principal languages of the world, with their wealth of illustration, furnish an interesting and indeed fascinating field for the student who has the time and inclination to investigate. The limits of a report like the present must necessarily make it only a partial presentation of what we should like to give, touching only upon a few important points of interest.

During the past year the work of societies and individual explorers in this line has gone forward successfully and some notable archæological "finds" have been the result.

From Egypt, that ever fertile field of archæological discovery, come reports of the recent finding of the tombs of several of the Pharaohs, the bodies of whom are said to be in an excellent state of preservation. In the early part of the year, Prof. Petrie spent three months in exploring the site of the cemetery of Denderah making many interesting discoveries of old Egyptian, Ptolemaic and Romain remains, and both here and at Hierakonpolis he unearthed many valuable relics, some of them being six thousand years old and upwards. A tomb recently discovered in Negada is now generally believed to be that of Menes, the first historical king of Egypt. But side by side with these antiquities, others of the stone age are being constantly found, relics of the aboriginal

inhabitants of Egypt, far antedating the days of its primal civilization. Among the finds of this kind during the year are several flint arrow and spear heads of the very finest workmanship. The Egypt exploration fund is doing a great work in that country, and branches of the society are fast forming in America. The Græco-Roman branch of the society is at work translating and preparing to publish selections from the library of papyri found at the village of Behnesa, the year previous, and which has excited great interest throughout the civilized world. This remarkable discovery shows, better than any other which has ever taken place, the wonderful possibilities open to the archæologist in Egypt, and sufficiently indicates to us the unlimited amount of material of the most interesting kind buried beneath the shifting sands of that ancient land. We are beginning to see that archæological discovery in Egypt is only in its infancy. Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, who made this remarkable find, declare that the sand of the desert surrounding this village was literally filled with ancient manuscripts, many of them well preserved, and their first day's work resulted in the discovery of thirty-six good-sized baskets full of these precious documents, among which were many fine Greek rolls from 3 to 10 feet in length. Eventually, 286 large boxes of them were shipped to England. Among them are hundreds of classical and theological manuscripts, mostly of the first three centuries after Christ, about half of them being Homeric. Says Mr. Grenfell: "The other half covers almost the whole field of Greek literature—such as fragments of epic, lyric, tragic and comic poetry, of oratory, philosophy, and of treatises on medicine, grammar, law, geography and metre—together with early Christian writings. There are about 2,000 non-literary documents, covering the first seven centuries, and relating to trade, taxation, civil and military affairs, customs, etc. They range in quality from an imperial edict down to the private memoranda of a peasant!" There were also found about thirty Latin papyri, 100 well-preserved Arabic rolls, and over 300 mediæval papyri.

During the year Dr. John P. Peters has given to the world, in

two sumptuous volumes, his report of his explorations on the Euphrates, conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania.

One of the most interesting discoveries of the year was that made on the banks of the river Clyde, not far from Dumbarton Castle in Scotland, where a most interesting specimen of a crannog, or lake-dwelling, was found, which is fully described and illustrated in the *Illustrated London News*, for October 8th, 1898. A quotation from this article may not be uninteresting here: "The refuse mound at present being excavated is one of the richest ever sifted, its contents supplying a vivid mind-picture of the primitive Neolithic man: stone implements, jet charms, bone implements, embracing every type of offensive weapon from the tiniest arrow-head to the most formidable dagger or bayonet, 'cooking-stones,' smoothers of wood and polishers of stone, osseous remains of red deer of a grander type than any at present alive, fallow-deer, roe-deer, cows of different varieties, two kinds of sheep, dog-fox and wild boar, and numerous fragments not yet identified. An inspection of the structure reveals a remarkable and rare opportunity of seeing how the pre-historic man worked to such practical purpose that, after thousands of years, in spite of storm and tide, the structure is as perfect and firm as when it left his hands. The 'facing' and paintings of the piles is a study in itself, and is exciting much scientific interest. The great war canoe is a splendid specimen of this ancient craft, 35 feet long, dug out of a single oak tree."

From Honduras come reports of excavations made under the auspices of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology, by which there have been unearthed a group of ruined structures containing idols, pottery vessels, terra-cotta figures, and statuettes, stamps, stone vases and ornaments, and obsidian green stone celts.

In Mexico, Marshall H. Saville, of the American Museum of Natural History, has discovered an ancient city about five miles south of the district of Oaxaca. Extensive ruins were found here, including a grand temple, and also amphitheatres, palaces and

other public buildings. Great numbers of inscriptions in the hieroglyphics of a civilized race were here found, of which the explorer has taken careful impressions, which he will submit to the ablest hieroglyphists and students of ancient records the world over.

In Arizona many curious archæological finds have also been made, and in Southern California it is reported that the ancient turquoise beds of the Aztecs have been discovered.

In this immediate vicinity the past year has shown about the usual number of finds, which in past years have rewarded the local antiquarian in his persevering search for Indian relics. Perhaps the most interesting find was that made by that enthusiastic and indefatigable worker in this line, Mr. John C. Crane, of West Millbury, who, as usual, leads the list in the number of relics found. On the old Bay Path, or Indian Trail, which went by the northern shore of Singletary lake, in Millbury, near the pond, a copper spear-head was found by Mr. Crane. In a plowed field here several quartz arrow-heads, and a stone amulet with markings had previously been found by Mr. Crane; later on he found this spear-head, made of hammered copper, four inches long, with a shank and notches for tying to the shaft. Mr. C. C. Willoughby of the Peabody Museum believes it to be the only relic of the kind ever found in New England. Mr. Crane has since found several arrow-heads in the same locality, and also other like relics; while a mile further on, at the outlet of Ramshorn pond, he has found one gouge and about two dozen arrow-heads.

Mr. Walter Lovett and his brother, living near Saccarappa pond, in Oxford, have also found quite a number of Indian relics.

In relation to the copper spear-head previously mentioned, it may be said that Prof. Charles Ran, who has written on the Stone Age in Europe, says that the northern Indians of North America did not know anything about fashioning implements from copper. No doubt this spear-head of Mr. Crane's came from the Lake Superior region. One curious fact remains to be told. The copper spear-head has been *hardened* by some now unknown process, making it nearly as hard as iron.

Mr. Crane has also received during the year from relatives in California some interesting Indian relics. On the ranch where they reside a large oak tree was blown down and underneath it was found the skeleton of an Indian, apparently a chief, and with it some pieces of obsidian and fragments of sea-shells, together with 52 pieces of shell wampum, fashioned with holes through the centre. All these Mr. Crane now has in his possession.

The recent death of Mr. Elias J. Rockwood of our Society has removed another enthusiastic worker in this line who had made a large and valuable collection of local Indian relics, which at present are deposited in our museum.

The past season has been unfavorable for this kind of work in New England, owing to high water in our ponds, where such relics do most abound; nevertheless, careful search of our best Indian localities rarely fails to give some results. Perhaps beneath our soil there lie no buried cities awaiting our search, nor many remarkable relics of remote antiquity—and yet *who knows?*

If report and tradition are to be believed, there have, at times in the past, been discovered even in New England some curious indications of a civilization far antedating the advent of the white man to these shores, and far superior to anything the Indian ever knew. Is it impossible that some day the spade of the archæologist may unearth, right here in the "Heart of the Commonwealth," some find fully as interesting and equally as ancient as any afforded by the Mounds of the great West?

For the Committee,

GEORGE MAYNARD,
Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MARKING HISTORIC SPOTS.

At the April meeting of the Society the committee on marking historic spots in Worcester offered, through its chairman, a recommendation that a petition be presented by the Society to the City Government, praying that the place where the Declaration of Independence was first publicly read in Massachusetts might be marked by a bronze star and a tablet affixed to the steps of the new City Hall. This recommendation was unanimously adopted, and, after long delay, favorable action was taken by the City Council and approved by the Mayor, by virtue of which the matter was placed in the hands of the City Solicitor and the City Engineer with power to act.

Pending the fulfillment of this matter no formal meetings have been held by the committee, and consequently no further recommendations have been formulated. Probably not more than two or three places in Worcester in addition to the one mentioned above will be deemed worthy to be specially designated as sites of historical note of sufficient importance to be marked by monuments or inscriptions.

FRANKLIN P. RICE,
Chairman.

(Part 3 of Vol. XVI.)

No. LIV.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR

1899.

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1900.

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The efforts of the Committee on Marking Historic Spots has secured, through the City Council, an order placing in the hands of City Solicitor Arthur P. Rugg, Esq. (a member of our committee) and City Engineer Fred A. McClure the carrying out of the design to mark the spot where, on the 14th day of July, 1776, the *Declaration of Independence* was first publicly read in this Commonwealth if not in New England. And we trust that during the present year some celebration of that reading by Isaiah Thomas may be celebrated after the proper marking of the spot upon which he stood.

The place where John Adams taught school should be properly marked, and to the committee is commended this subject.

Through the efforts of the Committee on Ancient Manuscripts, Publications, Paintings and Engravings, a large mass of material, much of it historically valuable, was secured from the various city departments when moving from the old to the new City Hall. This ought to be a reminder that this is the place for the preservation of everything of a historical nature, which is so apt to be lost or destroyed in the removal of institutions, firms and families.

The paper on the "Old Floating Bridge and the Worcester County Cattle Shows," by H. H. Chamberlin, makes permanent the recollections of one who has been active in our city since 1822.

The historical lecture by Rev. Oliver Dyer on the Senate fifty years ago, in which he gave his personal recollections of Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Benton and Honest John Davis, as they appeared in that body, was much enjoyed by those privileged to hear it.

The lectures by Edward Everett Hale, while not particularly applicable to this city or county, yet were enjoyed by those interested in the early history of the state, as shown in the account of early Boston.

The excursion to Plymouth, after the meeting devoted to the account of the town, was but a repetition of the many profitable and pleasurable field-days of this Society.

Patriots' day was fitly observed by a meeting, at which J. Stewart Brown told of the famous march of the Old Sixth through Baltimore on April 19, 1861, and Gen. A. B. R. Sprague gave an interesting account of the Burnside expedition.

The exhibition of the Scribner pictures illustrating the war of the Revolution created much interest and attracted many to the Society. Not second to this was the surprisingly great interest taken in the exhibition of pictures illustrative of old Worcester.

The collection of antiques, which was on exhibition for ten days in this hall, had more effect in calling attention to and arousing an interest in the Society's work than anything which has occurred in recent years, and to repeat the words of our good and honored friend, Samuel May of Leicester: "The loan collection, as catalogued in the December number of (the BULLETIN), is indeed surprising. It is proof and demonstration how extensive and how strong is the feeling of interest in the past, its thoughts, manners and ways of life, and how carefully treasured are its mementoes."

Daniel Kent's able paper upon "Shoddy and its Products" was particularly appropriate at a time when we were considering the life and services of our late member, Cyrus G. Wood, who was for many years engaged in its manufacture.

A vivid illustration of the state of mind of a good church member during the period from 1755 to 1789 is found in the diary of John Gates, kindly contributed by Rev. G. F. Clark.

By the favor of our honored founder, Samuel E. Staples, we were enabled to print a list of artists and names of principal works appearing at the various festivals of the Worcester County Musical Association from 1863 to 1873—matter not elsewhere to be found and very necessary to any history of music in Worcester.

The historical account of the first Catholic cemetery and the names of those there buried, prepared and given by Richard O'Flynn, must become more and more valuable as the descendants of the Celtic race grow more and more into American life and influence.

One of the richest treats and the most historical event of

the year, though not properly appreciated at the time by the individual members of the Society, was the address of Senator George F. Hoar on Charles Allen, in which he gave some account of the formation of the Free-Soil and Republican parties.

The Society mourns the loss of several of its most valued members during the year just closed.

Memorials of Cyrus G. Wood by Hon. A. S. Roe, of E. J. Rockwood by Librarian Dickinson, and of Sullivan Forehand by Hon. E. B. Crane have been read.

Those on Albert Curtis, Dr. J. W. Brigham, Wm. L. Clark, and Charles B. Pratt are yet to come. The Committee on Membership, Biography and Resolutions have arranged also for a memorial of Caleb Wall, who as a historian was interested in this Society and its work.

A radical departure from previous methods is the publishing of the regular proceedings in connection with a monthly BULLETIN, which is issued in place of the notice of meetings heretofore sent, and which, beside that notice, is designed to contain items of interest to members, a list of gifts to library and museum from month to month, historical matter, and an index to local events.

Much is expected of this publication which has not as yet been developed. In its present form it has proven its value in bringing membership into closer touch with the Society's work. When developed to its utmost possibilities, it will prove an indispensable adjunct in the historical work of city and county.

The index to local events is but an amplification of the local history and genealogy which have appeared in the annual proceedings for so many years; with the important difference that, in place of that curtailed and personally warped record necessitated by the limitation of space and the personal equation of the party who made the selection, we have a record as inclusive as two or more parties, carefully scanning the daily papers, can make it. So that while the old method was practically worthless as a reference, the present system is inclusive to such an extent as to make it safe to assume that lack of references denotes the non-existence of a basis for such reference. Unless it should be in

respect to matters recorded in some other permanent public form, which are omitted in this index, the record of marriages is an example of such omission.

Such an index is more than a co-temporary record; it will become more and more valuable as time passes, and must, if properly continued, become invaluable after the lapse of ten or twenty years. A further convenience in using this record will be the full index at the close of each volume.

The publication of the original records of the Second Parish, which during so many years are found in the handwriting of that noble man of God, the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, is certainly along the line of legitimate historical work of the Society, and should enhance the value of the BULLETIN.

This record shows that we have not been wholly inactive along the line of our historical work, but that it will compare favorably with previous years, although it may have been overshadowed by other activities.

During the year there has come the long desired co-operation of women in the works and objects of the Society—a co-operation that will do much to bring into prominence the value of our association and raise it to a front rank among the institutions of which our city is proud.

It will tend to add to the richness of our collections; it will enable the Society to continue the publication of original records, and out of it will come workers to carry on the varied departments of its work.

As "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," so will the confining of the Society's activites to the dry details of historic work rob it of almost all its financial support.

It is, therefore, the part of wisdom to seek to draw in a large membership, and to interest it by class work and entertainments conducted along the chosen line of the Society's work.

Acting upon this suggestion our Committee on Class Work secured a very attractive programme, strictly within the objects of the Society.

Its local history class taking up the study of Worcester county;

the evening current history class striving to get a just comprehension of the state to which the great departments of human thought have arrived through the historic changes of the past; the close study of the antiquities of Greece by means of photographic reproductions of artistic models, is surely in close accord with the declared purpose of our Society. Arrangements have also been made for illustrated lectures upon historic places and personages to come later in the season.

What is the legitimate work? What are the purposes and objects for which this Society exists?

Primarily it is to seek out, obtain, properly arrange, safely preserve and publish everything which will exemplify, explain or vivify the history of the city and county of Worcester.

The very first requisite to the proper prosecution of this work and to the securing of valuable collections is to become known, to be so firmly fixed in the public mind as to have the association between things of a historical nature and this Society so intimate that one will invariably suggest the other. To effect this requires a widely interested constituency which a large membership alone will give, and the keeping of the Society and its objects in the public sight and mind by frequent publication of recorded work, and such activities as will bring it into prominence through the public press.

We have the facilities for safely preserving, in a practically fireproof building, such material as is committed to our care, but the crying need is for assistance to sort, arrange, label and catalogue such collections. A considerable part of the museum has already been enumerated, and a continuation of the task would make a good beginning. To make serviceable the rich stores already possessed by our Society requires publication, and our new BULLETIN affords the means if some willing mind would prepare the copy. An excellent method would be the preparation of papers along different lines containing a description of articles in our collections, which would thus become object lessons for the subject treated.

It is not that the field of historical work is exhausted, but

that there are no workers to delve therein. Appeals have been made, only to fall upon inattentive or unwilling ears. The field for effort along many lines is vast, and any who are willing to take up any point or line which seems to them to be more within the scope of our legitimate work will receive the recognition, encouragement and applause which are due to their effort.

Now as we turn our attention to the future, what lies immediately before us?

The first and most important duty is the extinguishment of the debt upon our building, the interest on which is accumulating; and I ask the earnest co-operation of the members in this talk, to which we should immediately apply ourselves.

As we begin the new year with a new list of committees we hope that there will be increased activity, so that the work all along the line may be broadened and quickened.

Particularly would I urge the inception and carrying out of the best possible programme to attract and hold the interested attention of the whole membership, through which we may secure willing workers and the funds to prosecute our legitimate and ever present historical work.

May I urge upon the members the importance of bearing in mind the meetings of the Society. If you believe in what we are trying to do, if you desire to see the prosperity of the Society, you can materially aid by attending its meetings and its classes, which will become of more and more value as they are appreciated and attended.

I ask your co-operation, your advice and moral support in the conduct of the Society's affairs during the coming year.

The Hon. Charles G. Washburn then presented a memorial of Albert Curtis, late member of the Society.

by the Indians to turn back both times. The third attempt, however, was successful and Curtis reached Marlboro, proceeding thence to Boston.

There is in the museum of this society a short sword which was presented by Mr. Albert Curtis and which there is good reason to believe was once the property of Ephraim Curtis.

The father of Ephraim was Henry Curtis, who settled in Watertown in 1636.

Albert Curtis was one of a large family of children, and was only four years old when (1811) his father died. And from a very early age he was largely dependent for his support upon his own exertions.

He lived for a time with his uncle in Auburn and later with an elder half brother in Tioga county, New York, where he worked on a farm.

Among the earliest of Worcester's industries was the manufacture of woolen machinery. At the end of the last century there was scarcely any machinery in America for the manufacture of cloth. It had been introduced in England, but there were severe laws against its exportation to the colonies, and the manufacture of cloth here as early conducted was entirely by hand power. Hand cards were used for straightening the fibre of the wool or cotton, which was spun by a single spindle driven by a wheel kept in motion by the hand of the operator. The yarn was woven upon hand looms, and the cloth thus made was sent to the fulling mill, which was the first branch of the business not conducted in the household.

As power machinery was gradually introduced during the early years of the century, its manufacture was begun upon the small water privileges afforded by the streams which here unite to form the Blackstone river.

At one of them, near the present site of Mr. Hogg's carpet mills, Nathan White and Jubal Boyden were engaged in 1824 in the manufacture of woolen machinery, and to them Albert Curtis was apprenticed at the age of seventeen. The apprenticeship was for the usual term of three years, and his compensation $40 for the first year and $80 for the second, without board or clothes.

After he had learned his trade, Mr. Curtis worked in the shop three years as a journeyman at wages of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day.

In December, 1829, he took one of the eighteen different stage lines then running out of Worcester and went to Pittsburg, making the entire journey in this way. His belongings were carried in a wooden chest, still preserved, covered with blue and black paint in such a manner as to produce what was known as a marbleized effect.

He remained in Pittsburg, working at his trade as a machinist but little more than a year, returning to Worcester in January, 1831, when he again entered the employment of White & Boyden. While learning his trade, Mr. Curtis had formed a friendship with his shopmates, John Simmons and Abel Kimball, and the three young men decided to start in business for themselves at New Worcester. They formed a partnership August 17, 1831, and located on the privilege on Webster street occupied by Mr Curtis until his death, and under the name of John Simmons & Co. began the manufacture of the following cloth-finishing machinery: broad and narrow shearing-machines, pressing-machines, napping-machines.

The firm of John Simmons & Co. was dissolved February 21, 1832, and was succeeded by Simmons & Curtis, who continued the manufacture of shearing and other machinery.

In October, 1832, Mr. Curtis married Sally K. (Houghton) Griffin, widow of Charles Griffin, publisher of the *Ægis*, in what is known as the Uriah Stone house, now 1030 Main street, in New Worcester, where they went to housekeeping. They subsequently lived in a small cottage, No. 16 Webster street, still standing, between the school-house and engine house. This was the first house owned by Mr. Curtis. His wife was of great assistance to him during the early days of his business life, a part of which time they kept boarders. Mrs. Curtis died April 2, 1878.

In 1833 Mr. Curtis purchased Mr. Simmons' interest and continued alone until 1834, when Mr. William Henshaw became a

partner, and so continued until 1839, the firm name being Curtis & Henshaw. They had not room enough at New Worcester for their business and for a time leased room of Ichabod Washburn in the wire-mill on Grove street. This copartnership was dissolved January 8, 1839.

In 1835 Capron & Parkhurst occupied the old Hale building, which was owned by Clarendon Wheelock. Joshua Hale at one time carded wool at this privilege; the farmers brought their wool to Mr. Hale to have it carded and spun and bought their yarn at Trowbridgeville, doing the weaving at their own homes.

About 1840 Mr. Curtis purchased of Clarendon Wheelock the Ramshorn water privilege, building and satinet-machinery, consisting of two full sets. He had previously bought the Lewis Thayer water privilege, where the old dam stood on Tatnuck brook, to run his machine shop. He leased the old building to John Metcalf and William C. Barber, who ran it until July 18th, 1842, when it was burned, together with the machine shop of Mr. Curtis, which was a wooden building with a basement. The original dam on the privilege stood 100 feet from the bridge toward the location of the present dam, and was about 60 feet long and 4 feet high.

After the fire of 1842, Mr. Curtis immediately rebuilt the machine shop (52x30), three stories high. In 1842 he built a factory on the site of the old Hale mill, a portion which he leased to Sumner Pratt, to make cotton sewing thread. Mr. Curtis afterwards had an equal interest with Mr. Pratt, and bought him out in 1844. The basement of the building was rented to L. and A. G. Coes, who manufactured wrenches. While Mr. Sumner Pratt was here in the thread business, Mr. L. J. Knowles and a Mr. Hapgood purchased his product and spooled it in another room of the same building, and put it on the market.

After Mr. Curtis bought out Mr. Pratt he put in looms for making cotton sheetings. The mill was continued as a cotton-mill for several years, when it was converted into a satinet-mill. In 1845 the south mill was built and used for the manufacture of cotton sheetings and drillings. In 1870 the south mill was changed to woolen goods, blankets, shawls and dress goods.

At the north end of Curtis bridge was the old wheelwright shop of E. Graves, subsequently altered into the dwelling-house now 16 Webster street. Mr. Curtis bought out Graves in 1837 and continued the wheelwright business until about 1840.

In 1852 Mr. Curtis bought the Trowbridgeville factory and commenced there the manufacture of cotton sheetings. In 1860 the mill was burned and partially rebuilt and filled with machinery for making woolen goods, and was totally destroyed by fire in May, 1883, and not rebuilt.

At this privilege Deacon William Trowbridge, the maternal grandfather of the late William T. Merrifield, built in 1810 a mill for the manufacture of cotton yarns.

In the museum of The Worcester Society of Antiquity is a bell presented by Albert Curtis. It weighs, Mr. Dickinson, the librarian, says, about 125 pounds. The letters cast on it read thus: "G. Barker, Rotterdam, A. D. 1785."

This bell was used on the first cotton mill in New Worcester, and afterwards by Albert Curtis on his factory at Trowbridgeville. When this factory was burned in 1883 he said, during the progress of the fire, "I hope one thing is saved, if nothing else, and that is the old bell."

Mr. Curtis changed the 1845 mill to woolen goods in 1871, and put in additional machinery for the manufacture of horse blankets.

The mill built in 1842 was changed to satinets in 1857. In April, 1863, Mr. Curtis took Edwin T. Marble into partnership in his business for manufacturing machinery for finishing woolen, silk and cotton goods, and that partnership continued until April, 1895.

This company made a specialty of shearing-machinery, the improvements in which have been as great as in any other machinery used in the manufacture of woolen goods. Mr. Curtis built the first machines for shearing or trimming cotton cloth built in this country. They were used to remove the fuzz from cotton cloth. In old times this was accomplished by burning or singeing.

A shearing-machine made in France was sent to him from

Pawtucket to be repaired. Mr. Curtis examined it and thought that it could be improved. He began building the machines then, and their manufacture here has been continued ever since. Up to that time the French machines had been used in this country. They had one set of shears. The Curtis machine now has from two to five sets. One machine made at the present day will do as much as twelve did in 1830.

I am informed that a machine for shearing carpets has just been completed by the Curtis & Marble Co. which will shear a width of 114 inches, the largest machine of the kind ever made in this country. At the time of his death Mr. Curtis was President and Treasurer of the Curtis Manufacturing Co.

He married for his second wife, in September, 1880, Sarah Roselle Perrin Bancroft, widow of the Rev. David Bancroft of Tolland, Connecticut. She died April 16, 1896. He had no children by either of his marriages.

Mr. Curtis upon the dissolution of the whig party became a republican, and, while never "in politics," has filled many important local offices during his life. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen of the town of Worcester in 1840 and 1841, a member of the first City Council in 1848 and a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1857, Chairman of the Commissioners of Hope Cemetery, President of the Commissioners of the Jaques Fund and Other Funds of the City Hospital, President of the old horse railroad company, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquity in 1889-1880-1881, a member of the Agricultural Society and of the Board of Trade, and President of the Old Men's Home.

Mr. William A. Smith, who was the first clerk of the Council in 1848 and who is the only person connected with that body now living, says that Mr. Curtis was a man who never had any political ambition, but seemed rather to avoid public office; that he seldom spoke at the meetings of the council, but when he had anything to suggest he was listened so with attention and his opinions had great weight.

Outside of his business he was best known through his connec-

tion with religious and philanthropic work and with all enterprises undertaken for the purpose of promoting the welfare of his fellow citizens.

November 27, 1841, at a public meeting held to discuss the question, a committee was chosen to consider the formation of an association having for its object "the moral, intellectual and social improvement of its members, the perfection of the mechanic arts and the pecuniary assistance of the needy."

The first meeting of the subscribers was held February 5, 1842, and the Mechanics Association was organized. Mr. Curtis was one of the original 115 charter members and was then elected one of the board of directors. He was again elected one of the board of directors in 1854, and June 1, 1854, became a life member of the association, which has been so characteristic of the intelligence and enterprise of Worcester manufacturers and which continues to be so great a benefit to our citizens generally.

Early in 1830, when there were but two churches in Worcester, the rapid growth of the town seemed to demand a third, and in the autumn of 1834 some young men, most of whom were members of the Old South Church, decided to erect a new church on Front street.

March 11, 1835, the proprietors of the Union meeting-house were incorporated, and December 29, 1835, it was voted that a church be organized to be called the Union Church.

Moses Perry, A. D. Foster, Ichabod Washburn, Wm. T. Merrifield and Samuel Harrington, Jr., were appointed a committee to draft a confession of faith and covenant, which was adopted January 5, 1836.

The church was dedicated July 6, 1836. It was enlarged in 1845-6, rebuilt in 1880, and finally sold and a new church built on Chestnut street at the head of Pearl street. The corner-stone was laid by Mr. Curtis February 3, 1896. He was one of the original members, was always a liberal contributor to its support, and gave $25,000 to the building fund of the last new church. It was dedicated February 19, 1897.

He always took a lively interest in the Y. M. C. A. of this city.

He contributed $25,000 for the new building on Elm street and laid the corner-stone. He gave freely from year to year towards the payment of current expenses, and this institution is one of his residuary legatees. One of the halls in the building bears Mr. Curtis' name.

While he had contributed more largely to Union Church and to the Young Men's Christian Association than to any other objects, his benefactions were very numerous and widely scattered.

He became a commissioner of Hope cemetery April 27, 1855, and was re-elected as his terms expired. serving until his death.

During forty-three years of service he was a very active member and took great interest in the improvement of the grounds and buildings.

Unlike most old men, Mr. Curtis was very progressive, and only wanted to know the best way to adopt it.

In 1889 Col. Stoddard, one of the commissioners, appreciating the need of a chapel at Hope cemetery, had caused plans to be prepared about the first of June. He showed them to Mr. Curtis, who said he would like to look them over, and later he offered to build an appropriate chapel at his own expense. This was done at a cost of upwards of $10,000, and the chapel was presented to the city with appropriate ceremonies in January, 1891.

In April, 1876, an appeal for aid was made to the public by those interested in the establishment of a home for aged men. In response to this, Mr. Curtis conveyed to the corporation an estate in New Worcester containing about two and one-half acres of land, well situated and valued at $10,000. He was president of the corporation at the time of his death.

He also gave $5,000 to the Young Women's Association and numerous smaller sums to various religious and philanthropic organizations.

Mr. Curtis had many and wide interests and always showed great public spirit. Further evidence of this is found in his will, which in addition to a dozen personal bequests contains specific bequests to fifteen public, educational and charitable institutions

scattered over the country, while the residuary legatees are three missionary societies and the Young Men's Christian Association of this city which he had aided so largely during his life.

Such is the story of the life and works of Albert Curtis, not as long as it should be, but perhaps as long as the scanty material at hand permits of.

If the story is a simple one, so was the life, free from anything of ostentation or display. It is the story of a successful Worcester mechanic, of a man who improved his opportunities and who lived in the fear and service of God throughout his many days.

There is associated with his death the regret that some effort was not made, or if made was not successful, to get from him some statement in detail of the times and of the men he had known. It would have covered almost the entire history of the nation, for his life began in the second administration of Thomas Jefferson, and ended during the present administration of William McKinley. About a month before his birth the British frigate Leopard took four seamen from the Chesapeake, one of the irritating acts which led to the second war with Great Britain, and when he was little more than three months old the embargo was declared. He lived to see the recent war with Spain, and had his life been prolonged a few months he would have witnessed the signing and perhaps the ratification of a treaty of peace which contemplates the acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the United States of America.

When Mr. Curtis was born the population of the United States was 7,000,000 and extended scarcely beyond the Mississippi; when he died it was 75,000,000 and extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In 1807 Worcester had a population of 2,500; in 1898 an estimated population of upwards of 100,000.

Until 1820 Worcester was not the largest town in the county. In 1898 she is second among the cities of the Commonwealth.

A life gains great dignity from length of years well spent and becomes an object of still greater interest when, as in this case, it spans a period unmatched in any equal period of the world's history for moral and material progress.

Mr. Curtis in the daily duties of his business life came into a close personal knowledge of the men who have made Worcester great, and whose names and memories we cherish.

It is not after all the great policies of nations which interest us most deeply, or great historical events and places, but rather the every-day affairs of the neighborhood, and particularly the habits and customs of by-gone days—a suit of clothes worn by Washington would now be regarded with as much respect as the reading of his farewell address would be listened to with reverence, and I venture to say that a view of Main street as it looked seventy-five years ago would command a wider interest in this community than a photograph of the Roman Forum, and I for one, if some magician could bring it about, would rather spend a day sitting by the stove in Daniel Waldo's hardware store near the bridge over Mill brook at Lincoln square, hearing the gossip of the village, than in Will's Coffee House listening to the most famous English wits, and I believe that this feeling is shared, to some extent at least, by all of us.

An expression of this feeling is found in the widespread interest in this Society, whose function it is to preserve everything which relates to the history of this immediate locality.

When Mr. Curtis was five years old, in 1812, he saw the departure from Worcester for Boston of the Cavalry Company under the command of his half-brother, Samuel, and very likely he was at the first exhibition of the Worcester Agricultural Society in 1819, for he was then a lad of twelve, and he probably knew personally every mill-owner who in 1828 occupied privileges on Ramshorn, Kettle, Tatnuck and Mill brooks.

A year before Mr. Curtis went to Pittsburg the Blackstone canal was opened, and he may have been among the crowd which greeted with cheers the arrival of the "Lady Carrington", October 7, 1828, in the basin in Central street, and five years after he returned from Pittsburg, and when he was in business at New Worcester with Mr. Henshaw, July 6, 1835, the Boston & Worcester Railroad ran its first train from Boston to Worcester.

He was twenty-five years old when Morse made his memorable

voyage on the packet ship "Sully" from Havre to New York, during which his mind was illuminated with the magnificent conception that by means of electricity signs representing figures, letters or words might be legibly written down at any distance, a conception which developed in 1837 into the practical application of the electric telegraph.

As a boy and youth Mr. Curtis must have known, by sight at least, Samuel Brazer, who with his associates under the name of the Worcester Cotton Manufactory produced in April, 1789, the first piece of corduroy made on a loom in Worcester, at the factory on Mill brook in School street, and Daniel Waldo, Jr., who was interested with him in the enterprise, and who for some years had kept a store near the bridge over Mill Brook, and who with the Messrs. Salisbury supplied the demand for foreign articles in these parts; Isaiah Thomas, too, a great figure in the community, publisher of the *Spy*, printer and bookseller who lived on the site of the stone Court House, just south of which his office was located, and who employed in the various departments of his business 150 hands; Reuben Sikes, the tavern-keeper, who from 1807 until 1824 kept the United States Arms Hotel, later Sikes' Coffee House and now Exchange Hotel—here Lafayette took breakfast on his way to assist in laying the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument in June, 1825.

Perhaps Mr. Curtis had some shadowy recollection of Francis Blake, who died in 1817, for many years, during the early part of the century, the most distinguished lawyer in the county, and whose figure, his hands clasped behind him and his head inclined slightly forward, was a familiar one in the village streets. And he no doubt had frequently seen Levi Lincoln, Sr., who died in 1820, a distinguished lawyer and very eminent man. In 1775 he marched as a volunteer with the minute men to Cambridge, was a representative in Congress, Attorney-General in Jefferson's first Cabinet, and Provisional Secretary of State, Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor of the Commonwealth, and in 1811 appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Curtis thus forms a connecting link between the present and a time long before the Revolution.

His active business life brought him into contact with the early manufacturers of Worcester, whose success brought with it the marvellous growth of the city as we know it.

He was a contemporary of William T. Merrifield, who was a few months the older, and knew him intimately.

Although eight years younger than Ichabod Washburn, they had been associated in various ways. Mr. Curtis was at one time a tenant in the Grove street factory, and was one of the charter members of Union Church and the Mechanics Association, in both of which enterprises Mr. Washburn had taken a leading part.

He no doubt did a good deal of business with William A. Wheeler, one of the oldest iron founders in the State, who made the first iron plow in Worcester county, who probably had the first steam-engine operated in Worcester, who for many years had a foundry on Thomas street, and who was a prime mover in the building of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad.

Henry W. Miller, well remembered by all of us, who was brought up in the hardware business by Mr. Waldo, must have had in Mr. Curtis a valued customer.

Albert Tolman and Mr. Curtis were life-long friends. They were assoctated in many philanthropic undertakings, and were for many years associated upon the Board of Hope Cemetery. Mr. Tolman began business here in 1833, and Mr. Curtis must for many years have ridden in the excellent carriages made by his friend.

He was intimate with the Coes brothers; Loring, who is still in active business, was born in the house in New Worcester where Mr. Curtis lived for several years. In 1843 and 1844 they were his tenants, and for fifty years occupied a neighboring factory. He knew Samuel Davis well, lessee of the old Court Mills in 1832, at whose suggestion William Crompton came to Worcester about 1840 and started the loom business here, and Isaac Goddard, who in the firm of Howe & Goddard began in 1836 the manufacture of paper machinery in the old red mills.

Mr. Curtis was intimately acquainted with all these men when they began business. They and he were young manufacturers together, little appreciating the great proportions which in the course of time their then modest enterprises would attain.

I have said enough to indicate that a history of Mr. Curtis' career is a history of Worcester from the time when it was a quiet country village supplying the simple wants of the neighborhood to the time when, a great manufacturing city, it finds markets for its products in all parts of the world.

He may well be selected as a type of the old-time Worcester manufacturer—reticent, modest, industrious, shrewd, enterprising, benevolent, accumulating property not so much because of great gains as because of frugal living and large savings. The same horse which in the early days took his family to church every Sunday no doubt did the transportation for the factory on the other days of the week. For many years he was his own bookkeeper, doing the work in the evening after the wheel had stopped. He had an amiable disposition, a great love for children, and was always ready to extend a helping hand to the needy and deserving man or enterprise, but reserved at all times, seldom indulging in a joke. An approach to a humorous observation which I have heard is the story that he once endorsed a note for another and had to pay it. He wrote to his bankers in Boston: "Please send me $5,000 at once. Have signed my name once too much."

When with a companion he drove on the Trowbridgeville pond in the winter and broke through the ice, he grimly remarked that they wouldn't go any further in that direction. Another story told of Mr. Curtis has a vein of dry humor in it. When the Trowbridgeville factory was last burned in 1883, he sent his man to the store about eleven o'clock at night to get crackers, cheese and coffee for the firemen. The man said that there ought to be some milk for the coffee. "Very well," said Mr. Curtis, "go and milk the cow."

He helped to educate a number of young men and women, and gave away much which the public will never know about.

He was fond of associations of the past. The cottage house first owned by him is still standing near his mill in New Worcester. The city has several times attempted to buy it, but Mr. Curtis wished it to remain standing as long as he lived, for he said that he had passed some of the pleasantest hours of his life there.

The house where he died was built for him in 1847 by his brother William, who was a carpenter. It stands on a slight elevation overlooking the pond which supplied the power for his mill. On the walls of his library are pictures of his mother, his first wife, and of Longfellow. Among his books are Scott's Bible, Barber's histories, Dickens' works, and various encyclopædias. On a stand just as he left it, his Bible, which he read every morning and evening, was open at the 13th chapter of Matthew. He often sat in his arm-chair at a south window engaged in thought, and his musings, traversing the material, intellectual, political and religious progress of a century, must have been full of interest.

During the last years of his life he said that God had given him abundantly, and out of his abundance he should try to make some adequate return.

Thus lived and died Albert Curtis. We can all unite in reverently saying: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

On account of the sickness of Mr. Putnam, the paper upon the Pilgrims was postponed.

GIFTS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Chenoweth, Mrs. C. Van D. Cup of Chinese Porcelain, with stand, period of the "Ming Dynasty," above three hundred years old. From the collection of the late Gideon Nye, Esq., of New York and Canton, China.

Camp Candlesticks, used by Colonel Bernard Peel Chenoweth of Virginia through the Civil War. Colonel Chenoweth was mustered into the military service of the United States in May, 1861, at the age of 21 years, and mustered out in June, 1864. For nearly three years thereafter he was Superintendent of the Public Schools of Worcester. This position he resigned to go as United States Consul to Canton, China, at which post he died.

Howe, E. G., Millbury. 2 Apple-Parers, "old," 1 pair of Andirons of early pattern, 2 pairs of Skates 1840-'50, 1 Sausage-Filler, and 1 Flint Gun-lock.

Wesson, George R., by Major F. G. Stiles. Gold Coin of 1652, found at Ticonderoga in 1847.

Moore, Miss Annie M. Souvenir Postal Cards World's Ex. of 1893.

Paine, James P. Sword carried by William Paine, Surgeon in the English Army during the Revolution. 1 pair Pistols from Manila in 1852, and a 2-Barrel Pistol, English manufacture. These are loaned.

Barton, E. M., Lib. A. A. S. 12 Daniel Webster's speeches, 54 Pam.

Walker, Hon. J. H. Official Records, Union and Confederate Navies, War of the Rebellion, Vol. 7.

Blake, Francis E. (Boston). Blake Genealogy, 3 copies.

Buffington, E. D. Fish and Game Report for 1898.

Forbes, Judge William T. 15th Annual Report of Memorial Hospital.

Gates, Burton N. Collection of Stamp Cat., Papers, etc.

Park, George. Ancient Weaving Frame (Loom) and Lemon Squeezers which belonged to Moses Park of Millbury, grandfather of the donor, who died in 1840. He lived on Park Hill in Millbury.

Chenoweth, Mrs. C. Van D. Her School History of Worcester.

Rice, Francis H. Several articles belonging to the old loom in the Museum.

Moore, Miss Anna M. The *Omaha Bee* of Oct., 1898 (Illustrated). 10 U. S. Postal Cards of the Omaha Ex.

Paine, Nathaniel. 3 Photos. of early Fire Engines, 4 Historical Pam.

Publications from the Johns Hopkins University, Rhode Island Hist. Society, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Maine Hist. Society, American Antiquarian Society.

334th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, March 28th, in adjournment from March 14th.

George W. Bassett and George H. Sawin were elected to active membership.

The President announced his appointments upon the Working Committee as follows:

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Hon. William T. Forbes. Mrs. Harriette M. Forbes.
Hon. Stephen Salisbury.

LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

Mrs. C. Van D Chenoworth, A.M. Mr. Daniel Kent.
Mrs. Georgia T. Kent. Mrs. Rufus B. Dodge, Jr.
Mr. Benjamin T. Hill.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Mr. Charles R. Johnson. Mr. John P. K. Otis.
Prof. George H. Haynes. Miss Ella L. Dwyer.
Miss Josephine C. Aldrich.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Col. William S. B. Hopkins. Gen. Robert H. Chamberlain.
Lt. J. Stewart Brown. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Brown.
Miss Sarah B. Hopkins. Mrs. Mariana M. E. Brown.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT, PUBLICATIONS, PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

Mr. Eben Francis Thompson. Mrs. Susan B. Paine.
Mrs. Ellen Cheever Rockwood. Mr. Herbert Wesby.
Mrs. Eliza Draper Robinson.

LIBRARY.

Hon. Charles G. Washburn. Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D.
Charles M. Thayer, Esq.

MUSEUM.

Mr. Joseph Jackson. Miss Helen Banfield.
Mr. Frank E. Williamson. Mrs. Frank E. Williamson.
Mr. Edwin P. Sumner. Mrs. Sarah Sumner.
Mrs. Mary S. Wood.

PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Charles F. Darling. Mrs. Katy Darling.
Mr. Charles C. Baldwin. Mrs. Ella L. T. Baldwin.
Miss Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell.

MEMBERSHIP BIOGRAPHY AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Benjamin J. Dodge. Mr. Edgar E. Thompson.
Rev. Almon Gunnison, D. D. Hon. Augustus B. R. Sprague.

AUDITORS.

Mr. George Arthur Smith. Mr. Edward P. King.
Mr. Lyman A. Ely.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mrs. Nellie F. Rogers. Mr. Charles A. Williams.
Mrs. Emma F. D. Bates. Hon. Theodore C. Bates.
Mrs. Bertha Russell Winslow. Mrs. Mary Haskell Wyman.
Mr. James A. Saxe. Mrs. Emma D. Harris.
Mrs. Mary Chandler Bullock.

CLASS WORK.

Rev. George W. Kent. Mrs. John E. Tuttle.
Mrs. Elisha D. Buffington. Hon. E. B. Stoddard.
Dr. Amanda Bray. Miss Georgia A. Bacon.
Dr. G. Stanley Hall.

MARKING HISTORIC SPOTS.

Burton W. Potter, Esq. Hon. Charles G. Reed.
Arthur P. Rugg, Esq. Mr. James Logan.
Mr. Walter F. Brooks.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK.

Nathaniel Paine, A. M. Miss Harriette E. Clarke.
Mr. J. Chauncey Lyford. Mrs. J. Chauncey Lyford.
Mr. E. I. Comins. Mrs. Annie W. Comins.
Mrs. Adeliza B. Chaffee. Mr. Henry M. Wheeler.

FINANCE.

Mr. Charles A. Chase. Col. A. George Bullock.
Mr. Francis H. Dewey.

This meeting coming in conjunction with that of the Current Event class, Hon. Frank P. Goulding was introduced and spoke upon the "Constitutional Phases of Expansion."

Questions and discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. Bartlett, Newton, Estey and Goulding.

Appreciative remarks were then offered by Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, and upon her motion a rising vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

GIFTS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Abbot, Wm. F. 8 Vol., 9 Pam., 12 Papers.
Adams, T. C. Bottle Minerals and sample of Iron made by Edison process.
Arnold, James N. Vital Records of Rhode Island, Vol. I.
Avery, Elroy M. Avery Notes and Queries No. 5.
Barton, Edwin M. 2 Vols.
Boston Transit Commission. 4th Annual Report.
Brackett, Willie. 1 Vol.
Brown, Freeman. 1 Report.
Childs, W. B. Sign of Leonard's Express.
City of Worcester. "The Worcester of 1898."
Daniels, F. G. 6 Reports Boston Record Commission.
Davis, Andrew McFarland. 4 Papers showing Mass. Currency, 1690-1750.
Davis, Wm. L. 20 Miscellaneous Pamphlets.
Dodge, Reuben R. Memorial of Lydia H. Dodge.
Dodge, Hon. Rufus B. Mayor's Inaugural.
Draper, James. Report Parks Commission.
Green, Martin. A Linch-Pin.
Jenks, T. Spencer. 4 Grand Army Pamphlets.
May, Rev. Samuel. 2 Papers.
Moore, Elliott. A Wooden Machine, use unknown.
O'Flynn, Richard. 675 Pamphlets, *many important.*
Peabody, Dr. C. A. Report City Hospital.
Peabody, Henry G. Dedication of the Walker Memorial Building at Pittsford, Vt.
Pickett, Gen. Josiah. 1 Vol. Official Records of War of the Rebellion.
Putnam & Davis. 1 Volume.
Rice, Francis H. Confederate State Bank Bills, Commissions, Souvenirs, etc.
Rice, Franklin P. Proceedings at dinner in recognition of the completion of The Worcester Records.
Rockwood, Austin E. Written examples of arithmetic made in 1824, also school slate used at that time.
Roe, Hon. A. S. Guide to Mass. State House.
Short, Mrs. C. L. Diver's Copper Helmet, used by Charles B. Pratt.
Staples, Samuel E. 6 Pamphlets, 72 Papers.
Swan, Robert T. Report on Public Records.
Walker, Hon. J. H. 2 Pamphlets.
Ward, Miss Elizabeth. Old times in Shrewsbury.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Yale University, Dedham Historical Society, American Geographical Society, N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, Iowa State Historical Society, Mass. Department of State, Johns Hopkins University, Old Eliot Historical Society, Record Commissioners (Boston), University of California, Historical Society of Penn., Bureau of Education, Smithsonian Institute, Essex Institute, American Antiquarian Society, Holy Cross College, *Old South Records, Webster Times, The Mid-Weekly.*

Worcester Tax List, 1789.

(Fac-simile of 18th page.)

Names	Polls	Polls pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faculty Income	Total
Knight	1	4	Lives with Wm.	Senior		0 " 4 " 0
Kennedy	1	4				" 4 " 0
Lyonde			0 " 13 " 12	0 " 12 " 12		1 " 5 " 3
Lyonde	1	4	" 10 " 6	" - " 22		" 14 " -
Lincoln Esq	1	4	4 " 18 " 2	" 10 " 52	1 " 11 " 6	7 " 4 " 1.
Lincoln	2	8	" 11 " 4	" 8 " 0	" 2 " 10	1 " 9 " 3
Lovell	1	4	1 " 15 " 2	" 6 " 8		2 " 5 " 1
Lovell	2	8	" 17 " 10	" 4 " 3		1 " 10 " 1
Lyon	2	8	" 16 " 10	" 1 " 11		1 " 6 " 9
Lyonde	1	4	The Negro	Fiddler		" 4 " 0
McFarland	3	12	1 " 8 " 10	" 14 " 6		2 " 15 "
McFarland	1	4	" 18 " 4	" 9 " 6		1 " 5 " 10
Maham 2	1	4		" 1 " 6		" 5 " 6
Moore	1	4	" 10 " 0	" 5 " 10		" 19 " 10

Worcester Tax List, 1789.

(Fac-simile of 23rd page.)

ns Names	Polls	Polls pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faculty of Income	Tax
topher Ranks	1	4	0..7..10	0..1..5	—	0..1.
m Ramsey	1	4	lives with Doct.r Green			..4
iah Robinson	1	4	lives with Doct.r Dia			..4
dith Rice	—	—	..5..3	..-..8	—	..5
id Rice	1	4	lives with Francis Flagg			..4
. Raymond	1	4	lives with Wm. Knight			..4
tha Salisbury	—	—	—	4..5..5	—	4..5
en Salisbury	3	12	2..9..10	13..4..9	1..6..3	17..12
ha Smith	1	4	—	—	—	..4
Smith Inn.r	1	4	..15..9	..2..10	—	1..2
b Smith	1	4	—	—	—	..4
chas Smith	1	4	..1..0	..-..2	—	..5.
nd Smith	1	4	—	—	—	..4
mon Smith	1	4	—	—	—	..4.
ert Smith	1	4	1..2..9	..7..3	—	1..14

1ST PAGE

To Mr John Barnard Collector for ye Town of Worcester for the year A. D. 1789

The following Tax is a County and Town Tax ammounting to the sum of Four hundred pounds two shillings and three pence half penny, which you are to Collect, and pay in to the Respective Treasurers agreeably to the directions in the Warrant herewith Committed to you

Worcester 14 Decr 1789
Copy Examined

SAML FLAGG
DANL BAIRD
} *Assessors of Worcester*

2ND PAGE

Persons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Facculty & Income	Total
Joseph Allen Esq	1	4	1 14 1	0 11 8	0 6 6	2 16 3
Samuel Allen	1	4	3 2	2 1	2 7.2	11 10.2
Benjᵃ Andrews	2	8	5 3	3½	1 0½	14 7
Charles Adams	1	4	9 5	1 1	———	14 6
Martha Adams	———		7 10½	8	———	8 6.2
Newton Adams	1	4	lives with Judge Lincoln			4 ——
Phineas Bartlett	1	4	6 4	— 9	———	11 1
Josiah Brown	1	4	lived with Timᵒ Paine Esq.			4 0
Timᵒ Bigelow	1	4	1 14—1	— 11	2 8	2 1 8
Asa Bigelow as guardian	———		19 8	— 1 3½	———	1 0 11.2
Thadᵈ Bigelow	2	8	19 8	4 4½	———	1 12 0.2
John Brown	1	4	lives at Patches			4 0
Samuel Bridge	1	4	7 11	— 2	1 4	13 5
Samuel Brooks	2	8	2 3 1	17 11	———	3 9 0
Samuel Brooks as guardian	———		5 3	15 9	———	1 1 0

3RD PAGE

Persons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faculty & Income	Total
William Brown	2	8	0 4 8½	0 1 10½	———	0 14 7
Abigail Brown	———		1 1 4	— 2½	———	1 1 6.2
Joseph Blair	1	4	9 2	1 11	———	15 1
Increase Blair	1	4	9 2	1 11	———	15 1
James Barber	3	12	18 2	2 8½	———	1 12 10.2
William Barber	1	4	at Doct[r] Greens			4 0
James Blake	1	4	1 6	———	———	5 6
Joseph Barber	2	8	12 0	2 5	———	1 2 5
Nath[l] Brooks	2	8	15 8	3 0	———	1 6 8
Daniel Beard	2	8	17 4	2 9	0 0 5	1 8 6
William Buxton	1	4	— 6	— 2½	———	4 8.2
Joseph Ball	1	4	3 11	1 1½	———	9 0.2
*Smith Butler	0	0	on Patches Farm		———	0 0
Ebenezer Brown	1	4	———	— 7½	———	4 7.2
John Barnard	1	4	1 13 7	5 2½	———	2 2 9.2
Solomon Bixbee	2	8	5 3	12 9	———	1 6 0
Solomon Bixbee as guardian	———		———	12 7	———	12 7

4TH PAGE

David Bigelow	2	8	0 15 9	0 4 2	0 1 6½	1 9 5.2
David Bigelow Jr.	1	4	———			4 0
Edward Bangs Esq.	1	4		0 — 2	3 2	7 4
Phebee Barnard	———		———	5 3	———	5 3
Ebenezer Barber	2	8	5 3	2 10	———	16 1
Benj[a] Butman	1	4	2 7½	— 2	— 1 0½	7 10
Silas Bardwell	1	4	works for John Nazro			4 0
Samuel Brazer	2	8	1 1 0	3 1	3 2	1 15 3
William Bowls	2	8	1 5 2	3 6	———	1 16 8
Henry Bradts	1	4	Dutchman		———	4 0
Thaddeus Brown	1	4	7 10½	— 2½	———	12 1
Nath[a] Blackman	1	4	2 7½	— 2	———	6 9.2
David Burns	1	4	3 11	———	———	7 11
Increase Blake	———					
Ellis Gray Blake	———					
Joseph Browning	1	4	at Judge Lincolns		———	4 0

5TH PAGE

Persons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faculty & Income	Total
Daniel Clap	1	4	0 6 3½	0 18 10	0 5 3	1 14 4.2
Benj[a] Converse	1	4	1 0½	———	———	5 0.2
Robert Cook	1	4	3 2	— 6	———	7 8
Charles & Sam[l] Chandler	3	12	3 13 0	3 2 10	1 4 2	7 12 0
Clark Chandler	1	4	———	— 7	1—0½	5 7.2
Eli Chapin	1	4	13 1½	1 10	———	18 11.2
David & Joseph Chadwick	2	8	1 14 1½	3 10	———	2 5 11.2
Sam[l] Curtis Esq.	2	8	1 3 7½	4 0	———	1 15 7.2
Sam[l] Curtis Jr.	1	4	4 2	1 10	———	10 0
Jn[o] & Tyler Curtis	1	4	1 14 1½	6 5	———	2 4 6.2
David Curtis	1	4	———	3 8	1 0½	8 8.2
Nath[l] Curtis	1	4	———	1 0½	———	5 0.2
Anna Chandler	1	4	3 12 7	6 7	———	4 3 2
Jacob & William Chamberlain	2	8	1 4 2	3 4	———	1 15 6

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John Chamberlain	2	8	1 12 10	0 8 1	———	2 8 11
Daniel Chadwick	1	4	13 1½	2 8	———	19 9.2
Thad[s] Chamberlain	1	4	15 2½	1 11	1 0½	1 2 2
Isaac Chadwick	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
Thad[s] Chapin	1	4	8 5	5 0½	1 0½	18 6
Nath[l] Coolidge	1	4	6 3½	— 1½	———	10 5
James Campbell	1	4	works in Cotton Factory			4 0
Paul Caldwell	1	4	———	3 2	———	7 2
John Coes	———					
Benj[a] Child	2	8	9 5	2 2	———	19 7
George Cook	1	4	3 2	— 2½	———	7 4.2
John Cameron	1	4	lives at Isaiah Thomas's			4 0
Winthrop Chandler	1	4	8 4	———	———	12 4
Abner Child	1	4	———	———	1 0½	5 0.2
Zeb Cutting	1	4	1 1 0	1 6	———	1 6 6
John Carter	———					
Tho[s] Chandler	1	4	———	———	———	4 0

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Persons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faculty & Income	Total
Jesse Craige	1	4	works with Joseph Wheeler Jr			0 4 0
Elijah Dix	2	8	2 17 9	10 16 7	1 11 6	15 13 10
Sarah Duncan	———		18 4½	3 2	———	1 1 6.2
David Dexter	1	4	———	2 1	———	6 1
Simeon Duncan	2	8	6 3½	— 2½	———	14 6
Saml Denny Junr	1	4	lives at Capt. Brooks's			4 0
Joseph Dwelly	1	4	lives with Capt. Heywood			4 0
*Cato Daws	0	0	lives in Salisbury House			0 0
Luke Duffee	1	4	———		———	4 0
Elisha Dunham	1	4	6 3½	1 3½	———	11 7
Joshua Dunham	———					
John Elder	1	4	1 0½	— 4½	———	5 5
Thomas Elder	———					

8TH PAGE

Wm & John Elder	2	8	0 15 9	0 2 2	———	1 5 11
Alpheus Eaton	1	4	2 7½	— 3	———	6 10.2
William Eaton	2	8	———	— 6	———	8 6
Daniel Eddy	1	4	works with Joel How			4 0
Daniel Eveleth	1	4	———		———	4 0
Joseph Eveleth	1	4	lives with Nathan Patch			4 0
Jona Estabrooks	1	4	lives with Doctr Dix			4 0
Benja Flagg	2	8	15 9	3 1	———	1 6 10
Benja Flagg Jr	1	4	9 5	2 4½	———	15 9.2
Phinehas Flagg	2	8	14 8	3 7	———	1 6 3
Phinehas Flagg as guardian	———		———	6 3½	———	6 3.2
James & Saml Fisk	2	8	1 14 1½	4 3	———	2 6 4.2

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Persons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faculty & Income	Total
Josiah Flagg	1	4	0 8 5	0 1 7	———	0 14 0
Jonathan Flagg	———		8 5	1 6	———	9 11
Elijah Flagg	1	4	15 2	2 2	———	1 1 4
Rufus Flagg	3	12	13 8	1 1	———	1 6 9
Amos Flagg	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
Benj[a] & Asa Flagg	2	8	13 1½	1 4	———	1 2 5.2
Nath[l] & David Flagg	2	8	19 11	3 7	———	1 11 6
Levi Flagg	1	4	10 6	1 3	———	15 9
Joel Elagg	1	4	———	5 11	———	9 11
Eli Flagg and Eben[r] Williams	2	8	1 8 10	3 3	———	2 0 1
Edw[d] Fullerton	1	4	———	— 5½	———	4 5.2
Samuel Flagg	2	8	1 19 1	7 4	3 8	2 18 1
Francis Flagg	1	4	2 2 0	14 10	2 1	3 2 11
Sam[l] Fullerton						
Benj[a] Fuller	1	4	lives with Sam[l] Chandler			4 0

10TH PAGE

Samuel Follet	1	4	0 3 2	0 0 8	———	0 7 10
Eunice Follensbey	———		10 6	———	———	10 6
Walter Follet	1	4	works at Nat. Paines Farm			4 0
Ezkiel Fowler	1	4	11 6½	2 0½	———	17 7
Silas Flagg	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
John Fowl	1	4	lives with Jon[a] Rice			4 0
John Green	1	4	1 5 9	4 7	3 2	1 17 6
Timothy Green	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
John Green Jun[r]	2	8	13 2	1 1½	6 3½	1 8 7
Palmer & Daniel Goulding	8	1.12	2 12 0	7 10	2 7	4 14 5
Jon[a] Gleason 2[d]	1	4	— 3½	— 2½	———	4 6
John Gates	1	4	———	— 2½	———	4 2.2

11TH PAGE

Persons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faculty & Income	Total
Jonathan Gates 2d	1	4	0 9 5	0 1 11½	———	0 15 4.2
Peter Goulding	———		15 9	———	———	15 9
Reuben Gray	1	4	10 6	2 7	———	17 1
William Griggs	1	4	1 0½	— 2½	———	5 3
William Gates	2	8	11 6½	2 4½	———	1 1 11
Sarah & Simon Gates	1	4	15 9	2 9½	———	1 2 6.2
Samuel Gates	1	4	15 9	8 0	———	1 7 9
Jonathan and Thomas Gates	2	8	15 9	2 9	———	1 6 6
Paul Gates	1	4	3 2	— 8	———	7 10
Samuel Goddard	1	4	1 11 6	4 4	———	1 19 10
John Gleazen	1	4	lives with Nathan Patch			4 0
Samuel Gleazen	1	4	lives with Nathan Patch			4 0
Phinehas Gleazen	1	4	13 1	1 11	———	19 0
Robert Gray	2	8	15 9	3 2	———	1 6 11
Jona Gleazen	2	8	1 6 3	2 10	———	1 17 1

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Jonathan Gleazen as Guardian	———			0 1 6½	———	0 1 6.2
Isaac Gleazen	1	4	2 7½	6 1½	———	12 9
Vamel Gleazen	1	4	— 6	— 5	———	4 11
Jona Grout	2	8	11 6½	1 0½	———	1 0 7
Jn° & Saml Griggs	1	4	6 9½	2 2½	———	13 0
David Griggs	1	4				4 0
Ignatius Goulding	3	12	4 8½	5½	2 1	1 0 3
James Goulding	2	8	1 7			9 7
William Goulding	1	4	4 11			8 11
Eli Gale	1	4	2 1			6 1
Solomon Gleazen	1	4	5 3	1 2		10 5
Bristol Green	1	4	lives with Capt. Stanton			4 0
Wid° Ruth Gleazen	———					
Amos Gates	1	4	———	— 2½	———	4 2.2

13TH PAGE.

Persons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Facculty & Income	Total
James Gates	1	4	———	0 7 11	———	0 11 11
Jethro Gardner	1	4	lives at Sam[l] Jenisons			4 0
Jacob Hemenway	2	8	1 16 9	15 1	———	2 19 10
Sam[l] Hemenway	1	4	8 5	2 5½	———	14 10.2
Jacob Holmes	1	4	17 4	2 5	———	1 3 9
Francis & Nath[l] Harrington	1	4	1 6 3	5 2	———	1 15 5
Nath[l] Harrington as Guardian	———	———	———	1 0½	———	1 0.2
Wid. Lydia Harrington	———		2 7	1 0	———	3 7
Elijah Harrington	2	8	17 4	3 7	———	1 8 11
Joseph & Eben[r] Hastings	2	8	5 3	1 11	———	15 2
Anthony Heard	1	4	lives at Major Whites			4 0
Dan[l] Heywood	1	4	1 7 1	2 9	———	1 13 10

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Dan[l] Heywood 2[d]	2	8	0 17 1	0 2 4	———	1 7 5
Abel Heywood	1	4	17 10	2 10	———	1 4 8
Nathan Heard	2	8	8 5	— 2½	1 6½	18 2
Samuel Henry	1	4	lives with Sam[l] Chandler			4 0
W[m] Hammilton	1	4	lives with Doct[r] Greene			4 0
Noah Harris	1	4	13 8	2 7		1 0 3
Joshua Harrington J[r]	1	4				4 0
Noah Harrington	1	4	2 7½	1 2½	———	7 10
Nath[l] Healey	1	4	4 8½	11	———	9 7.2
Jedediah Healey	2	8	10 6	2	1 0½	19 8.2
Ezekiel How	1	4	18 4½	2 9½	———	1 5 2
Joel How	3	12	15 9	2 10	2 7½	1 13 2.2
Doct[r] George H. Hall	1	4	Boards at Wid[o] Duncans			4 0
Benj[a] Heywood Esq	1	4	9 11½	7 10½	———	1 1 10
Elijah Haws	1	4	6 3½	1 4½	———	11 8
Stephen Haws	1	4	lives at Amos Putnams			4 0

15TH PAGE.

Persons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faeculty & Income	Total
David Haws	1	4	lives with Col° Lovell			0 4 0
Jeremiah Hawkins	1	4	0 8 5	0 1 5	———	13 10
Edmond Heard	1	4	lives with Jon[a] Lovell			4 0
W° Resiner Harris	1	4	6 3½	1 1	———	11 4.2
Walter How	1	4	lives with Sam[l] Chandler			4 0
Reuben & Asa Hammilton	2	8	1 4 2	3 3	———	1 15 5
Lot Hutchinson	2	8	4 9	8	———	13 5
Russell Harington	1	4	lives with Nathan Patch			4 0
James Heywood	1	4	5 3	1 9	———	11 0
John Hair						
Silas Harrington	1	4	14 8	3 2	———	1 1 10
Jeffrey Hemenway	1	4	———			4 0
Cippis Hemenway	1	4	———			4 0
Joseph Heywood	1	4	lives with Ben Flagg Jun[r]			4 0
Asa Holbrook	1	4	lives with	3½	S. Goddard	4 3.2
Phinehas Heywood	1	4	11 6½	1 9	———	17 3.2

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Samuel Jenison	1	4	0 13 8	0 2 3	———	0 19 11
William Jenison	1	4	1 14 1½	3 3	———	2 1 4.2
Eleazer James	1	4	Studies with Judge Lincoln			4 0
Phinehas Jones	2	8	1 2 1	4 3	1 6½	1 15 10.2
Timothy Jones	1	4	———	2 0	———	6 0
Micah Johnson	1	4	1 6 3	2 7	———	1 12 10
Micah Johnson J[r]	1	4	———	2 10	———	6 10
Peter Johnson	2	8	6 3	2 3	———	16 6
Daniel Johnson	2	8	3 8	1 2	———	12 10
Joshua Johnson	2	8	11 6½	1 0½	———	1 0 7
Clark Johnson	1	4	works for John Nazro			4 0
Barnabas Irons	1	4	works in y° Cotton Factory			4 0
John Johnson	1	4	works for John Nazro			4 0
William Johnson	1	4	5 3	———		9 3
William Johnson 2[d]	1	4	———	— 8	———	4 8
William Johnson 2[d] for S. Johnsons Estate	—		2 1	— 5	———	2 6

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Persons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faculty & Income	Total
Amos Johnson	1	4	works for Judge Lincoln			0 4 0
Thomas Johnson	1	4	0 1 0½	0 2½		5 3
Samuel Johnson	1	4				4 0
Gardner Johnson						
Thomas Knight	1	4	15 9	1 11½	1 3½	1 3 0
Hugh Kelso	1	4	———	3 2	———	7 2
Josiah Knight	2	8	16 3½	1 2½	———	15 6
Edward Knight	1	4	13 8	2 7	———	1 0 3
William Knight	1	4	8 5	3 7	———	16 0
Isaac Knight	1	4	— 6	— 3	———	4 9
Sam[l] Kingston	1	4	3 11½	1 0½	———	9 0
Joseph Kingsbury	1	4	16 10	2 10	———	1 3 8
Joseph King	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
John Knower	1	4	2 7½	— 3½	———	6 11
Reuben Knight	1	4	4 9	1 11	———	10 8

18TH PAGE (See fac-simile reproduction.)

19TH PAGE

W[m] & Sam[l] Mahan	2	8	0 8 11	0 2 3	———	0 19 2
Asa Moore	1	4	1 2 1	3 11	———	1 10 0
William Moore	1	4	———	1 0	———	5 0
David Moore	1	4	1 18 4	7 11	———	2 10 3
David Moore as Guardian	1	4	———	4 11	———	8 11
David Moore Jun[r]	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
Jesse Moore	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
*Jack Mansey	0	0	lives with Cato Daws			0 0
Samuel Moore	3	12	1 18 4	5 3	———	2 15 7
John Moore	3	12	7 11	2 2	———	1 2 1
John Moore 2[d]	2	8	5 9	2 4	———	16 1
Tim[o] Merryfield	1	4	6 3	1 1	———	11 4
James Moore	———		4 2	— 2	———	4 4
Moses Miller	2	8	12 7	2 8	———	1 3 3
John Mower	1	4	1 4 11	8 3	———	1 17 2
Samuel Mower	2	8	1 4 2	2 5	———	1 14 7
W[o] Esthar Mower	———		6 7	— 4	———	6 11
W[o] Esthar Mower as Guardian	———		———	4 2	———	4 2

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Persons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faculty & Income	Total
Ebenezer Mower	1	4	0 13 10	0 2 3	———	1 0 1
Ephraim Mower	1	4	1 3 8	2 3	2 1	1 12 0
Elias Mann	2	8	6 3	— 6	———	14 9
John Mahan						
Thad[s] Maccarty	1	4	11 6	— 6	———	16 0
Thaddeus Moore						
Thomas Mills	2	8	1 0	— 5	———	9 5
Jacob Miller	1	4	1 7			5 7
Alex[r] Murray	1	4	3 11			7 11
Daniel Mixter	1	4	———	5		4 5
John Morse	1	4	lives with Capt. Farmer			4 0
Joseph Miller	1	4	2 1			6 1
Aaron Mower	1	4	lives at Francis Flaggs			4 0
*John Milline	0	0	works for Tho[s] Stowell			0 0
Thomrs and Thomas Nichols	1	4	10 6	2 7	———	17 1

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John Nazro	3	12	1 14 8	3 3 11	0 15 9	6 6 4
†John Noyes						
Elijah Newton	1	4	1 1	1 2	———	6 3
Benj[a] Newton	1	4	— 6	— 5	———	4 11
Francis Newton	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
John Nichols	1	4	9 5	1 11	———	15 4
Jonathan Osland	1	4	7 4	1 3	———	12 7
Tim[o] Paine Esq.	1	4	2 6 3	7 11	———	2 18 2
Nath[l] Paine Esq.	1	4	3 1 11	6 1	15 9	4 7 9
Tim[o] Paine Esq. for A. Paines Estate	—		3 2	———	———	3 2
John Paine	1	4	———	— 5½	———	4 5.2
Isaac Putnam	1	4	———	— 8	———	4 8
John Parker	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
W[m] & W[m] Parker	2	8	15 9	4 0	———	1 7 9

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Persons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faculty & Income	Total
Nathan & Moses Perry	3	12	1 6 3	0 2 9	0 3 2	2 4 2
Josiah Peirce	2	8	9 5	2 2	———	19 7
Josiah Perry	1	4	6 3	1 4	———	11 7
Joel Peirce	1	4	4 8	———	———	8 8
Samuel Porter	1	4	lives with N. Patch			4 0
John Peirce	2	8	7 10½	2 9	———	18 7.2
Levi Peirce	1	4	4 8	— 9	———	9 5
Nathan Patch	2	8	5 5 0	11 2	10 6	6 14 8
Nath[l] Patch	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
Henry Palch	1	4	1 1 0	7 7	———	1 12 7
Amos Putnam	1	4	9 5	2 0	———	15 5
Edward Powers	1	4	12 1	———	2 7½	18 8.2
Eleazer Poll	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
Jonathan Rice	1	4	17 10	3 6	1 0	1 6 4
Thomas Rice	1	4	12 7	3 3	———	19 10
Lemuel Rice	1	4	6 3	1 2	3 2	14 7

23RD PAGE (See fac-simile reproduction.)

24TH PAGE

Gideon Smith	1	4	1 11 6	0 2 1	———	1 17 7
Ezekiel Smith	1	4	———	— 2	———	4 2
Laban Smith	1	4	———	1 0	———	5 0
Benj[a] Stowell	2	8	1 1 0	3 3	———	1 12 3
Benj[a] Stowell as Gurdian	}	———	———	4 6	———	4 6
Cornelius Stowell	2	8	17 10	— 8	2 7	1 9 1
Abel Stowell	1	4	10 6	— 11	— 10	16 3
Thomas Stowell	2	8	16 10	— 11	10 6	1 16 3
Peter Stowell	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
John Stearns	———		2 7½	— 3½	———	2 11
John Stowers	1	4	1 6 3	1 9	2 1	1 14 1
John Stanton	3	12	1 3 4	1 9	3 2	2 0 3
Peter Slayter	1	4	6 10	— 10	———	11 8
Samuel Sargent	1	4	works with J[o] Wheeler Jr.			4 0
Francis Savage	1	4	works for Judge Lincoln			4 0
Charles Stearns	1	4	15 2	3 1	———	1 2 3
Simeon Smith	1	4	———	———	———	4 0

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Persons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faculty & Income	Total
Asa Stratton	1	4	works for Sam[l] Chandler			0 4 0
Dennis Smith	1	4	0 0 3	0 0 2	———	4 5
Thaddeus Smith	1	4	lives with Capt. Curtis			4 0
Daniel Stearns	1	4	1 10	1 11	———	7 9
John Sikes	1	4	lives by S. Flaggs Mill			4 0
Bezaleal Stearns	1	4	2 7	— 8	———	7 3
Isaac Stearns						
William Satter	1	4	1 0	— 5	———	5 5
Ithamer Smith	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
William Sever Esq.	1	4	18 5	— 8	2 7	1 5 8
William Tracy	1	4	lives with N & D Flagg			4 0
Oliver Terry	1	4	works for S. Chandler			4 0
Jabez & Jn[o] Tatman	1	4	13 2	2 4	———	19 6
Isaiah Thomas	5	1 0 0	1 14 8	1 12 9	1 6 3	5 13 8
William Trowbridge	1	4	7 11	3 3	———	15 2

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William Taylor	1	4	0 6 4	0 1 8	———	0 12 0
James Taylor	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
Othneil Taylor	———		10 6	— 8	———	11 2
Timothy Taylor	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
Elias Town	1	4	lives with Jn[o] Stevens			4 0
Thomas Tracey	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
Jesse Taft	1	4	18 4	2 8	———	1 5 0
William Tredwell	1	4	3 11	———	———	7 11
Andrew Tufts	1	4	1 6	3 1	———	8 7
Joseph Torry	1	4	3 11	———	———	7 11
Timothy Taft	1	4	11 6	2 2	———	1 1 8
Hylyer Tanner	2	8	15 9	3 0	1 4	1 8 1
Josiah Taft	1	4	———	1 5	———	5 5
Prince Trumer	1	4	lives with Mr. Bancroft			4 0
Stephen Taylor	1	4	3 11	— 11	———	8 10

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ons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faculty & Income	Total
Waldo	2	8	1 16 9	15 17 9	1 6 3	19 8 9
Waldo Junr	1	4	———	3 3 0	6 6	3 13 6
s Wheeler	2	8	1 2 4	3 2	———	1 13 6
Wheeler	1	4	13 1½	2 7½	———	19 9
Wheeler Esq.	2	8	1 11 6	1 7	5 3	2 6 4
Wheeler	1	4	8 5	— 6	———	12 11
. Wheeler	1	4	son of Joseph Wheeler Esv.			4 0
Wheeler Jr	1	4	1 0	———	———	5 0
as Ward	1	4	15 9	— 10	— 11	1 1 6
ard	2	8	16 10	3 8	———	1 8 6
Wizwall	2	8	15 9	2 10	— 11	1 7 6
Willington	1	4	7 10½	1 9½	———	13 8
Willington Jr	1	4	6 3	2 0	———	12 3
d Worcester	1	4	lives with Isaiah Thomas			4 0
Villington	1	4	7 10½	1 8½	———	13 7
Willington	1	4	— 6	———	———	4 6
Whitney	1	4	1 11 6	4 10	———	2 0 4
ter Whitney	1	4	1 0	1 2	———	6 2

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Whitney	———	0 5 2	0 1 2	———	0 6 4	
Whitney Jr	1	4	6 3	2 8	———	12 11
Whitney	1	4	2 7½	— 8½	———	7 4
Varren	1	4	2 7½	— 5	———	7 0.2
n White	1	4	19 11	2 2	———	1 6 1
Woodburn	———		13 1	———		13 1
Woodburn Jr	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
l Warden	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
Woodward	———		———	———	———	———
n Warren	1	4	lives with Capt. Whitney			4 0
Waters	1	4	4 2	— 2	———	8 4
Walker	2	8	14 2	— 6	2 7	1 5 3
ob Wagna	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
d Wheelock	1	4	a young carpenter			4 0
White	1	4	10 6	———	———	14 6
t Isaac Willard	2	8	13 1	3 1	———	1 4 2
n Willard	———		5 3	———	———	5 3

29TH PAGE

Persons Names	Polls	Polls Pay	Real Estate	Personal	Faculty & Income	Total
Solomon Willard	1	4	0 1 7	0 0 9	———	0 6 4
Joseph Wheelock	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
Moses Willard	1	4	10 6	5 11	———	1 0 5
Benj[a] Willard	———		9 5	———	———	9 5
Nahum Ward	1	4	lives with E. Mower			4 0
*Peter Willard	0	0	lives with George Lynde			0 0
John Willard	———		2 1	———	———	2 1
Worcester Winslow	1	4	———	———	———	4 0
W[m] & W[m] Young	1	4	18 4½	3 10	———	1 6 2.2
James Young	1	4	———	———	———	4 0

30TH PAGE

Nonresident Prop[r]	Persons Names	Real Estate	Total
His Excellency	John Hancock Esq.	———	0 7 4
	Benj[a] Austin	———	1 9
	Isaac Rand	———	3 9
	Jon[a] Bartlet	———	9 5
	Isaac Cheenery	———	2 1
	Jabez Greene	———	1 7
	Robert Henry	———	10 6
	Moses Park	———	3 2
	Caleb Park	———	2 1
	Nath[l] Heywood	———	4 8
	Thomas Denny	———	5 6
	Jon[a] Moore	———	2 8
	Stephen Heywood	———	5 3
	Joseph Clark	———	5 3
	Jonas Woodward J[r]	———	3 2
	Amos Wheeler Jun[r]	———	6 3
	Moses Wiley	———	3 11

* These items were all originally entered up as 1 poll 4, but ciphers marked over them.

† Originally entered 1 Poll 4, but line afterwards drawn through it.

335th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, March 14th, 1899.

Librarian made special mention of a book having part of its binding made from brocaded drapery, used in the pulpit of the church in Shrewsbury, and which was entitled, "Old Times in Shrewsbury."

Henry D. Perky and Sarah L. Drury were elected to active membership.

On motion of Mr. Crane the Secretary was ordered to have sufficient number of proceedings bound in usual form to send as exchanges.

A communication from the Massachusetts Historical Society appealing for the assistance of this Society in distribution of its circulars, seeking information as to the location of historical material, and the preservation and cataloguing of same, was read, with the statement that such circulars had been sent to all members with the BULLETIN.

A letter from Hon. George Sheldon was presented, which commended the work of the Society, with a promise of an article relative to the published proceedings of the Society for 1897.

Mrs. Daniel Kent was then introduced and read the following paper upon "Eliot Winship Crafts," a resident of Worcester in Revolutionary days.

Long ago I came across a tradition of the Revolutionary period relating to a woman named

ELIOT WINSHIP CRAFTS.

I was interested and determined to ascertain if possible whether the

tradition was or was not based upon truth. For many months I continued the investigation, tracing Mrs. Crafts step by step. From ancient documents, town records, family histories and papers, and various other sources, I have collated and established the following.

With her history I have interwoven her husband's, Major Edward Crafts, and somewhat of their home-life in Worcester.

Several of the Craft family have been very prominently identified with this county—and of a few such I have spoken at length. This may result in making her individual efforts appear less vivid. My desire, however, is to enable you to obtain a faithful picture of her brave spirit, her many trials, the great hardship she endured under varying environment, the social position of her husband and herself, and her devotion to home and country during the Revolutionary War.

Eliot Winship was the daughter of John and Bethia Winship of Lexington. The granddaughter either of Edward and Rebecca Barsham Winship, or of Samuel and Mary Poulter Winship. There is at present some doubt as to which of those couples were her grandparents. In either case, as the two men were brothers, her great-grandparents were Lieutenant Edward and Elizabeth Winship of Cambridge. Cambridge was the mother-town, and originally included within its limits Brighton, Newton, Arlington, Lexington, Bedford, and Billerica. Lieutenant Edward Winship, the pioneer ancestor, settled on the college side in 1635. He was a man of large interests, of much importance in the community, and held many positions of trust and responsibility. The Winship mansion, built in 1780, by one of his descendants, in that part of Cambridge now known as Brighton, was a noted home in its day and has many historic associations. A picture of it may be seen in "The Memorial History of Boston."

Eliot Winship was born at Lexington, January 28th, 1745, and according to the old baptismal records of the church was baptized February 3rd of the same year. The Winships were among the first settlers of the town, and for a long period among

its most numerous and influential families. Eliot's childhood and girlhood were passed there, and the old records quaintly announce that "Edward Crafts of Boston and Eliot Winship of Lexington were joined in marriage June 16th, 1768." Edward Crafts was the great-great-grandson of Lieutenant Griffin Craft, the pioneer ancestor, one of the founders of Roxbury in 1630, and who has been described by historians as "one of nature's noblemen."

Eliot Crafts, as we must now call her, was a woman of exceptional education and training and possessed a manner of great distinction. You may be interested to know something of her personal appearance. She was of medium height, with a graceful, well-rounded figure; a blonde—her abundant hair soft and beautiful, of the shade in which there is no gold. Her complexion and coloring were charming. I think we of to-day would have called her lovely.

In 1771 they came to Worcester. I do not absolutely know where they lived from the time of their marriage in '68 until the date just given. Neither the Boston nor Lexington records give any light on this point. During those years two sons, Edward and John, were born—and for many reasons I am convinced Edward Crafts took his bride to the stately home of his parents, Thomas and Ann Crafts, situated on Back street, formerly known as Green lane, and now Salem street, Boston, and resided there during those three years. In the documents relating to his Worcester purchase he is credited to Boston.

In 1771 he bought from John Gates his house and farm of eighty acres and brought to this home his wife and two little sons. Their house is still standing on Plantation street and was probably built as early as 1735. A small portion of their farm, including the old homestead, is now owned and occupied by Mr. James Draper. With his enterprise there, the beautiful Bloomingdale nurseries, you are familiar. The house was originally square, with four rooms on each floor—eight rooms in all—with a chimney in the center large enough to live in—in fact about twenty feet square. In this chimney are five flues, indicating

five fireplaces. The old kitchen fireplace was about ten feet long by three feet deep. This has recently been bricked up. But the ancient chimney, the oldtime beams, and the original doors whose hinges are nailed on with wrought-iron nails, are still there—the same as when Edward and Eliot Crafts called it home. It is pleasant to find this old landmark owned by one who appreciates and lovingly preserves it. It has been enlarged and improved in many ways.

Apparently but few have known or will readily believe any house in eastern Worcester, now standing, was built as early as 1735. Mr. Caleb Wall, who spoke at length of this estate, cannot always be relied on for accuracy. Mr. Wall's writings are, however, of great value, especially, in my opinion, for their wealth of suggestion. If we desire to do original work we can, in most instances, consult for ourselves the papers Mr. Wall studied, and in that way correct any error he may have unintentionally made. As the result of my own investigation, which has been considerable in this instance, I am certain that at least one house now standing in eastern Worcester, and probably two, namely the Eaton and Draper houses, were erected between 1731 and 1735. March 27th, 1735, Captain William Gates, of the Revolution, was born in what is now the Eaton house on Bloomingdale road, formerly called Eaton lane. Captain Gates lived in this house from his birth until he died in July, 1811, aged seventy-six years. This fact is one to be remembered, for it proves the house was there at least as early as the time of his birth, and it is probable it was built earlier; for his father, Jonathan Gates, Sr., moved from Cambridge to Worcester in 1731, buying this property that year and settling there. Without qualification, therefore, I am able to state that the Eaton house was built sometime between 1731 and 1735.

The other house to which I have referred, owned by John Gates, then by Edward Crafts, and now by Mr. Draper, is on Plantation street, directly across from the Eaton residence. The two houses were identical in every particular and in all probability erected at or about the same time. The Eaton house for the

father, Jonathan Gates, Sr., and the duplicate Crafts or Draper house for the son, John Gates, who in 1731 was twenty-one years of age. I presume he soon married. We have evidence this farm was purchased and the house built especially for him, which inclines us still more to believe in this early marriage. I have wondered, therefore, if John Gates was not married twice. If so, Miss Violata Rice, granddaughter of Ralph Earle, the pioneer, was his second wife. We know she was the mother of his children, twelve in number. All their children were born in this house. The first, Prudence, was born July 12th, 1743. If John Gates was married but once and that near 1735, the union was not blessed with children, so far as the records show, until 1743. The task of looking through innumerable old documents for clues has been so great I have been unable to conclude the work in time for this paper—and there are no records of Worcester marriages from 1722 to 1747 known to exist to-day. Mr. James Draper, whose father purchased this homestead in 1846, is convinced that the house dates from 1735, and all the documentary evidence I have been able to procure tends to substantiate this belief.

Edward and Eliot Crafts' daughter Nancy (the Worcester records say "Ann") was born in this house July 22d, 1772. I cannot explain this confusion of names. The babe was christened "Ann." The records attest it. She was just as certainly always known as Nancy. Her daughter, now living at the age of ninety-two, says she "never heard mother called anything but Nancy." Possibly she may have been known by the pet name of "Nanny," and this may have led to the supposition that her name was really Nancy. I consulted another member of the family regarding it and her answer was, I think, rather ingenious. She wrote she could only explain it by citing a similar instance. She says, "We have a gentleman here in our town who goes by the name of John. His real name is Philip."

Their fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh children, Elizabeth, Sarah, Hannah and Mary, were also born there. They continued their residence in Worcester for ten years. During nearly all of that

time Edward Crafts was in the Colonial and Revolutionary service. This is shown by his papers and by other records now at the State House. That he was a man of education and excellent business ability is amply demonstrated by these autograph returns. His penmanship is beautiful.

After coming to Worcester he was one of the organizers and original members of the American Political Society, organized December 27th, 1773.

May 20th, 1774, Joshua Bigelow was chosen Representative, and among the names on that fine committee which reported such memorable instructions to him were Timothy Bigelow, Stephen Salisbury, and Edward Crafts.

In 1774 a company of minute men were enrolled in Worcester, under the command of Captain Timothy Bigelow. They were daily instructed in the manual of arms, and muskets were purchased for their use. The town ordered four cannon to be procured and mounted. Edward Crafts was one of the committee appointed in town-meeting to purchase them. An artillery train was organized by Mr. Crafts, of which he was captain. I find, however, although he was captain of this company, yet on the 19th of April, 1775, he marched in the ranks as a private in Captain Benjamin Flagg's company of minute men, at the time of the Lexington alarm. This company had, prior to this, been in service.

We can well understand the mental suffering of the women of those days as we think of Mrs. Crafts: her husband with the minute men; her own people at threatened Lexington, whose possible fate must have aroused in her an added and terrible fear — and her four little children to be cared for and protected at home.

Five days after the Battle of Lexington the Honorable John Hancock was detained in Worcester two days while on his way to Philadelphia to attend the Continental Congress. He was an intimate friend of the Craft family, as was also Honorable Samuel Adams, and naturally they were interested in our young patriot, Edward Crafts. Mr. Hancock wrote while at Worcester the following letter to the Committee of Safety:

Worcester, April 24th, 1775.

GENTLEMEN:—From a conviction of your disposition to promote the general good, I take the freedom to request your countenance and good offices in favor of Mr. Edward Crafts, of this place, that he may be appointed to the command of a company. I know him well; he is capable. I beg your attention to this. It will give great satisfaction to Mr. Adams and myself, and to the people of this county. Do gratify us. . . . God bless you. Adieu. I am your real friend,

JOHN HANCOCK.

To the Committee of Safety.

In the Revolutionary Archives at Boston I find that six days after the Battle of Lexington, April 25th, 1775, Captain Edward Crafts enlisted in Colonel Richard Gridley's artillery regiment and was captain of a company of artillery in said regiment. The returns of *this* company of Captain Crafts are dated "French Lines, October 12th, 1775." Captain Crafts' Captain-Lieutenant was William Dana; First-Lieutenant, William Treadwell; one of his Sergeants Edward Swan—all of Worcester—and one of his Corporals John Stowers of Petersham. This statement is supported by the original Revolutionary records now at the State House, Boston. It conflicts somewhat with that made in "The History of Worcester County," and I have consulted the author, Mr. Green, regarding it. I find he had not the time when preparing his very able article to investigate the original documents at Boston, which explains the discrepancy.

Captain Crafts also served at the dreadful Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1775, as Captain of a company of artillery.

The Revolutionary records state he was also Captain of a company of artillery in Colonel Henry Knox's artillery regiment, and are dated "Fishkill, New York, January 10th, 1777."

He also served as Captain of artillery in the artillery regiment of his brother, Colonel Thomas Crafts. There were twenty-four Worcester men in this regiment.

In 1778 Captain Crafts was an assessor of Worcester. In 1779 he was appointed one of a committee to hire money to raise the quota of soldiers for Worcester.

March 6th, 1780, he was chosen Selectman and Overseer of Poor, and January 16th, 1781, he was appointed one of a committee of twenty-six to assist the militia officers in procuring the town's quota of men for three years.

At the close of the Revolution, in accordance with an order passed at that time relative to Captains of long standing, he was brevetted major, and has always been known to his descendants as *Major* Edward Crafts.

These facts thus simply stated will perhaps give some faint idea of the many stirring events in the lives of Major and Mrs. Crafts. The spirit of those times urged every man on to the duty and service most immediate. No one stopped to ask why — or whither. All were eager to accept the first call that came. To-day a man served as officer—to-morrow he volunteered as a private if it chanced the moment's need called for privates instead of officers. We recall the Battle of Bunker Hill, where for certain reasons General Warren declined the command, and with General Putnam volunteered as privates and entered the trenches.

All through the earlier days of the Revolution a thrilling prayer went forth from every faithful heart for ammunition. Every one knew that upon the proper equipment of the soldiers depended the very existence of the United Colonies, and all realized the supplies at best were pitifully and *dangerously* meagre. In that time of dire need every particle of lead that could be converted into bullets became precious. In Worcester as early as the last part of 1774, members of the Committee of Correspondence solicited as gifts for that purpose the pewter platters of family use. In *1775* people took the lead from their windows, from gate-posts, melted table-furnishings and clock-weights as did Mrs. Nathan Sargent of Leicester, and even removed the pewter inscription tablets from tombs. It is said this was once done by the soldiers themselves in their extremity, in the case of the Dudley tomb in one of the oldest burial-grounds in New England.

As time passed the need for a Continental revenue grew more and more pressing. The only answer Americans would vouchsafe Parliament was the promulgation of their fundamental principle,

"no taxation without representation." They did not desire separation from their mother country, but they did desire and demand representation and a fair hearing. Under continued pressure and with an acute sense of the impending danger their protests grew louder and more ominous. The culmination came in Worcester as elsewhere on that memorable morning when a dying horse, bloodstained and dripping with sweat, bore to our people the call, "To arms!" As battle succeeded battle and the necessity for ammunition became more extreme, patriotic men and women worked as never before, that the requisite supply might be forthcoming. For three days and nights, with untiring patience and unflagging zeal, Eliot Crafts labored in her Worcester home running bullets for the army. While she was thus engaged an English officer entered and said to her, "What are you doing?" and she answered, "I am running bullets to shoot your soldiers with, and if I were a man I would use them." The officer replied, "You are a brave woman." There is a tradition he afterwards saved her home from destruction as an expression of his admiration for her courage—but this I have thus far been unable to verify. I am sure, however, even if true, it could not have been in Worcester.

Eliot Winship came of a fine race herself, and of her husband's family President John Adams said to Samuel Adams: "We have seen four noble families rise up in Boston—the Craftses, Gores's, Daweses and Austins"—and I will add that in all my research I have never yet found any family comparable to the Craft for the remarkable number of military men it has furnished this country. It is distinctively a military family. Not only was this true of its sons in Revolutionary days, but during two hundred and thirty-five years, from the time of the pioneer ancestor, Lieutenant Griffin Craft, down to 1865, it has been signally distinguished by a succession of able and great military records. The inherited tendency of families is notably exemplified in this.

I wish I had time to speak of the philology and etymology of this surname and of the family coat-of-arms with its speaking motto, "*Esse quam videri.*" I am aware interest in family arms

is generally regarded as a conceit. That it is so considered is, I believe, for the reason that the full scope of this subject is not commonly well understood. To the student a coat-of-arms becomes the shorthand of history, and the embryonic and more recent forms of surnames of rare interest. For more than two hundred years it has been a tradition in the Craft family that the pioneer ancestor, Lieutenant Griffin Craifte or Croft, or Craft (he never added the terminal *s* to his name) was descended from the Hereford Crofts of Castle Croft, and through them traced in a direct line to Bernard de Croft in the year 1042, and to Sir Jasper Croft, one of the Crusaders, who in 1098 accompanied Godfrey de Bouillon in his expedition to the Holy Land, when he conquered Jerusalem. This remains to be verified—but there is little doubt the investigation will at some future time be continued and with the result of establishing the old tradition. It is such an interesting bit of history it seemed worth giving, taken as some portions are from the Domesday Book.

Major Edward Crafts of Worcester and his brother, the famous Colonel Thomas Crafts of Boston, who married Governor Christopher Gore's sister Frances, and whose house stood on the site of the present Sears building, were both members in their youth of Paddock's Artillery Company of Boston, of which Thomas, who was six years the elder, was Lieutenant. Two of the guns belonging to that company may now be seen at Bunker Hill Monument. They bear the names " Hancock " and " Adams."

It was, however, as Colonel of an artillery *regiment*, Thomas achieved greatest distinction. At the State House is a large collection of his military orders and papers. Among his payrolls in 1777 is the name of Paul Revere, who was one of Colonel Crafts' staff-officers. Colonel Thomas and Major Edward were men of immense stature and strength. Colonel Thomas, one of the "Sons of Liberty," was one of the " Boston Tea Party," and took part in the destruction of the tea in the harbor, December 16th, 1773. There was held on that night at the house of Thomas Crafts, Sr., father of Thomas and Edward, a meeting of many of the leaders in that movement. I will read a con-

densed account of it taken from Porter's "Rambles in Boston," and other sources. It was to this house Eliot Crafts went as a bride.

"On the 20th of January, 1741, Thomas Crafts, the first of his line to add the terminal *s* to his surname, purchased his mansion-house and estate on Back street. This house was *built* just prior to 1719. It is still standing, and is numbered 79 and 81 Salem street. It has been altered by having stores inserted in the lower story, and the street front has been clapboarded over the bricks to prevent the crumbling which had set in. The stairway in the entrance hall has carved balusters of elaborate pattern (show one). The high, wide, old-fashioned mantel-pieces remain as of old, the deep recesses of the windows show the great thickness of the walls, built to endure for generations, and the small, square bricks are evidence of antiquity. Located at the southerly base of Copp's hill, it was in the midst of the most stirring scenes of the Revolutionary war, being on the same street and not far distant from the historic Old North Church, famous as the point from which the lanterns were hung out as a signal for Paul Revere on his famous ride the night before the Battle of Lexington. In this house Colonel Thomas and Major Edward Crafts passed their childhood and early manhood. The old house was the scene of many a stirring meeting in those times, and on the night of the destruction of tea in Boston harbor, was a rendezvous for the young men engaged in that exciting event. To Frederic W. Lincoln, ex-mayor of Boston, we are indebted for the statement that his grandfather, Captain Amos Lincoln, who with young Thomas Crafts took part in the 'Tea Party,' obtained his disguise as a Mohawk Indian from Thomas Crafts, Sr. Ann Crafts, widow of Thomas, Sr., caused a tomb to be built in 1790 in the burial-ground attached to King's Chapel. It is known as the Crafts and Bell tomb (their daughter Hannah married Thomas Bell), and has received the remains of many of the family. In the deed of purchase it is described as 'situate in the westerly corner of said burying-ground and is the second tomb from the street.' Thomas and Ann Crafts, Sr., are both buried there."

The news from Philadelphia of the Declaration of Independence reached Worcester July 14th and Boston July 18th, 1776, and it was Colonel Thomas Crafts who, exactly at one o'clock on the afternoon of that day, arose and began the reading aloud of the Declaration in the Council Chamber of the State House, while a clerk proclaimed it from a balcony to the crowds below. At the conclusion of Colonel Crafts' reading all arose and each, repeating the words as they were spoken by an officer, swore to uphold the rights of his country. During this thrilling and solemn scene there was heard the slow and measured boom of cannon, the more distant thunders from the forts, the sharp rattle of musketry, and the joyful shouts of the people.

Colonel Ebenezer Crafts of Sturbridge, Worcester county, was another great-great-grandson of Lieutenant Griffin Craft and a cousin of Colonel Thomas and Major Edward. He was so identified with one of Leicester's most notable institutions that I will speak of him at considerable length, and also of his son. Colonel Ebenezer Crafts was an ardent patriot, and in 1775 raised and organized a company of cavalry in the towns of Sturbridge, Charlton, Dudley, and Oxford. He was commissioned its Captain and ordered to join the army with it at Cambridge. He remained in service until the evacuation of Boston by the British, when he returned to his Sturbridge home. It is stated the Sturbridge Green was once the scene of the review of a large body of troops at a time when Generals Washington and Lafayette were Colonel Crafts' guests. In 1785 a regiment of cavalry was ordered to be raised in Worcester county, and he was commissioned its first Colonel, an office which he held until his resignation in 1791. He rendered prompt and efficient service in the outbreak called Shays' Rebellion in the winter of 1786-'87. Meanwhile he had founded Leicester Academy, being the creator, promoter, and leading spirit in that undertaking. I am sustained in this statement by such authorities as Honorable William W. Rice, Governor Emory Washburn, and others. Mr. Rice states of that goodly company of young men who rode away from their homes in Pomfret, Connecticut, one morning in

1755 to enter Yale College, six became settled ministers, but that Colonel Crafts did not study for the ministry. In this Mr. Rice was mistaken. Colonel Crafts, after graduating from Yale in 1759, did study theology. He preached for some time and as a candidate for settlement, but failing to secure a parish he soon abandoned the ministry and engaged in mercantile business. December 9th, 1762, he married Miss Mehitable Chandler, daughter of Captain William and Jemima Bradbury Chandler of Woodstock, Connecticut. Like so many of the Crafts he was of gigantic stature and great physical strength. In 1788 he purchased an extensive tract of land in Vermont, began a township settlement there and moved there in 1791. The new town, out of respect for its founder, was named Craftsbury. Governor Washburn in his beautiful eulogy upon Colonel Crafts says, "For twenty years he stood to it in the relation of a patriarch, a friend and a counselor, whose intelligence all understood, and whose friendship and fidelity all esteemed. His generous hospitality, his energy of character, his calm dignity, and his pure and Christian life, acting, as they did, upon a well-educated, sympathizing community, exerted an influence and stamped a character upon the people and fortunes of the town he planted, which is plainly perceptible to this day." A large oil portrait of Colonel Crafts may now be seen at the Academy. I have wondered how many of the pupils have had their attention called to it.

Colonel Crafts' son, Judge Samuel Chandler Crafts, a graduate of Harvard in 1790, was the first pupil whose name was enrolled as a student at the opening of Leicester Academy, June 7th, 1784, where he fitted for college. He left a brilliant record at Harvard and while an undergraduate did some special and remarkable work in astronomy. He first studied law, but finally abandoned it as a profession.

In 1802 he began a tour for botanical observation to the lower Mississippi in canoes. There were then no steamboats on the river. He had an excellent knowledge of civil engineering and made extensive surveys. The lines run by him are accepted up

to the present time as correct. There are but few public offices in Vermont he was not called upon to fill. For thirty-seven consecutive years he was town clerk of Craftsbury. He was a member of the Convention that framed the Vermont state Constitution. He served as Representative many times, as Clerk of the General Assembly, as member of the Executive Council, as Registrar of Probate for Orleans County. He was the First Assistant Judge of the County Court. In 1816 elected to Congress and held a seat in that body for eight years. In 1828, elected Governor of Vermont, and re-elected in '29 and '30. In 1829, President of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1842, United States Senator. He was for many years a corporate member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont and also of Craftsbury Academy. Governor Crafts was a man of remarkable gifts and rare moral worth. It may interest you to know that some of the elm trees set out by his father, and some by himself when ten years old, in Sturbridge, are still standing and have attained great size and luxuriance. Governor Emory Washburn said, "A notice of Governor Crafts cannot be otherwise than a eulogy if it does anything like justice to his character. It is pleasant to trace, through a long life, the history of one who was, literally, of this Academy at its beginning, and, in every position, did credit to his early training."

The fatigue and exposure incidental to the long term of service of Major Edward Crafts at last undermined his splendid strength, and with impaired health came an added burden. Owing to the depreciation of Continental currency, he met with great pecuniary losses. Surely Eliot Crafts' load was heavy. Saving what he could from his estate he purchased six hundred acres of land in Murrayfield, Massachusetts, April 6th, 1781. In 1783 Murrayfield was renamed Chester. Soon after this purchase he moved his family from Worcester to that town and lived there about ten years. Their eldest son, Edward, Jr., had meanwhile bought a large tract of land in Middlesex, N. Y., and to that place Major Crafts decided to remove. During this terrible and perilous journey of 1792, made in wagons, with a family of nine

children, the youngest but three years of age, the fortitude of Major and Mrs. Crafts was tried to the uttermost, for their daughter Hannah, born at Worcester and then about fifteen, was stolen by the Indians. Her brother Edward, a boy of twenty-three, but of extraordinary stature and endurance, had come from New York to pilot his people through the wilderness to his Middlesex farm. He started in pursuit of the Indians and after a week of peril overtook them, recaptured his sister and with her returned in safety to their parents.

Major Crafts died at Middlesex, April 11th, 1806, aged sixty.

When the second war with England broke out in 1812, Edward Crafts, Jr., true to inherited tendency, at once volunteered and was stationed at Buffalo, N. Y. He was stricken with fever, and died. He was Eliot Crafts' first-born. Her second son, John, also served in the War of 1812, and died of fever. Her third son, Thomas, also served in many battles during that war. Truly this mother might be called but for her glorious spirit a woman of sorrow. Her sons were like their father—magnificent men!

I have recently received a letter from Ohio, where Mrs. Crafts eventually lived, from her step-great-granddaughter, which relates at length the story of the beautiful devotion of the remaining sons and daughters to their widowed mother. One of them, William Crafts was a pioneer of Auburn, Ohio—a man of ability and greatly respected. He died there March 25th, 1876, aged 86. He used to gather his grandchildren about him and tell them of this beautiful and noble woman; this true Daughter of the American Revolution; saying no words of his could do her justice. The children to whom he spoke have often retold, in reverent tones, the story of great-grandmother.

Her life was long and full. Her trials and sufferings great. Her days and nights for many years haunted by war's dreadful dreams—yet she sustained husband, children and friends, and was known by all not only for patriotism and energy, but as a gentle peace-maker and home-maker; a woman of perfect poise and unusual charm. She has a grand-daughter now living, ninety-two years of age. She herself died at Auburn, Ohio,

December 17th, 1832, aged eighty-seven—twenty-six years after the death of her husband.

There she sleeps, surrounded by many dear ones, and in that town of Auburn the Ohio Craft descendants gather once each year to pay their tribute of love; to honor the memory of their ancestors; and to place a few flowers in grateful remembrance upon the grave of Eliot Winship Crafts, a fragment only of whose history I have given. GEORGIA TYLER KENT.

After a vote of thanks to Mrs. Kent the meeting adjourned.

336th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, April 11th.

Librarian made special mention of a banner presented by Hon. Stephen Salisbury, which had come from E. H. Thompson, consul at Progresso, Yucatan.

Referring to the bear-trap in the museum bearing label as follows:

AN ANCIENT BEAR TRAP.

In April, 1771, Capt. Samuel Phelps brought into Orford, N. H., from Hebron, Conn., a Trap for catching Bears, supposed to have been made by his father; but the date of its origin, and the name of the maker, are not well authenticated. Capt. Phelps and others used it in Orford till 1833, during which time it had caught *thirty-four Bears!*

In 1833 Aaron Mann, Jr., bought this trap of the Phelps family, and during 20 years *seven Bears* were caught in it, making *forty-one* in all!

Mr. Albert G. Mann a native of Orford, son of Aaron Mann, Jr., and for 28 years a resident of Worcester, obtained this Trap in 1863, and, for the purpose of having it preserved as a relic, presents it to THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY, on this third day of September, A. D., 1878.—

he read the following history prepared by the donor:

The first settlement in the town of Orford, N. H., was made in 1765. At that time there was no road from Charleston, N. H., going north to Orford, a distance of sixty miles, and the only guide was marked trees and the general course of the Connecticut river, a dense wilderness the entire way, so it could be said going north to the Canadian line and going east to the state of Maine, with the exception at very long distances, there might be a cabin where a settlement was started.

Wherever a settlement was made and they commenced to raise corn and other grain, sheep, hog, and other cattle, it drew the bears and other wild beasts from the surrounding country to that particular locality, greatly to the annoyance of the settlers; and many a time did they start in the middle of the night to defend their pig-pens and sheepfold, the brave housewife joining in the combat; but circumstances sometimes would compel her to defend the flock single-handed, usually with good success.

In 1771 Capt. Samuel Phelps came from Connecticut to Orford to settle, bringing a large bear-trap for trapping bears. He was very successful, much to the joy of the settlers. Being a very large, powerful, and courageous man, he amused himself catching bears as a school-boy would catching mice, and ever after it was known as Uncle Sam's mouse-trap.

My father bought this trap about 1832, and well I remember riding home in an ox-cart from the village with this trap, clad in a cloak which my great grandmother gave me to protect me from the cold autumn blast. I thank her to this day for her kindness.

Since that time I have been quite familiar with the history of the trap, but regret I have not a record of the game caught in it. It would be of great variety and a large amount of it, some of which you would think impossible to be caught in this trap.

As the trap was seldom set for anything but bears, the smaller game was taken by chance as it happened along. I will mention a few as I remember them: foxes (a goodly number), raccoon,

black cats, sable, one crow, porcupines without number, and the most disgusting creature that ever put his foot in a trap I would not exempt, the skunk.

The last bear I helped my father to trap was in 1847, where they came to some apple-trees for apples in an open field, selecting the most favorable tree, set the trap, picked all the apples from the other trees, stuck apples around on the tree where the trap was set till it looked very tempting. The second night he was caught. We found him half a mile from where he was caught, hitched in some large alders. We procured ropes, bound his legs, strung him on a pole, carried him a mile, secured a yoke of oxen and stone drag, loaded him on, and started for home with the liveliest yoke of oxen I ever saw.

When we arrived home we placed the ring of the trap on the cart tongue, the same as a common ox-ring would be placed, unbound his legs, then we had a bear harnessed to a cart ready for business, much to the amusement of many neighbors. (Advice —don't start in to bind a bear with a few spring chickens without you are sure they are game.)

After my father's death the trap was sold and remained in that vicinity, doing good business for some time till I purchased it for a relic; kept it here in Worcester a short time, when a gentleman of eighty years, boy-like, tried to set it, and got caught. Luckily a piece of board he was using came within the jaws and saved his hand from being smashed into pumice; help being near he was relieved.

Soon after, I presented the trap to The Worcester Society of Antiquity for rest, after having performed arduous duties for 128 years, that we have some record of, and how much more we are unable to tell. Well done; rest in peace.

I would like to call your attention to the workmanship of this trap. Look at its proportions; every outline is graceful, every ounce of stock is placed in the proper place for strength and durability, no one place lacking, no surplus in another.

Look at these four springs; if they had been cast in one mould they could not be more perfect, with the exception of the inside ones, which must be shorter.

Look at the chain; every link the same length, the wire the same size, all hammered out on an anvil; no rolling mills when this was done. Who can doubt that its maker did not possess a wonderful talent?

We have good evidence that this trap is 128 years old. Suppose it was set one month a year for that time, it would have been set ten years and eight months since we have the record, and now it will hold any animal on this continent till its death.

I would like to say a few words about bears. There seems to be some fear of bears with most people, especially with children. Could not this be attributed in some measure to the old way of frightening them into subjection by telling them the bears will eat them up? Mothers, don't do that; teach them in such a way that when at middle age they cannot say, inwardly, mother told a fib.

Bears are not looking for a chance to devour man, but using all their instinct and power to avoid man.

In my younger days I lived where bears were quite plenty, and have been in the woods quite a little since then. I have traveled many miles where bears were known to be plenty, using all the skill I possessed to see a bear. Now to my shame I must say that I have not seen a bear in his wild state except in a trap. Some people say they see them quite often; I think they are most liable to see them where black stumps are plenty.

There are some circumstances when a bear will attack man, such as being wounded, protecting its young, and cornered where there is no retreat; so will many smaller animals.

The grizzly bear is the most courageous and ferocious animal in this country; will not turn out for man or beast, always demanding all of the path, yet according to the best information I can get from reading and those who have been among them, they do not deliberately attack man without provocation; perhaps they might in extreme hunger.

I have yet to learn of any good authenticated instance where a bear has deliberately attacked man without provocation.

In speaking of the grizzly I mean the real grizzly that weighs

from six to ten hundred pounds, not including the cinnamon bear, which is much smaller.

Travel where you please in a bear country, you will not be molested by them without provocation.

ALBERT G. MANN.

The following parties were elected to active membership: George S. Boutelle, Marcus L. Foster, Mrs. Sarah G. Knight, Mrs. T. A. O'Callaghan, Ledyard Bill.

On motion of Burton W. Potter, the following were named as a committee to consider the matter of the June field day, to report at the May meeting: Burton W. Potter, Wm. F. Abbot, Walter Davidson, Mrs. Daniel Kent, Miss Cogswell.

The President read the following paper contributed by Hon. George Sheldon, a corresponding member:

FLINTLOCK OR MATCHLOCK?

To the President of The Society of Antiquity:

I have just been reading No. LII of the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquity, and I find it an exceedingly interesting and very valuable output. I congratulate you and the Society on the excellent work you are doing. I am one who believes that the best service which can be done by associations like that with which you are especially connected is to master and preserve the details of local history. But after The Society of Antiquity has had the benefit of your thoughtful and timely address, printed in this number, in which the principles of history are so well defined and its uses so well pointed out, I need not preach further, but give it my full endorsement, and rest with the hope that its inspiring words will produce happy results.

One paper of rare interest is that on the "Last of the Narragansetts," by Hon. Nathan B. Lewis. It is by far the most complete history of that noted tribe which I have anywhere met with. It shows in the author a remarkable talent for close and persistent research, and notwithstanding a few slips, as Seynasson for Sassamon [page 56], and rating the Massachusetts forces in the Great Swamp Fight on Sunday, Dec. 19, 1675, some 40 per ct. too high, it will easily take a leading place as a classic in aboriginal historical lore. I trust you will not let this contributor rest his laurels, green as they are, but will, like Oliver, ask for more.

The vivid report of the "Field Day at Acton" is of more than local importance. It touches in a vital place the most stirring chain of events in the history of the nation. George Maynard, your reporter, pushes the pen of an apt and ready writer, equal to any emergency or requirement. One sentence in his report on archæology should be printed in "large caps" and posted on the walls of your assembly room, and other societies should follow your example: "LET US SEEK IF WE WOULD FIND, and when we have found, LET US CAREFULLY LABEL OUR FINDS WITH THE LOCALITY FROM WHENCE THEY WERE TAKEN."

The delightful—may I not say deliciously flavored—gossip of Maj. Stiles about Mechanic street and its denizens is the very stuff of which local history is made, and we can never have too much of it. I regretted not seeing "to be continued" at its close.

Mr. Chamberlain's paper on the Worcester post office and its occupants is in the same line of study and fully up to your high standard, as is also the Washingtonian Banner by Rev. Albert Tylor of Oxford. A collection of such essays as these might well be labeled "History of the City of Worcester Made Easy."

Why Col. Hopkins should call himself an "old man" in his "Forefathers' Day," I cannot understand. Is he not just in the prime of manhood? So I think of him. Probably the epithet was assumed, that he might the better give his scathing and close-fitting rebuke to the would-be up-to-date young man. Some of

his clear-cut sentences should be emblazoned on the walls of every school-room in the land.

It was a happy subject, the article on "The Nipmucks and their Country." It is the imperative duty of your Society, located right in the "heart of the Nipmuck country," to gather up and preserve every bit of history, every relic of their handiwork, which can throw light upon their homes, their haunts, their habits, their lives, or their wars and final disappearance before the encroaching Englishman. For much of this work John C. Crane is evidently well equipped. In some directions he appears to be a man after my own heart. How I should enjoy tramping in his company on those explorations about the Nipmuck country in search of Indian camps, and in the gathering of evidence of Indian occupation, in which he is so successful. Like Jonathan Johnson of the Pocuntuck Valley Memorial Association, Mr. Crane is doubtless possessed of an extra sense, which directs him just where to seek that he may find, and one must know *how* to look as well as *where* to look.

The experience of Mr. Crane in visiting an island in one of the "natural ponds," where he gathered a goodly harvest of relics "all exposed in plain sight" in a place "often visited by others" who "had eyes to see, but saw not," recalls one of many similar adventures of my own. In riding about the country one day, as always, with a weather eye out for Indian signs, I noticed a field, where several men were hoeing young tobacco, which showed all the necessary requirements for a village site, and consequently hopeful ground for Indian finds. Driving up to the fence, I called out, "Ever find any Indian relics on that lot?"

"No," answered a son of the farm, "*we* never have; father found one a good many years ago."

I will here note that this find was *so* "many years ago" that it had been long lost, and but recently come to light again in digging a sink-drain; and also that we now show that same as one of the finest finished implements in Memorial Hall. The donor, my interlocutor, was one of half a dozen generations who had owned and cultivated this farm. I said to him: "Well, I guess I'll just

take a look." So I climbed the century-old Virginia fence, and, even before reaching the ground on the other side, discovered that I had "struck ile." Fragments of clay pottery, arrow-points, etc., were thickly scattered amongst the gravel and broken stone. It was amusing to see the tokens of surprise on the faces of the men as I gathered up dozens of specimens from under their very feet and hoes. Like the before mentioned friends of Mr. Crane on that island, they "had eyes to see, but saw not."

I call attention to these similar incidents to encourage beginners in collecting, to depend upon their own observations. Mr. Crane has no need of information of this sort, being evidently a past-master in the business. In regard to the collection of Mr. Crane, I noticed but one shortcoming. I do not see it stated that his finds are labeled and deposited in the room of The Society of Antiquity.

I fear Mr. Crane has not made so close a study of general colonial history as he has of Nipmuck localities. I must take exception to some of his statements, and call attention to some sins of commission as well as of omission; and I desire to be heard in the same arena where he was heard, for I am one of those "would-be writers of history" to whom he gives such sage advice.

Any historian must be held to account for variations from established facts. He is not necessarily obliged to give all the facts relating to a given theme, but his statements must all conform to known facts and not be misleading. Our friend says of the "Great Swamp Fight":—

"After the taking of the fort at Narragansett, Gen. Winslow, with Col. Church and the soldiers, paid a visit to the 'Nipmuck country.' It would seem the object of this march was the pursuit of King Philip, for we learn that about this time the Mount Hope chieftain was in the fight at Turner's Falls." Under the circumstances, is not this a rather liberal interpretation of "*about this time*"? Now, the Narragansett fort was taken December 19, 1675, and the fight at Turner's Falls was May 19, 1676, five months later; while in the meantime attacks had been made by the combined forces of the Nipmucks and Narragansetts, on Lancaster,

Concord, Medfield, Weymouth, Groton, Billerica, Chelmsford, Marlboro, Wrentham, Bridgewater, Hingham, Scituate, Sudbury, and several other places bordering on the Nipmuck country. These little incidents in the "History of the Nipmucks and Their Country," which are not noticed by our historian, "would seem" to be a sufficient reason, to the common mind, for the presence of "Gen. Winslow, with Col. Church and the soldiers," let alone the pursuit of King Philip. And Philip, by the way, was "about that time" safely beyond the Hoosac mountains. Another fact in the same connection should be here stated, namely, that nearly six weeks before the Turner's Falls fight, Philip had left the Connecticut valley, never to return. So it "would seem" that our real historian, forgetting his motto, drew false conclusions from wrong premises, and the above extract from Mr. Crane's paper is not very illuminating as history. Strangely enough, the writer has touched but lightly upon the events of 1676, the results of which are a hundred-fold more vital to the Nipmucks than the events of any other year in their known history.

If Mr. Crane's historical studies lack breadth, the eminent fitness of his motto is absolutely beyond criticism. But, woe's me! how sad that he did not longer consider the gallant Kentuckian's advice before he was delivered of this sentence (the italics are mine): "Some *would-be writers* of history have stated that flintlock muskets were used in King Philip's war, and pictures have been put forth representing contestants bearing such arms, and even Philip himself. *The fact is there was no such arm known at that time.* Flintlocks *first made their appearance about the year 1700*, and were used by our soldiers as late as the Mexican war. For such writers is suggested the perusal of David Crockett's motto: '*Be sure you're right, then go ahead.*'"

The above "fact" in the history of the flintlock musket being thus established, as one of those "would-be writers of history," it seems to me that our friend Crane may fairly be called upon to explain a great many other established facts, which, so far, have led the would-bes to a contrary conclusion, *viz.*, that the said musket *was* used, not only in Philip's war, but long before.

In what follows I shall simply use the word "matchlock" to designate the matchlock musket, with its varying names, and "flintlock" in place of flintlock musket, fusil, snaphance, or other names of the same, or essentially the same, arm. If the flintlock was not used in Philip's war, the matchlock must have been. There is no alternative. That being the case, let us throw a little light on what the matchlock really was, its methods of use, and speculate somewhat upon its adaptability to bush fighting, and the probability that it was used in conflicts with Indians skulking in swamp and forest.

In Elton's "Complete Body of Military Art" may be found directions laid down for the "manual exercises with the matchlock musket." There are fifty-eight directions to cover loading, priming and firing. Some of these, rather enlightening to our subject, will be given below:—

"Put on your bandoliers."

"Take up your match."

"Place your match."

"Take up your rest."

"Put the string of your rest about your left wrist."

"Take up your musket."

After the twenty-six other orders,—one of which is, "Cast off your loose corns"—and the piece is loaded, the soldier is directed to:—

"Bring forward your musket and rest."

"Poise your musket and recover your rest."

"Join your rest to the outside of your musket."

"Draw forth your match."

"Blow your coal."

"Cock your match."

"Fit your match."

"Guard your pan."

"Blow the ashes from your coal.

"Open your pan."

"Present upon your rest."

"Give fire, breast high."

"Take your musket off the rest and set the butt end on the ground."

The matchlock had a long, nearly straight breech, which was put under the arm, "breast high," instead of against the shoulder, when fired. Of course no exact aim could be taken. Ammunition for this piece was carried on a leather strap called a bandolier, worn across the left shoulder; each charge of powder in a little metal box, the priming case, the priming wire, the bullet pouch were all hung upon it, and "made much rattling," says one historian.

We can conceive of this arm being used in the defence of a fortification, or even on an open plain, face to face with an enemy, European fashion. But will Mr. Crane tell us how all this machinery was managed in fighting Indians? or by the natives in fighting the English? How was the fire obtained to light the matches? He will admit that friction matches were not then invented, and will not claim that the steel and flint tinder-box came in before the flintlock. Did each musketeer carry a burning "coal" somewhere about his clothes in his marches day after day? We know that Indians lay in wait days and weeks in ambuscade beside the settlers' pathway to surprise some chance passer-by. Did they keep a fire burning the while? Could they keep a match alight and ready those waiting days, and remain undiscovered? We all know that English scouts were out on horseback for days and nights at a time, scouring the woods for the enemy, generally with "long arms," for pistols were soon found to be useless. Were these "long arms" matchlocks? According to our historian, yes. Well, how *did* they carry their fire? If they had fire, how conceal it from the enemy? How did Lieut. Jacobs manage when he surrounded and surprised a camp of the enemy near Marlboro, March 27, 1676, and, by a night assault, killed or wounded thirty of the Indians? Will Mr. Crane tell us in the case spoken of by him, when Wheeler and Hutchinson were ambushed at Brookfield August 2, 1675, how the Indians contrived to keep from eye or nose their presence while the line of English were filing by them? Hubbard says: "They

fell into an ambush of 200 or 300 Indians laid in such a narrow passage between a steep hill on one hand and a hideous swamp on the other." Along this narrow path the English rode on horseback in single file. When well abreast the ambush, a fatal fire was poured upon them. How did the Indians conceal the hundreds of fire-brands or lighted matches necessary to discharge their matchlocks? Easily enough when the said fire was struck out of the heart of the flint by the resisting steel, but how with the matchlock?

Another interesting sketch might be made in the escape, as described by Hubbard, of the two friendly Indians by stratagem, when Capt. Pierce was attacked, March 26, 1676, supposing all parties to be armed with matchlocks. Perhaps it might be explained how on the same day the *rear end* of a cavalcade was surprised at Longmeadow, while six Indians lay undiscovered beside the path, with means to fire their matchlocks upon those in the rear.

Were matchlocks in the hands of those Brookfield men on horseback, who, says Hubbard, "were in danger of falling into the hands of the Indians, yet riding upon a good speed and keeping their guns always ready presented against them they met; they never durst fire at them, and so they came safely off"?

Think of Capt. Lothrop and his men at Bloody Brook, not only marching into an ambuscade of 600 or 800 Indians armed with matchlocks, but stopping in its very midst to wait for the slow teams to drag their heavy loads through the mire, until they, too, should reach the fatal spot, and with all this no sign by sight or smell of "blowing their coals" or lighted matches. These instances might be multiplied by tens, but enough for our real historian to explain without offending the common sense of his readers.

After these cases have been disposed of by our mentor, I will call his attention to some old records which we "would-be" historians have been accustomed to connect with the use of flintlocks. And I shall be curious to hear his explanation in connection with the "fact" that flintlocks were *not* until "about

the year 1700." It seems evident that while flintlocks, or handguns, were in private use as hunting and fowling pieces, and in the hands of the Indian trader in the first half of the seventeenth century, they had not been exclusively adopted by the government for the use of the militia. The old armament did well enough for conventional training, and escort duty for the royal governor, and doubtless it would have held its own much longer but for an emergency. There was trouble with the Dutch at New York which was likely to lead to war, and signs of uneasiness were discovered in the ranks of the soldiers who were bearing the matchlock.

In 1664 the General Court appointed a committee to raise 200 volunteers for service against the Dutch. The men appear to have been readily found, but apparently they kicked about being sent out with the old-fashioned matchlock with its cumbersome weight of metal, its entangling rest, and accompanying fire-brand, for soon after we find this committee authorized "to remove any obstruction that may impede the motions of said soldiers." In 1669 the danger of Dutch invasion was imminent, and all towns were ordered to build fortifications of "stone, brick, timber or earth" to secure the women and children in case of "suddaine danger."

The trouble with the Dutch was composed without war, but wise men saw trouble brewing within our own borders. In 1669 Capt. Thomas Wheeler of Concord, foreseeing of how little use would be our troopers armed with sword and pistol in case of an Indian outbreak, applied to the General Court and was allowed leave to raise a new company of troopers. Men from the old troops seem to have been desirous to join the new; but a provision was made by the General Court limiting their number. Mr. Crane notes this new troop as in service at Brookfield in August, 1675. The times were now ripe for the old arms to give way for those of improved construction.

September 16, 1673, the General Court made arrangements in England "to procure & purchace five hundred new snaphances or fire lock muskets, at the cheapest hand & bring them hither for the Country's vse." Were these matchlocks?

In July, 1675, Philip's war was on, and the law was repealed which had allowed licensed traders to sell natives "pouder, shot, lead, guns, *hand guns*, rapier blades, swords, &c."

Sept. 16, 1675, the commissioners for the United Colonies voted to raise "500 dragoons or troopers with long armes." It is supposed that the old traditions were still binding, and these "long armes" were the old militia matchlocks, and were to supersede the trooper's regulation sword and pistol. If so, the absurdity of the act soon became apparent.

Oct. 13, 1675, the General Court declares, "Whereas, it is found by experience, that troopers and pike men are of little vse in the present war with the Indians . . . all troopers are ordered to furnish themselves with carbines" and all pikemen with "fire armes"; these arms and the carbines were no doubt flintlocks; the carbine was a short gun; and: "Whereas, the great necessity of a speedy supply of fire armes, muskets and carbynes is too apparent in this war wth the Indians: It is directed by this Court, that a thousand fire armes be accordingly procured wth all convenient expedition for the vse of the Country."

At the same date all town committees were ordered to inspect all town arms, "and the same to alter, augment, or dispose, as they judg meete," and to assess the cost upon exempts from military duty. By this means the reform in firearms is to be general and radical, and can any would-be historian doubt that from this date matchlocks were doomed to disappear from town as well as state armories?

If our friend still doubts what the "fire armes" were, a few still more *flinty* problems for his historical trip-hammer will be presented. What says the Massachusetts record?

"Nov. 3, 1675. It is ordered by this Court that euery towne in this jurisdiction shall prouide in addition to their towne stocke of amunition sixe hundred *flints* for one hundred lysted souldjers, and so proportionally for a lesser or greater number, to be constantly mainteyned & fitted for public seruice." Note that the order of October 13th to the towns was permissive, the committees were allowed to act "as they judg meete," but this order

was imperative, and it shows how rapidly the flintlock came into favor on its own merits.

Nov. 23, 1675. After an attack on the Narragansetts had been decided upon, the Connecticut Commissioners of War "order the Treasurer to send three barrels of powder, to New London for the present Expedition, and seven hundred weight of lead, and *stock of flints*." This certainly looks as if the flints were to be used somehow in connection with the powder and lead in the "Narragansett swamp fight" of Dec. 19, 1675, treated of by Mr. Crane. We also find on the account book of John Hull, Treasurer of Massachusetts Colony, an item of "480 flints delivered" for the same expedition. On the same page are items for powder and bullets galore.

It is truly said that "experience is the best schoolmaster," and with the calamitous war on their hands our authorities proved apt scholars. Capt. Wheeler's "light horse," as his troop may well be called, had been contrasted with the "Three County Troop," and the dragoons of Major Pynchon in the valley of the Connecticut. The General Court had been observant, and in February, 1676, it declares: "It has been found that troopers are very serviceable & necessary," and forthwith the obstructive legislation of 1675, under which troopers were to be "improved as foot soldiers," was repealed, and the crack "Three County Troop," whose silk banner can now be seen at Bedford, and the dragoons of the Connecticut valley were refitted and sent into the field with arms suitable to their arduous duties.

In May, 1676, the General Court made another discovery. Its shortsighted policy regarding the friendly Indians was realized, and a company of fifty natives was enrolled and sent out with "good, serviceable arms;" *i. e.*, flintlocks, with which they did excellent service.

June 8, 1676, Maj. John Talcott arrived at Hadley with 250 horsemen, and 200 Connecticut Indians. From Hadley he sends an order to Hartford for a barrel of powder and 300 pounds of bullets, for the use of his men, and adds in a postscript, "Remember flint stones." What could Talcott want of these if there were no flintlocks until twenty-five years later?

In regard to the "first appearance" of the flintlocks, our historian says, it was "about the year 1700," and that during Philip's war *there was no such arm known.* He is only from 120 to 180 years out of the way. The practice of striking sparks from flint by metal as a means of discharging a firearm was introduced at Nuremberg about 1517. The contrivance was called the "wheel lock;" a notched wheel of steel being made to revolve in contact with flint or "free stone" fastened to a musket cock. The wheel-lock musket was in use at the battle of Renty in 1554.

In 1580 some Dutchmen changed the combination and fastened the flint to a cock, which when sprung would throw the flint sharply against the pan-cover, knocking out sparks to fire the charge. The Dutchmen's musket then became practically the flintlock of our fathers and our older selves. To the last, the essential features of this lock remained unchanged. The invention, however, in those conservative times, spread slowly, and it was half a century before it was adopted by any nation. In 1630 the soldiers of Spain were armed with the flintlock. The inventors had called the musket a "snaphaunce," and the name was retained by Spain. From that time forward the flintlock came into gradual use in England and her colonies.

I am unable at this time to fix the exact date for the advent of the flintlock in New England. It is not unlikely that fowling-pieces came over with the first Pilgrims in the Mayflower. The outfit for the company sent over by Endicott in 1628 had "ten long fowling-pieces," and "ten flasks to hold each one pound of powder," "ten full muskets with match cocks and rests," and "eighty bastard muskets with snaphances without rests," "ninety bandoliers for the muskets, each with a bullet-bag." Note that out of one hundred pieces only ten were matchlocks. These ten seem to have been more than enough of the kind for Gov. Endicott. In 1629 the company in England wrote: "We have followed your advice and sent most of our guns, snaphance, bastard musket bore." They also sent a "store of powder and shott." Sylvester Judd says Miles Standish had

a "snaphance," and indeed it is hard to understand how he could accomplish what he did with a matchlock.

According to the New Haven Records, a training was held there, January 4, 1643-4, and soldiers were fined for appearing with "defective guns," "defective locks," "defective rests," "want of *flints*," "want of match," etc., etc. It is plain from this record that both matchlocks and flintlocks were in official use in 1644.

Flintlock pistols were early furnished to the troopers or dragoons; and carbines, a cross between the pistol and musket, gradually crept in, even while the foot companies were made up of a certain proportion of musketeers armed with matchlocks and of pikemen armed with pikes or lances.

In preparing for warfare with the Indians, or certainly on its first outbreak, it was seen that the pikes and cumbersome matchlocks would be utterly useless, and troopers with swords and pistols would be but little better. A few months later the fusil, snaphance, or flintlock came in with a bound, as we have seen, and the musket was reduced more than one-half in weight and rendered a hundred times more effective in service. Soon the dragoons and mounted scouts as well as the foot companies were fitted out with this arm.

It is related that when in 1660 Winslow found Alexander, son of Massasoit and brother to Philip, and forcibly persuaded him to make a friendly visit to Boston, that chieftain and his party were out on a hunt with "guns." On its own inherent probability it may well be set down as a fact that no Indian would go hunting a second time with a matchlock. Possibly he may have made one trial, but when he saw his intended victim, the coveted bear or deer, vanish in the distance while he was "blowing his coal" and getting the other machinery into action, doubtless he was ready to take up his bow and arrow again; unless, as it really happened, he found a substitute in the snaphance, which illicit traders were ready to furnish in exchange for his furs.

It is the opinion of one "would-be historical writer" that flintlocks were in general use in Massachusetts before 1660.

A CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

Deerfield, March 15, 1899.

The meeting being held in conjunction with the current history class, in adjournment Mr. Alfred Waites addressed the meeting upon the influence of literature upon the present age as follows:

LITERATURE.

In treating of literature this evening, I shall not attempt to deal with current events, to speak of this man's art or that man's scope, but rather try to show the influence which literature has exerted and is exerting upon them; to illustrate how mental antagonism generates intellectual progress; how the biographer, the novelist, the poet and philosopher have led men to purer thoughts and nobler ideals. How the actions and intrigues of kings, of parties and of nations, however foolish, false or contradictory, are, in the end, made subservient to eternal principles; how in a comprehensive view of history we may look upon the past without regret, upon the present with encouragement, and upon the future with ever brightening hope; how, indeed, we may feel assured that in the great scheme of human destiny "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will."

Human progress is necessarily accompanied by mental activity. "All that we are is the issue of our thought."

Any kind of earnest, independent thought is better for humanity than indolent contentedness. If, therefore, it should be assumed by the inhabitants of any country that so far as they were concerned, the depths of human wisdom had been sounded, that all thought which was of value was contained in the teachings of certain of its sages, that literature could add nothing to the beauty or utility of their philosophy, or to the completeness of their reasoning—it would naturally follow, in such a country, that invention would be despised; original inquiry condemned, and literature become a meaningless repetition or a rhapsody of words.

This may have been the main cause of the terrible prolongation of the dreary period which we sometimes term "the Dark Ages;" for nearly a thousand years there seems to have been little of national aspiration which clothed itself in language. It may be that the decline of the Roman empire, which permitted barbarous tribes from the north and east to overrun Gaul, Spain and Italy, extinguished the small ambition which still lingered in degenerate bosoms. There was little hope of success and scant reward for patriotism. Neglect of literature was general. There was, moreover, in the Christian church an earnest belief that within itself was all that was necessary for the best living of this life, and absolute assurance for the hereafter. The purity of its motives facilitated the subversion of intellect.

It was also very generally believed that the world was to come to an end in the tenth century. Buildings of every sort were suffered to fall into ruins. It was thought useless to repair them when the end of the world was so near. ("Popular Delusions," p. 222.)

Intellectual activity was a sin when doubt was deadly. The teachers of the eleventh century declared that it was impossible, with a safe conscience, to exercise any traffic whatever, and soul-blasting to follow the profession of the law. (Blackstone's Comm., 1, 261.)

All literature was discouraged save such as was formulated in the interest of the church; even that, after a time, was discovered to be noxious, because it led to speculation and doubt.

Fierce conflicts were waged about theological differences which sometimes consisted of a single letter in a single word. Heresies grew and multiplied. Every one knows how these were combatted by the church; they were said to be the devil's work; difference of opinion was elevated to the bad eminence of crime, was earnestly, prayerfully, vigorously deplored by good and honest men, but largely out of it came the salvation, or the revival, of literature.

Some of the fathers were liberal students, and to them we are probably indebted for the remains of heathen literature which

otherwise would have been lost, but there was felt to be something degrading about it. Maitland (Dark Ages, p. 403) tells us that it was customary for the monks, when under the discipline of silence, to ask for a copy of Horace by placing their hands to their ears and moving them in imitation of a dog scratching with its paws, to which animal it was thought the pagan writer might properly be compared.

At the accession of Charlemagne (800 A. D.) we are assured, says Hallam (Mid. Ages, III, 395), that no means of obtaining a learned education existed in his dominions; and, in order to restore in some degree the spirit of letters, he was compelled to invite strangers from countries where learning was not so thoroughly extinguished. Alcuin of England, Clement of Ireland, Theodulf of Germany were the true Paladins who repaired to his court. With the help of these he revived a few sparks of intelligence, and established schools in different cities of his empire; nor was he ashamed to be the disciple of that which he instituted in his own palace, under the care of Alcuin."

We may pause to consider the nature of the instruction which was there imparted. It consisted largely of conversation or dialogue. Alcuin himself has left us a record of one which took place between himself and one of the sons of Charlemagne, Pepin, who was then about fifteen years of age.

Pepin inquires of Alcuin:

"What is writing?"

Alcuin replies:

"The guardian of history."

P. "What is speech?"

A. "The interpreter of the soul."

P. "What gives birth to speech?"

A. "The tongue."

P. "What is the tongue?"

A. "The whip of the air."

P. "What is air?"

A. "The conservator of life."

P. "What is life?"

A. "Pleasure for the fortunate; sorrow for the miserable; the forerunner of death."

P. "What is death?"

A. "An inevitable event, an uncertain voyage, the thief of man."

P. "What is man?"

A. "A slave; a transient passenger; a guest in his own house."

P. "What is sleep?"

A. "The image of death."

P. "What is liberty?"

A. "Innocence."

P. "What is light?"

A. "The lamp of all things."

P. "What is the day?"

A. "The provocative of labor."

P. "What is the sun?"

A. "The splendor of the universe; the beauty of the firmament; the grace of nature; the glory of the day; the distributor of time."

P. "What is the earth?"

A. "The mother and nurse of all; the granary of life; the grave in which all are buried."

P. "What is the sea?"

A. "The road of the daring; the frontier of the earth; the hostelry of the waves; the source of rain."

P. "What is the dream of those who are awake?"

A. "Hope."

P. "What is hope?"

A. "The refreshment of toil."

P. "What is friendship?"

A. "The similitude of souls."

The dialogue terminates by Alcuin becoming the questioner.

A. "What is a mute messenger?"

P. "That which I hold in my hand."

A. "What holdest thou?"

P. "A letter."

A. "Read it then, happily, my son."

(Works of Alcuin, "Curiosités Littéraires," p. 370.)

We realize with something like regret that Alcuin, who could thus arouse the interest of Pepin, was in his later days opposed to the study of the pagan classics, in which, however, he but followed the poor wisdom of the time, which sought to discourage all secular learning.

He who has studied the history of the middle ages, or who has carefully read the old plays which treat of it, obtains a faint conception of the ascendancy exerted upon the lay mind by those who possessed a knowledge of the dead languages; in earlier times a mysterious power lay in the written characters. "The once celebrated physician, Sirenus Sammonicus, used to prescribe the Fourth Book of the Iliad to be laid under the patient's head for a quartan ague." (Pref. to Grey's edition of Butler's "Hudibras," p. xliii. Southey, C. P. Bk., 4 series, 507).

The authority which the priest secured can scarcely be exaggerated. He could control the supernatural, exorcise the evil one, and summon the spirits of the dead. The Latin language was consecrated to religion and learning. The pagan writers were supposed to have possessed infernal power. Virgil was accounted a great magician; one of his pretended miracles is recorded by Petrarch, and is thus described by Marlowe:

> "There saw we learned Maro's golden tomb,
> The way he cut, an English mile in length,
> Through rock of stone in one night's space."
>
> —*Tragical History of Dr. Faustus.*

The church claimed for every scholar the privileges of an ecclesiastic; when daily miracles accompanied its utterance, it is not difficult to understand how supernatural power was attributed to Latin itself, an idea which clings to human thought with singular tenacity. Even now the influence of the priest is increased by his liturgy; the clairvoyant gabbles a doggerel Latinity to awe his credulous listener; the magician upon the stage similarly accom-

panies his sleight of hand, while the efficacy of a medical prescription would be seriously diminished if it were not written in that language.

We shall mistake, however, if we think that in the middle ages the minds of men were brutalized because literature then found its least expression, since the church enthusiastically fostered a sister science and with its glorious cathedrals covered Europe with architectural magnificence; the souls were not benumbed whose emotions could so respond to thought and mould it into forms of matchless beauty.

If we are sometimes inclined to blame the Roman Catholic church for the gloom which for so long a time hung over the western part of Europe, we should remember that it is to that same church that we owe the preservation of literature.

"Such," says Hallam, "is the complex reciprocation of good and evil in the dispensation of Providence, that we may assert with only an apparent paradox that had religion been more pure it would have been less permanent and that Christianity has been preserved by means of its corruptions."

Nothing is more instructive than the realization that persecution purifies while success corrupts. The early Christian church wooed men to its covenant by the purity of its doctrines and the sincerity of its teachers. There was nothing to attract the unworthy, and the unworthy kept punctiliously aloof; but when it aspired to politics and power, could furnish great reward for unscrupulous service, the ablest and most ambitious spirits flocked greedily thitherward. They monstrously sought to preserve corruption. The thought argued against itself, corruption descended to its natural use and nourished the seed of a nobler time. Langland, Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Chaucer, proclaimed the bitter truth in fierce denunciation, withering scorn, and stung the consciences of men with satire and with wit. The theme of every independent and vigorous intellect was the decadence of righteousness, the flaunting pride of wickedness. Literature was preparing the way for the Reformation of which Piers Plowman prophetically sang. The work was hard and dangerous, the way was

treacherously dark, the laborers were few; when, suddenly, a bright light shone upon their path and the denser clouds of ignorance slowly vanished from the sky.

Mediæval scholasticism had had its day. Dean Colet founded the school of St. Paul, where the new learning was taught in a new way. Its founder urged instruction with gentleness and love; he desired the children to raise their little white hands to heaven in prayer for him in return for his affection for them. Lilly, Grocyn and Linacre ably seconded his plans. Erasmus put by his work upon "The Praise of Folly" to write school-books to be held in those little white hands. Sir Thomas More awoke from his dream of Utopia to the actualities about him and compared the new school to the wooden horse filled with armed Greeks for the destruction of barbarian Troy. Printing multiplied books, all men felt its wondrous power. The great Cardinal told his clergy if they did not suppress printing, printing would suppress them; and so it did, but in a different sense from that which Wolsey dreamed of; that which he feared as evil was most good; it bore a double blessing and scattered benefactions on its friends and foes. Henry VIII secured its aid in his controversy with Luther, for which the Pope entitled him "Defender of the Faith," which title his Protestant successors, with unconscious humor, have proudly claimed unto this day. After a time, the much married monarch saw the need of reform. To aid it he shed the noblest, purest, most innocent blood in England, and wrote "The Erudition of a Christian Man."

Edward VI continued Colet's great work by founding schools in nearly every English city. Wealthy merchants worthily sustained their endeavors. The advent of the printing-press regenerated Europe. Elizabeth had succeeded Mary. The world of thought and action lay unexplored before the eager vision of expectancy. There was Spenser smiling as he thought of the hundred pounds which Elizabeth had just given him as a reward for "The Faerie Queen," remembering Burleigh's grumbling at the huge extravagance which could so requite a poet for a song. There was Sidney worshipping in Essex' daughter, the

star of hope and love. There was Raleigh spreading his gorgeous cloak upon the dirty earth to save the slippers of the Virgin Queen from the taint of mud. There was Bacon squandering the wealth of his mighty intellect upon the groveling thoughts of cousinship and patronage; Walsingham securing the safety of his royal mistress with ever-watchful eyes. Dudley escorting her to Kenilworth; the brilliant Essex returning in triumph from the north; Howard of Effingham, Hawkins and Drake, in the flush of vigor and the strength of pride, burning with zeal to fitly avenge the insult of Spain's Invincible Armada. In that fateful hour peer and peasant, Roman Catholic and Protestant, Brownist and Anabaptist were alike animated with noble thoughts of their country's safety and honor. No differences swayed them from their loyalty. The natural chivalry of gallant hearts burst forth in loud acclaim when Elizabeth, braver than any of England's kings, at Tilbury, hurled foul scorn at Parma.

In the bold excitement of the danger and its magnificent repulse, the drama arose in England, and just as it did in ancient Greece, attained complete development within the short period of half a century. Then men began to realize what men might be. Genius flourished in regal luxuriance; we look in vain for its parallel. From all parts of England the poets journeyed to the great city through which then flowed the Silver Thames; most of them supremely indifferent to the wants of the morrow, careless of fortune and prodigal of fame. Mere kings and queens seem little creatures as we turn from them to gaze upon these uncrowned monarchs with infinite loyalty, unquestioning homage and honorable love. They possessed exuberant resource, boundless imagination. They derided fate and despised misfortune; for days together, sometimes without proper sustenance, but in brave array, wearing their rapiers with a swaggering grace, fatally prompt to resent a hint of their poverty or an insult to their mistresses; as scornfully independent as any of the mad-cap nobles who stole their wit and envied their genius. The legacy which they bequeathed is a perennial delight. They taught men to question each his own soul, to worship the beautiful, to adore the

true. Intellectual freedom was born of their thought. They felt and expressed unaffected adoration for woman's honor and woman's love; their homage ennobled her and the greatest paid the richest tribute.

In the dramatic literature of the time of Elizabeth and James, the Puritan is seen to be a growing force in political affairs. His was the age of political pamphlets. Indignation needs not wait for studied arguments, but speaks right on the things which it doth know; and if we would be instructed concerning the feelings which urged a large part of the English nation to participate in the Puritan Revolution, we shall learn more from the perusal of Milton's "Defence of the English People," in answer to Salmasius' "Defence of the King," than we shall readily obtain from any other source, but in so doing we shall be perhaps shocked to find that the immortal author of "Paradise Lost" could fling at his opponents epithets worthy of the bargemen at whom Burton the Melancholy used to laugh.

The one thing which the Stuarts did not do outvalued all that they did. They did not wreak their vengeance upon Milton. In his day the authorities had sharp eyes for sedition, the cropping of authors' ears was considered a wholesome mutilation. Throughout Europe, offending writers had a hard time of it; they were sometimes compelled to inwardly digest their treatises in most liberal fashion — Œlrichs published in Berlin, in the year 1756, an octavo volume in which he gave a list of the authors who had been compelled to eat the books which they had written. ("Curiosités Bibliographiques," p. 410.)

The literature of Puritanism claims a willing reverence. There was in it much that was little and mean, but more that was noble and great. However harsh and ungentle it may sometimes appear to us, it was indeed a thrice-blessed spirit. It appealed from folly to wisdom, gave a soul to justice and a tongue to reason. It abolished the distinction of wealth and caste; compelled privilege to listen to suffering, and dared to sit in judgment on an unrighteous king. It gave conscience to language, sanctified domestic peace and consecrated human rights.

The fault of Puritanism was its inflexibility. Thinking that it knew best what should be done, it forced its opinions upon the unwilling multitude. It would have compelled men to be good; it desired to legislate evil out of existence and promoted the growth of that which it sought to destroy. It scouted expediency. Hypocrisy paid homage to it while fronting its power; then, lightly turning, took off the mask and smiled a welcome to the recreant Stuart.

A good man's life may be likened to a perfect flower, and his memory to its fragrance, which lingers awhile after the blossom has faded and the petals have fallen into withered leaves and dust.

If we revere the man who endures nobly through life, we must honor him who in loving fashion strives to perpetuate the remembrance of his virtues.

Biography is, perhaps, the most charming kind of literature. There we are admitted into the family of the hero upon terms of perfect intimacy. We watch his growth, his education, are pleased with his success and share his confidences; rejoice with his parents, feel a pride in their pride. We follow him with bated breath as he fights the battle of life and are unfeignedly thankful when the victory and the triumph come, and when, at last, the end is reached and the tale is told, we close the book with a saddened heart as if death had robbed us of a faithful friend.

The biographer's is a difficult task, though he seldom approaches it as such. Usually he admires his subject and finds in his own existence extenuation for faults, reverence for the strength which overcame weakness, honor for the virtues which dignified experience. I confess to an unaffected admiration for the writer who cherishes and wins affection for another. I love to read the ardent exposition of the fierce trials which encompassed him when, for a moment, he swerved from rectitude and succumbed to temptation; the triumphant eulogy when the contrite and bruised spirit struggles upward from the earth with humbler courage and nobler manliness.

The best biographer was thought to be a toady and a sycophant. The most righteous biographies ever penned were written by one who, throughout his mature life, was the subject of raillery, abuse and slander.

The influence which the novelist has exerted for the betterment of humanity is incalculable. Scarcely any of the ameliorations dear to the progressive mind would have been attained without it. The novelist tells his story; we grieve for the suffering, struggle to lessen hardships, to aid those weaker than ourselves. He takes us out of our immediate surroundings, introduces us to the acquaintanceship of those against whom prejudice has not steeled our hearts. We live with, are next-door neighbors to those who are just as worthy of our sacrifice and sympathy; some of us, as Democritus, junior, sadly said, give large sums of money for pictures and statues of human beings, grow to love them almost, and yet hate men and women whom we daily meet.

The writer of fiction directs your attention to the follies and idiosyncrasies of that other man; cajoles us, so to speak, into complacent belief in our own large-hearted wisdom as we pity him.

If we would understand the beneficent work which fiction has accomplished, we must perceive how it concentrated sympathy or indignation upon the subject of its affection or its scorn. It compelled men, in the quietude of leisure, to think of the wants and woes of others, for

> "Evil is wrought by want of thought
> As much as want of heart."

It was thoughtlessness, not evil-mindedness, which prompted fashionable men and women, in the days of Swift and Pope, to visit Bedlam and amuse themselves with the antics of the wretched maniacs who were caged there.

It was heartlessness that induced the exquisites, after attending divine service, to go to Bridewell to see the flagellations inflicted on the prisoners.

Compare insane asylums then and now! Prisons, when the gaol-fever punished the punishers of crime! Private schools prior to the exposition of Dotheboys hall! Poor-houses, work-houses, factories and mines prior to the protection which legislation was compelled to yield in the interest of women and children!

The novelist accomplished this glorious work by contrasting arid truth with sparkling imagination; by illustrating the delightful inconsistencies which permit us earnestly to blame others for their childish complaints to Providence, and to besiege heaven ourselves with idle grief and anger. "Did ever philosopher bear the toothache patiently?" said the great poet, smilingly compassionate.

The writer of fiction played upon human nature with a master-hand; aroused the deaf, opened the eyes of the blind; caused the fetters to fall from the limbs of the slave. Dry pamphlets of sober fact would not have excited the more fortunate to the protesting point. Human beings must be coddled into civilization. If the purpose of the novelist be too clearly apparent, if it be condensed into a moral at the end, his book must needs go a-begging for readers.

As I think of the novelist and the enduring characters with which he has made us familiar, I am reminded of the painter Wilkie, in the Escorial, being shown the pictures there. His conductor was an aged monk, who told how his brethren had departed one by one so long ago that his remembrance of them was fading too, while the glorious portraits remained in all their pristine strength and loveliness, till he had grown to think that those paintings were the real existences and the men whom he had known, mere unsubstantialities and the shadows of a dream!

The poet must needs be a philosopher and the philosopher a poet. The difference is not in the conception of thought, but in the manner of that thought's expression. We value the poet more, perhaps, because memory is sweetly haunted by the melodious rhythm of his song; his protest clings to our imagination, its euphony echoes from the mountain to the shore, till the world is won to active sympathy with the suffering and the wronged.

He views the landscape with an artist's eye; he gazes on the reflected beauty of the vine-clad hills upon the bosom of the placid lake, the many-colored garment which autumn flings about the leafy forest; he dwells with ecstasy upon the flashing glory of the sun and the night's dark shadows as they flit before the glimpses of the moon.

The philosopher beholds the ever-blossoming firmament, and humbly reverences the work of the divine Hand that put in motion a million mighty suns and prescribed the path from which they may not wander. He observes not the harmonious contrast of the red marl and grey granite but the power of nature's great converter which warred upon the elements to make a world; he is subdued by the patience of Time, perceives the insignificance of the great globe itself, a little mote quivering in the beauty of the glittering throng.

He learns with ardor some of the least of the secrets of nature's subtle alchemy, that the physical strength which once awed the world now blossoms in the sweetness of the rose and rests in purple bloom upon the shaded violet.

He looks upon the venerable oak, and wonders how many of his predecessors have gazed upon its summer glory, and where, then, was the russet robe which now clothes its sturdy limbs. He meditates upon the innumerable hosts which trod the earth before him; realizes that they were the food of our food, and that upon which we to-day have been nourished was a part of our common ancestry: so vast a multitude, they now constitute a visible part of the world itself; their voice is heard in the breeze that whispers to the pine and in the ripple of the waves as they kiss the pebbled margent of the sea!

The past and the future, remembrance and anticipation, are the treasures of the poet who draws continually from these exhaustless stores. With him we feel the pain and share the gladness of being. Where the poet is free, tyranny is captive. He projects himself beyond the boundaries of time and circumstance; he flatters hope and defies distrust. He ennobles the purest and the best in human nature; not vain pride, tinseled rank; false

glory or the pitiful ambition of power, but the humble virtues nestled in poverty; gentle charity, all conquering compassion. He exalts the deeds of the great and good, till, in the darkness of our night, they shine like stars by whose kindly beams the erring one is piloted to safety and to peace!

The lesson which the historian teaches is the supreme value of free and independent thought. Those whom we now consider the great historians were once deemed atheists and infidels, largely because of their truthfulness.

The growth of sincerely independent expression is but another name for the progress of civilization. In a republic all will go well if each citizen has the right, and properly exercises it, to express his unbiased ideas upon public affairs; the evil comes when a multitude votes not its own thinking, but the wishes and purposes of "scurvy politicians."

So long as an individual borrows ideas, just so long is he a mental bankrupt. The worthy citizen must earn for himself the thought which he utters; inheritance reflects no credit upon him.

So it is in the republic of letters: there was no intellectual progress until authors were sincere enough to defy unpopularity; he fights for the rights of others who scrupulously maintains his own.

The historian becomes familiar with seeming contradictions. Morality goes astray; evil works for good, and good for evil. He recognizes a law of natural progression, and that there can be no inactivity without stagnation. He thinks, sometimes, that he can trace a righteous outcome generated by a long series of unrighteous doings, and again is sadly perplexed as he dwells upon them. He sees in the tyranny of John the freedom of Magna Charta; in the duplicity of Henry III the origin of a true parliament; in the Wars of the Roses the destruction of English feudalism; in the lust of Henry VIII the relaxation of spiritual oppression; in the tortuous course and despotic policy of James and Charles I, the foundation of Plymouth Colony by the Pilgrims and the settlement of Salem by the Puritans; the success of the great Revolution; the extension of political liberty and the toleration of the Jews in England; in the cruel bigotry of James II,

the Bill of Rights and the power which enabled William III to cope with the destructive ambition of Louis XIV.

He traces the long line of hideous causes which conspired to bring about the Revolution which regenerated France; in the insane obstinacy of George III, the Declaration of Independence; in the attempt to dissolve the Union, the emancipation of the slave.

On the other hand, he finds that the friends of freedom in Germany and France are those who have strengthened tyranny, and that the enemies of superstition have made superstition more permanent. (Buckle, Hist. Civiliz., ii, p. 91.)

That the virtues of good men have occasioned inmeasurable injustice and suffering. That the best intentioned are those who do most evil because the purity of their motives makes them have no distrust of their methods. Those who strove against the Reformation were earnest and faithful, and, for a time, were justified by its consequences. The Inquisitors were unselfishly desirous for the welfare of mankind, as anxious for real improvement as were those who protested against their tyranny. The exercise of intolerance does not necessarily imply a sinful mind; if it did, Luther, Calvin, Cranmer and Knox would have to be placed in the same category with Torquemada, Cisneros, Titelman and Bonner.

Thus the historian is often discouraged by the apparent inconsistencies developed in the government of empires and of states, is sometimes plunged into the darkness of doubt and despair, where, blindly groping, he yet seeks the light; but light itself is made up of variegated rays, which, separated, seem opposed to what they are; and when at last the mystery of life shall be revealed to us, doubt, darkness, perplexity, shall disappear and the beams of many-colored circumstance shall purely blend in the white radiance of Eternal Law!

Timothy Paine, the writer of the letter seen below, was born in Bristol, R. I., in 1730, coming to Worcester when eight years of age.

Highly respected as he was, he was compelled on Aug. 22, 1774, by a gathering of three thousand men, coming from all parts of the country, to promise never to exercise the powers of the position of mandamus counselor to which he had been appointed.

He occupied many important offices both before and after the Revolution. He lived in the small wooden house still standing just north of the Bliss block on Lincoln street. This letter was addressed upon the outside:

"To Maj. Bush on his majestys service," and shows the methods used to provide for troops in the field in those early times.

Sir

Agreeable to Brigadier Ruggles order, I have Sent you Blankets &c for the Troops in your County by Mefs Pierce & Flagg. The several articles are innumerated in the Enclosed Receipt, they having signed Two of ye same Tenor & Date. When ye Receive the Load, Please to endorse the Enclosed Receipt & Deliver it to them which will be a Voucher for them to Receive their pay for the Carriage; if there should be more than is wanted Youl Please to take care of the Remainder. The Com'sary Genl. enformed me that there were some Blankets at Capt Bliss's of Springfield & Capt Marchs of Hadley so that if what are now sent are not sufficient for the men in your County—Youl please to see & get them at Bliss & Marshs. Your Humble Sevt

Timo Paine

Worcester Apr 29 1760

Majr Bush

337th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, May 9th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Bancroft, Darling, Davidson, Dayton, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hutchins, Daniel Kent, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Potter, G. M. Rice, E. J. Russell, Staples, Williamson, and Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Bancroft, Dr. O'Callaghan, Mrs. Russell, Miss Moore, Mrs. Williamson.

Mrs. Olivia T. Fay and Miss Minnie Boland were elected to active membership.

The Committee upon Annual Field-day reported through Burton W. Potter, recommending that the Society go to Salem on June 3d, which, after some discussion, was adopted—and the same committee appointed to make all arrangements for same.

The adjournment of the meeting was ordered to May 25th, when an illustrated lecture on Salem by J. Chauncey Lyford would be given.

The following resolutions on death of Franklin Whiting Brigham were read by the Secretary:

DR. F. W. BRIGHAM.

Franklin Whiting Brigham, M. D., died quite suddenly at his home in Shrewsbury, on the evening of February 28th last. Death came to him exactly as he would have desired it to come—in the midst of his usefulness, with an illness from the effects of a severe cold contracted but a few days before.

Dr. Brigham was the son of Dr. Adolphus Brigham of Shrewsbury, and was born in this town in 1841. His father was known throughout the eastern part of the county as "the Doctor of

Shrewsbury," and the same appellation might with equal propriety have been applied to our associate.

His education was begun in the schools of his native town, and later he was for several years a student at Leicester Academy. He afterwards studied medicine with his father, and attended the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1865. He served two years as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army. He returned to Shrewsbury and entered immediately into the practice of his profession, in which he was greatly beloved by his numerous patients, and here he ever afterwards continued to reside. His professional services were much in demand, not only in his native town, but also in the neighboring towns and in the city of Worcester. Nearly every family within a radius of many miles of Shrewsbury was well acquainted with him and had his esteem and confidence in great measure.

Dr. Brigham was a very active and useful member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, was very conspicuous in its affairs, and was for several years at the head of the Worcester District Medical Society. He had always been a close student of his profession, and was often called in consultation on difficult cases in Worcester and elsewhere.

An eminent physician, a warm personal friend of Dr. Brigham, has said of him that more than any other man he ever met Dr. Brigham possessed all the grand virtues that go to make a perfect man. He was great and good. To the character of a skillful physician he added something better—a personality that all who had the good fortune to know him could not but admire. There was not a kinder or more sympathetic physician anywhere in the county of Worcester.

In person our associate was above the average height, being of a well-formed and commanding figure, and in company was easily distinguished. In society he was always jovial, full of wit and humor, and with a rich fund of anecdotes he never failed to draw about him a large circle of friends and acquaintances in whose presence he delighted. A close personal friend in a long acquaintance had found him always cheerful and had known him

seldom to be betrayed into passionate feeling and never into passionate expression.

His first wife was Miss Alice Bates of Providence, R. I., and after her death he married Miss Sarah Lewisson of Worcester.

Dr. Brigham was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of Montacute Lodge of Masons. He was elected a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity February 3, 1885, and took great pleasure in attending its stated meetings whenever the calls of his profession would admit.

The Worcester Society of Antiquity desires to engross upon its records their appreciation of the great loss sustained by it, in common with the other societies of which he was a member, by the death of our friend and associate, Dr. Brigham. Therefore

Resolved: That in the death of Dr. Brigham our society loses one of its most esteemed and valued members and the community at large a most useful citizen and friend.

Resolved: That we extend to his surviving brother our heartiest sympathy in his great loss by the death of his respected brother.

BENJAMIN J. DODGE,
ALMON GUNNISON,
EDGAR E. THOMPSON,
A. B. R. SPRAGUE,

Committee on Membership Biography.

Col. E. J. Russell was then introduced, and with assistance of a well-drawn map gave a vivid description of the Connecticut valley in the vicinity of Hadley, with personal reminiscences of his boyhood days spent in this locality.

Much interest was taken in the subject and following the paper remarks were made by Wm. F. Abbot, Burton W. Potter, and others.

WORCESTER A CENTURY AGO.

The first two attempts at settlement in Worcester proved failures, on account of the depredations of the Indians, who destroyed the place in 1675 for the first time, then in twenty or thirty-five years later, during Queen Anne's war, driving off all the white settlers and burning their habitations. In the fall of 1763, Ephraim Curtis, the first actual white settler in Worcester, left Sudbury with a pack on his back, light Spanish gun on his shoulder, axe in his hand, and set his face towards Worcester, arriving after two days' travel on the very spot on Lincoln street still owned and occupied by his descendants to the sixth generation. Here he was all alone for a year or more in the wilderness, and he used to tell how, after working hard all day, he would sit down and look towards Sudbury and shed tears. For a long time he claimed the whole township, but had to be content with 200 acres as his share.

Next was the house of Thomas Haggat, whose daughter was the first female born in Worcester. Haggat manufactured wooden shovels. The most distinguished family for nearly half a century after the organization of the town was the Chandlers, who filled the most important offices—civil, judicial and military. They were the descendants of Deacon John Chandler, who emigrated from Roxbury, founded Woodstock, Conn., that town being a part of Massachusetts. They became connected by marriage with the leading families of the town and county. The last, Judge John Chandler, termed "the honest refugee," died in London in the year 1800; he was the grandfather of Mrs. Governor Davis and Mrs. Governor Lincoln, and Hon. George Bancroft. Last Judge John J. Chandler married in 1741 a sister of Hon. Timothy Paine, and established a residence on the south corner of Main and Mechanic streets, his old mansion being owned and occupied as a hotel by Major Ephraim Moore, whose sister married the judge's son Charles. The judge had a store-building and office south of his residence on Harrington corner, afterwards known as the "Old Compound," in which

he, and then his sons, kept store. This old structure, one story high, where numerous distinguished persons have kept store, stood on the north side of Pleasant street, near what was Post-Office alley. It had a double roof and attic story, with a small hall for public purposes. In the cellar of the store were stored the choicest wines and liquors, large quantities being found by the successors of the Chandlers.

The earliest of extensive real-estate purchases was a plot of 310 acres, extending from Main street, between Austin and May streets, extending the Beaver brook.

The first church was organized in the year 1719, and a house of worship constructed of logs on the Common. It had no tower at first, nor interior finishing, except the flooring and simple benches for pews. In the year 1723 a pulpit was put up, long seats provided and galleries put in. In the year 1733 it was voted that the front of the gallery, the pulpit and the pillars be colored and varnished, and the outside doors and the windows. Judge Chandler donated a full communion service, a portion of which was in use for nearly 140 years.

Eight years after Worcester was incorporated, a bell was deemed a necessity for the town and county. The two corporations united in co-partnership and purchased a bell, which was suspended on a framework, equal distances from the Court House and the meeting-house, on or near a lot of land now occupied by the Bay State House. Finally the town bought out the county interest and the bell was removed to the tower of the Old South Church. On Sunday no person was allowed to travel or even walk the streets unless he could give good reason for so doing. Wealth and family considerations, especially the amount of taxes paid, were passports to the best seats in the meeting-house, and gave rise to many heart-burnings. The first minister ordained here was Rev. Andrew Gardner. He came from Brookline, and was out of college long enough to have reached the age of discretion, so called, when he settled in the ministry. He was eccentric in his manners; loved his dog and his gun better than his study, and often chased the deer and other game through the woods

that covered the hills. The parish was poor, his salary small, the people were negligent in making payments. With the hope of mortifying his parishioners as much as from motives of charity, he one Saturday afternoon took from his feet all the shoes he had and gave them to a beggar. The next day he walked to church and preached through the day in his stockings.

The first boy born in Worcester was Adonijah Rice, Nov. 7, 1714. His father, a man of education, Jonas Rice, was employed from April to December as teacher, but not until the grand jury made formal presentation of the negligence of the town to provide for education. The common school was founded April 4, 1726, by Major Jonas Rice, first teacher, he being engaged to teach children and youth to write and read as "ye law directs until ye 15th day of December following." The sum of 15 pounds, 10 shillings, was voted for support of the schools. President John Adams taught the grammar school in Worcester between 1755-1758. The first entry in his diary which he kept so long during his lifetime of 90 years was made in Worcester November 18, 1755, three months after he began his school here, as follows: "About three weeks after commencement, in 1755, when not yet twenty years of age, a horse was sent from Worcester and a man to attend me. We made the journey from Braintree to Worcester, sixty miles, in one day, and I entered on my office." During the Revolution schools were neglected, but restored in 1785. A stock company procured land on the west side of Main street, where was erected the centre school-house, described as a large and handsome school-house, 60x30 ft., two stories high; on lower floor two apartments, in the upper rooms called the Seminary, an academy for higher branches, and lower room for ordinary English branches; upper large hall, fireplace at each end, used on exhibition days; on the top cupola and bell. This school was used till 1844, then sold to Daniel Messinger and converted into several stores.

Lincoln square was once the centre of trade, of fashion, and life in Worcester when a quiet country village. Five roads led out of the square. Lincoln street was then the great traveled

road to Boston, over which ran stages, baggage wagons, pleasure carriages. It was the old mail road in the olden time. Mail was carried from Boston to Philadelphia in three weeks. The splendid farm of Gov. Lincoln stood quarter of a mile out of the square, on the west side of the street. The grounds were the finest in Worcester, with a splendid garden and a beautiful pond in the rear. Although the house was fine for its day, Mr. Lincoln never had more than one room carpeted, painted board floors being good enough for the best of people. Higher up Lincoln street, north of the Lincoln mansion, was the country seat of the Paines. It was never changed from the time of the first Timothy Paine, who held various public offices during the Revolution, and was councilor for the royal Governor. The people gathered around his home in great numbers one night and made him relinquish his appointment. His son, Dr. Wm. Paine, opened the first apothecary shop in Worcester. He was purchasing goods in England when the war broke out, and did not return, but joined the British army as a surgeon.

Back of the Salisbury residence, near where stands the freight-depot of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, was the spot where stood the first grist-mill built by the first settlers. A dam was across Fort River, as Millbrook was then called, the water covering the low ground coming quite up to Lincoln street. There was once a garrison near by to defend the mills from the Indians. Another road ran into Lincoln square from the east. It was the turnpike to Boston, straight over hills and valley, rivers and ponds. It ran over the north part of Chandler hill by the side of Bladder pond, now called Belmont pond.

Salisbury street, the old road to Holden, led out to the northwest, Main and Summer south; Union and Hyland were not laid out. Grove, Lexington and Concord streets were cow pastures. Salisbury pond was a meadow with a brook winding through it. About here a Scotch church was formed in Worcester by the little colony that came over early, encamping round the headwaters of Mill Brook. Industrious and frugal, they were the first

to cultivate potatoes in New England, spun flax with a foot-wheel and wove it into linen cloth. Prejudice against them caused the people of the settlement to rise in a body, respectable gentlemen and all, and at night razed the building to the ground which the poor Scots erected for a meeting-house. The Scotch colony soon departed.

The Salisbury mansion stood where it now stands, except for its elevation half a dozen feet or more. The elder Mr. Salisbury, grandfather to the present Stephen Salisbury, kept a store where now stands the passenger station at Lincoln square, keeping according to the custom of those times a supply of West India and dry goods. He was always behind the counter attending to business and slept in an adjoining room to protect his property. Near by also, Mr. Daniel Waldo kept a store in Revolutionary times. He owned the first chaise that was in Worcester. He came from Boston, and was so extravagant as to ride in a chaise that he was considered an aristocrat. There was a funny story connected with Mr. Waldo at the time of Shays' rebellion. It was cold, blustering weather. The Shays men were quartered at the Hancock Arms. An alarm was given out that many soldiers had been poisoned. The surgeon discovered some deadly drug had been mixed with the sugar that the soldiers used to sweeten their toddy. The sugar was purchased from Mr. Waldo. As he was opposed to the rebellion it caused suspicion. He was arrested by a soldier, taken to Hancock Arms and sentenced to be lynched. Execution was delayed until some soldier should die. A discovery was made that yellow snuff had accidentally fallen into the sugar. Mr. Waldo was discharged in the payment of a barrel of rum.

The bridge that crossed Lincoln square was once called the Bridge of Sighs, as an interesting romance was enacted near by. Among the Scotch settlers there was a family named Rankin, with a daughter named Anna. A very respectable family named Andrews lived near by. Samuel, the son, was at Harvard; home on vacation, fell in love with Anna, threw Latin and Greek to the dogs, married and purchased a farm on the west side of Quinsig-

amond, and settled. They died, leaving an only daughter, Anna, with an estate which made her the richest heiress in Worcester. In the rear of her home Timothy Bigelow had a blacksmith shop, shod horses and oxen, mended plows and chains. Tim was bright as a button, six feet high, and handsome. They fell in love, but social position barred their marriage. Finally they mounted horses, rode 100 miles, to Hampton, New Hampshire, and came back Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Bigelow. He was a man of decided talent, became a leading patriot as captain of the minute men, and led his company to Cambridge, April 19, 1775.

The Antiquarian Hall was a special object of interest, and was built by the notable Isaiah Thomas. His life devoted to printing and publishing books, he conceived the idea as a depository for facts of past times and material for future to illustrate American history. He founded the American Antiquity Society, gave his large collection, built the hall, and gave the land and building to the society.

The brick Court House was the most attractive building. It was a great day when it was dedicated. People came to the town from all parts of the county, and the exercises held out of doors were full of fun, while inside the judges were making speeches. Court hill was less abrupt than it now is. It was the head of a bank of sand and gravel at the base of a clay hill running along the whole length of Main street. On the sloping sides native bushes grew. On its summit stood its stocks, whipping-post and pillory. When court was first held in Worcester, a century ago, every term, one of the courts, no difference whether superior or criminal, it was a holiday. All of the jockeys of the county came in. Main street, from one end to the other, was the race course, until it became a nuisance. A fine of 20 shillings was imposed on any one who should race a horse through Main street while the court was in session.

There was no lawyer in Worcester when it was incorporated. Joseph Eaton, Esq., was the first person to hang out a shingle. There were several odd specimens of lawyers in those days. Some

of them kept store, and sold codfish and molasses, made writs, deeds and pleas just as their customers wanted. The stone Court House occupies the precise ground where Isaiah Thomas dwelt. His name was known throughout the country. South of his house stood his office, where he carried on the most extensive printing business of the country, employing 600 hands. Dr. Thomas read from the porch of the Old South Church the Declaration of Independence, putting special emphasis on certain portions of the document, and nodding assent to passages severely condemning King George's conduct. Then he gave three cheers for the Continental Congress. The next Sunday the minister read the Declaration from the pulpit. Next day people gathered on the Common, bells were rung, cannon fired, and Dr. Thomas was the master spirit of the movement. Arms of King George were brought from the Court House, and burned on the Common. People formed a procession and marched to the King's Arms, now the Lincoln House, and compelled the landlady to kindle her fire with the sign.

A century ago Dr. Thomas built and dedicated Thomas street. Soldiers marched through the streets, fired volleys and made a great celebration. He also donated a piece of land on Thomas street for an almshouse, and left in his will the provision that $20 a year should be taken from the income to furnish a good Thanksgiving dinner, with half a pint of wine for each one, or such liquor as they might prefer. The town declined to accept the donation.

The burial-ground on the north side of Mechanic street was first used in the year 1795, and comprised 676,500 square feet. The only tomb was that of Isaiah Thomas. It was 6 feet high and 5 feet deep, with an area of 11 by 13 feet, hewn granite blocks, and an iron door. Four hundred and fifty persons were buried there.

The Exchange Hotel has hardly undergone any change except in name. It used to be the Exchange Coffee House. Samuel B. Thomas, the innkeeper, was a well-remembered character. He wore a capacious white hat and green spectacles.

Here President Washington stopped for breakfast, October 23, 1789. The town was greatly excited by the news brought from Brookfield that Washington would reach the town next morning. At sunrise five gentlemen rode to Leicester on horseback to escort the president to town. Washington came over where the Oread now stands. Signal was given, cannon fired, and the bell rung on the meeting-house. He rode in a chariot drawn by four bay horses, raised on his Virginia homestead. When he reached the south end of Main street he left the chariot, and rode horseback to the United States Arms, now the Exchange Hotel, where he had breakfast. Washington started off immediately after breakfast for Boston, amidst cheers from the assembled crowd, up through Lincoln street, attended by the escort from Worcester until Marlboro was reached. Washington was then 57 years old, dressed in brown, a plain citizen addressed as His Royal Highness the President.

Granite row was the name given to the block erected by Hon. Daniel Waldo, and was considered very expensive. It was the centre of trade, and nearly all the dry goods stores of the town were in that locality. Next south stood what was known as Waldo Church, an offset of the Old South. Mr. Waldo erected the church, costing $15,000, and gave a fund of $5000 for parish expenses. It is now known as Central Church. Central street had but two or three houses on it. It was the principal road from Main street to the canal basin. It was a pleasure to see the boats come up from Providence, R. I., laden with flour, corn, salt, iron and other heavy articles, with now and then a family of wharf-rats for passengers. Chairs everlasting in number brought from the northern part of the county, seemed to be the principal loading of boats at the canal. Had railroads never been invented, Blackstone canal would have done a large and profitable business. A canal-boat to-day in Worcester would be as novel as the railroad cars July 4th, 1835, when there was a grand celebration when the railroad was completed from Boston to Albany. Sneering remarks were made about the tea-kettle on the fire cart. A trial was made here of the first locomotive engine used on any

railroad in the country. No one expected it could be used, except when the rails were clear from snow. Every man who chose had a right to go on the railroad with his own horse and wagon fitted to the tracks. An old bell suspended from an elm tree near the depot announced the departure of trains. On the opening day 500 ladies were given a ride to Westboro. The fare was then $2.00. The building of the railroad was a marvel to the inhabitants along the line. Tobias Boland, a contractor actively engaged in railroading, built the first railroad from Worcester to Albany.

The land for the Common was originally given the town for these purposes: public park, the church, a school-house and the training field for the soldiers. The ancient burial-ground on the east side was fenced in; near the centre stood the hearse-house, and the gun-house of Worcester Artillery, and the railroad tracks of the Worcester & Norwich Railroad divided it. It answered well for all purposes at that time. Here also was held the cattle show, one of the great social events. Everybody turned out in holiday attire. There were pens of cattle, auctioneer wagons, tents exhibiting monstrosities, stands with gingerbread, cake, pies, confectionery, sweet cider and root beer, and bakers yelling hot oyster stew. One exhibition fifteen buffaloes escaped that were captured in the Rocky Mountains. There was a real buffalo hunt through Main street, some being chased to Leicester. Blind Dexter exhibited a wonderful collection of wax-works. For twenty-five cents could be seen Washington crossing the Delaware, Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, before the fall, the battle of Bunker Hill, and the burning of Charlestown. Once John B. Gough turned the crank to bring on the troops at Bunker Hill. At night came off the cattle-show ball, in the Central House. It was very exclusive. There was a hot dispute one year because a mechanic received an invitation from the managers, he not being entitled to enter at the ball. Some of the invitations and acceptance were very unique. The hours were so early.

MILITARY BALL OF THE WORCESTER RIFLE COMPANY.

The company of Major C. G. Prentice and lady is solicited at Estabrooks Hall on Thursday of Jan'y. 17th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

S. H. GLEASON,
G. PAINE,
G. Y. S. CURTIS,
I. HARRIS,
Managers.

P. S.—Gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform.

Another invitation to a series of receptions:

The company of Mr. Stephen Salisbury is requested at Hathaway Hall Wednesday, evening of November 27th, Thursday, evening of December 19th, of Jan. 30th and of Feb. 20th at 5 o'clock P. M. precisely.

GARDNER BURBANK,
E. D. BANGS,
TILLEY RICE,
PHINY MERRICK,
Managers.

Regrets.

Miss E. Parker regrets that it is not in her power to accept the managers' polite invitation to the ball Wednesday evening, Oct. 9th.

Miss Woodward respects to Mr. Paine. She is under the necessity of declining his polite invitation for Wednesday next, Oct. 5, 1833.

Thanksgiving day was devoted to religious exercises, and by a sober-minded and discreet night spent in merriment. Parties assembled after sunset, girls walked unaccompanied. A large room in the Central House was chosen. The fiddler charged each one that attended eight cents as his fee. Dancing continued until 5 o'clock A. M. Refreshments were rarely served. All over sixteen years were allowed to attend the regular ball.

It was the universal custom of those days for gentleman or lady going to church or elsewhere to ride horseback, the lady on

a pillion behind the gentleman's saddle. The young folks were prudent then. I have heard that my grandfather said many a time he had seen young ladies who lived out of the village put on their shoes and stockings when they came in sight of a meeting-house, take them off when going home, walking barefoot to save their shoe leather.

People lived in this primitive fashion until the year 1830, when the census numbered 4,172 souls. After that the power of steam was developed. Before this there were no streets west of Main except Pleasant and Pearl; no houses except the few on those streets. Grove street was a cow pasture, all east of Summer street was meadows. Green street had scarcely a house on it. It was a cultivated field down to the water's edge. South of the Common there were no traveled roads, no houses except on Park street. Southbridge street was not opened. There were four farm-houses scattered between Madison street and New Worcester. Where stands the Oread Castle was called Goat hill. Here was pasture for sheep and cattle. We can hardly recognize old Worcester from the wonderful progress of the last seventy-five years. We of this time and generation can but dimly realize the quaintness of the city pictured; nor sympathize withour fathers as they speak of the good old days. Nevertheless the "Heart of the Commonwealth" has not been passed by, for in all times famous persons have visited here. Worcester has always done well her part. There all the honor lies.

MARGARET MOORE BOLAND.

LIST OF VOTERS FOR THE YEAR 1779 IN WORCESTER.

Charles Adams
Joshua Bigelow Esq.
Mary Bigelow
Samuel Bridge
Tim° Bigelow Esq.
Samuel Brown
Sarah Brown
Joseph Blair
James Barber
David Bigelow
Samuel Brooks
Nathan Baldwin
Thankful Brown
Jona. Bartletts Estate
Joseph Barber
Nath[l] Brook
Daniel Baird
John Baird
Ebenezer Barber
Joseph Ball
Isaac Barnard, Esq.
Solomon Bixbee
John Barnard
Will[m] Brown
Mary Chandler
Benj[a] Chapin
John Cunningham
Eli Chapin
David Chaddick
Joseph Clark
Robert Crawford
Sarah Clark
Samuel Curtis
Gardner Chandler
John Curtis
John Chamberlain
Jacob Chamberlain
W[m] Cowdens Estate
Samuel Clark
Thaddeus Chamberlain
Edward Crafts
Dauniel Chaddick
Charles Chandler
Samuel Chandler
Thaddeus Chapin
Ezra Carey
Thaddeus Bigelow
Joseph Donelley
Andrew Duncan
Elijah Dix
William Daws
William Dana
William Elder
John Elder
Daniel Eveleth
Benjamin Flagg Esq.
John Fisk
Jonathan Fisk
Jonathan Flagg
Josiah Flagg
Abigail Fullerton
Samuel Fullerton
Elisha Gurney
Palmer Goulding
John Greene
William Gates
John Gates
Jonathan Gates
Samuel Goddard
Reuben Gray
Isaac Gleason's Estate
Jonathan Gleason
Robert Gray
Simon Gates' Estate
Isaac Gleason 2nd Estate
Jonathan Grout
John Griggs
Josiah Gates
Charles Stearns
Jonathan Gates 2nd
Phineas Gleason
Samuel Gates
Levi Lincoln Esq[r]
Benjamin Greene
John Hamilton
William Quigley
Josiah Harrington
Francis Harrington
Nathaniel Harrington
Daniel Heywood
Jacob Holmes
Joseph Hastings
Nath[l] Heywood
Jacob Hemmingway
Elijah Harrington
Ezekiel Howe
Daniel Harris
Jonas Hubbards Estate
Noah Harris
Nath[l] Healy
Phin[s] Heywood's Estate
Elijah Hawes
Josiah Harrington Jun[r]
Levi Houghton
Robert Henry's Estate
Joel Howe
Noah Joney
Solomon Johnson Jn[r]
Micah Johnson
Peter Johnson
Daniel Johnson
Israel Jennison
Samuel Jennison
William Johnson
Phineas Jones
Micah Johnson Jun[r]
Ezra Jones
Joseph Lynde Esq[r]
Thomas Knight
John Kelso
Paul Kingston
Josiah Knight
Edward Knight

Daniel Knight
Thomas Lynde
Nath[l] Langdon
Eben[r] Lovel
Jonathan Lovel
Nath[l] Moore
William Mahan
Silas Moore Estate
Asa Moore
John Mower
James McFarland
Will[m] McFarland
Samuel Miller
John Moore
Samuel McCraken
David Moore
Eph[m] Miller
James Moore
Moses Miller
John Moore 2nd
Samuel Mower
Samuel Moore
Joseph May
Thomas Nichols
John Nazro
John Noyes
John Noyes Jun[r]
Jonathan Osland
Tim[o] Paine Esq[r]
Jonathan Phillips
Nathan Perry
Josiah Peirce
John Pierce
Richard Pratt
Samuel Moore Jun[r]
James Quigley
Absalom Rice
Jonathan Rice
Thomas Rice
Thomas Rice
Zebed[r] Rice's Estate
Lemuel Rice
John Stearns
William Stearns
Benjamin Stowell
Cornelius Stowell
John Stanton
Mary Stearns
Elisha Smith
Elisha Smith Jun[r]
Robert Smith
Will[m] Jennison Sterne
John Smith 2nd
Samuel Salisbury
Stephen Salisbury
Joseph Sprague
Samuel Sturtevant
Phineas Stevens
Martha Salisbury
Othniel Taylor
William Taylor
James Trowbridge
William Trowbridge
Jabez Totman
John Totman
David Thomas
Joseph Trumbull
John Taylor
Jonathan Williams
Nahum Williams
Thomas Wheeler
Isaac Willard
Phineas Ward
Uriah Ward
Eben[r] Wiswall
Sam[l] Wiswall
Eben[r] Wiswall Jun[r]
Joshua Whitney
Amos Wheeler
Eben[r] Willington
Joseph Wiley's Estate
Benj[a] Whitney
Benja Whitney Jun[r]
Samuel Whitney
William Walker
Joseph Allen
Asa Ward
Sam[l] Woodburn
Solomon Willard
William Young Esq[r]
Abraham Taylor
Joshua Johnson
Joseph Morse
Eph[m] Mower
Ezekiel Howe Jun[r]

The foregoing list of votes in Town affairs taken from the List of the valuation of Estates in sd Town February 22nd 1779 by us the Subscribers.

ROBERT SMITH
WILLIAM STEARNS
NATH[L] BROOKS
} Selectmen & Assessors for the Town Worcester

338th Meeting.

Special: Thursday evening, May 25th.

The Committee on the Excursion to Salem reported, through its Chairman, Burton W. Potter, Esq., giving details of the arrangements as made. The President added some particulars of the program in Salem and introduced Mr. J. Chauncey Lyford, who favored the large audience with a preliminary trip to Salem through a graphic talk illustrated by the stereopticon.

339th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, June 13th.

The report of the Committee upon the Salem Excursion reported a deficiency of $30.65, which on motion of Mr. Wm. F. Abbot was ordered paid from the treasury.

The death of Mrs. L. A. Ely was feelingly referred to by the President, who spoke of her many valuable qualities and of her interest and assistance in the work of this Society. The death was also announced of Albert G. Mann. Notice was given that suitable memorials would be prepared and read before the Society.

Members were urged to assist in making the "Queries and Answers" column in the BULLETIN valuable by furnishing and answering queries.

On motion of Librarian Dickinson it was voted that the next meeting of this Society be held upon the first Tuesday in September and that subsequent

meetings be held on the first Tuesday of each month.

Mr. George Maynard then read the following report of the field-day at Salem:

REPORT ON EXCURSION TO SALEM.

Among the places of great historical interest which our Society has for many years intended some day to visit, old Salem has always held a prominent place. Although many of the members had previously visited the place, yet to not a few it was a fresh field for antiquarian research, while to those to whom the place was already familiar, it still presented attractions that do not readily grow stale.

For Salem, the ancient Naumkeag, is perhaps, next to Deerfield and Plymouth, the most interesting locality in our State, so far as associations of the past are concerned. Settled by the Puritans, a few years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, it has had a long and eventful history, whose lights and shadows stand forth in sharp contrast, and which may well furnish every succeeding generation with lessons of encouragement or warning.

But aside from its history proper, the pen of Hawthorne has woven a halo of romance around her ancient streets and dwellings, and the muse of Whittier has lent an added charm to those scenes, which will cling to them forever.

It is natural to think of Salem as the place where witches were hanged in the olden times, and perhaps as many people feel a curiosity to see the place on that account as on any other; and yet we should remember that the Witchcraft delusion of 1692 was only an episode in her history—a passing storm-cloud, as it were, dealing death and destruction as it came—only to be succeeded by a sweeter, purer day. As we contemplate its horrors, let us not forget that by far the greater part of Salem history has been grand and noble, and the character of her people above reproach. The Salem Witchcraft was only one of the dying throes of the monster of ignorance and superstition that for

many an age had terrified the world, and has not even yet entirely disappeared. The idea had been of world-wide extent; and in America Salem was by no means the only place, nor 1692 the only time, at which alleged witches were persecuted even unto death.

The former field-days of our Society have invariably led us to interesting localities, and very many of them have, in some measure, been connected in a greater or less degree with Salem. In some cases, there were men prominent in the early history of the towns we visited who had originally had their dwelling-place in Salem; and as we stood, in 1896, by Deerfield's historic stream, we remembered that at Bloody Brook, "The Flower of Essex" fell, and that Capt. Lothrop and many of his men were from Salem or vicinity—the bravest of her brave. And so we felt, as the time approached for our field-day of 1899, that it was our golden opportunity to visit SALEM.

All due arrangements having been made by an efficient committee consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen: B. W. Potter, W. F. Abbot, Walter Davidson, Miss Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell, and Mrs. Daniel Kent, notice was given by them that the excursion would be held on Saturday, June 3d. It proved an excellent choice, so far as weather was concerned, and at 7.40 A. M. a party of 81 members and friends of the Society left the Union Station, Worcester, in a special train, which, without change of cars, took us to Salem and return, via the Boston & Maine railroad. This party consisted of the following persons:

F. L. Hutchins,
W. F. Abbot,
E. Q. Abbot,
C. T. Haynes,
Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Cole,
Mrs. L. G. Beck,
Alice Scott,
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur P. Rugg,
Charles B. Rugg,
G. L. Brownell,
Miss Joanna F. Smith,
Miss Kate E. Smith,
Miss Nellie Thurston,
Miss Cora E. Kemp,
Miss Cora A. Baldwin,
Mr. & Mrs. John Legg,
Mrs. Edna H. Legg,
Bessie W. Legg,
Jennie L. Dearborn,
Abbie S. Davis,

Hattie S. Putnam,
Mrs. C. C. Lowell,
Mrs. J. L. Ellsworth,
Mrs. F. H. Daniels,
Mrs. C. K. Bryden,
A. K. Gould,
Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Eaton,
Mr. & Mrs. C. Wallis,
Chas. E. Staples,
Mrs. E. A. Morse,
Carrie I. Morse,
Cora L. Morse,
S. L. Wyman,
Mrs. M. E. Aldrich,
Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Darling,
Mrs. Ellen L. Chamberlin,
J. H. Matthews,
Mr. & Mrs. Rufus B. Fowler,
Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Boutelle,
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. King,
Dr. Helen Goodspeed,
Mrs. R. E. Stillman, Dayton, Fla.,
Mrs. John S. Brigham,
Mrs. Geo. A. Smith,
Miss Mary A. Smith,
Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Brown,
Fanny C. Lincoln,
Harriet C. Howe,
C. P. Chaffin,
Arthur M. Williamson,
Miss Anna M. Moore,
Mr. & Mrs. Chas. A. Peabody,
W. Allen Peabody,
Mrs. Emma F. D. Bates,
Mrs. Nellie F. Rogers,
Geo. M. Rice,
Mr. & Mrs. Corwin M. Thayer,
Ella L. T. Baldwin,
H. H. Dayton,
Miss Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell,
Mary Maynard Coes,
Carrie M. Houghton,
Mary L. Houghton,
James L. Estey,
Geo. L. Estey,
Roger B. Bryan,
Charles C. Baldwin,
George Maynard.

At Salem the party was joined by Mr. Nathaniel Paine, Mr. Harrison G. Otis, and Mr. & Mrs. Ephraim Tucker.

As the train rolled out of Worcester, your historian's observation convinced him that, for a party of steady-going antiquarians, bound to study history, they were in remarkably good spirits, and he is bound to say that even the Puritan atmosphere of Salem had no materially diminishing effect upon them. In fact, The Worcester Society of Antiquity, despite its sober name, believes in a rational enjoyment of the present hour, even when investigating the history of the past.

Our route lay through Ayer Junction and Lowell, past interest-

ing historical localities, and amid pleasant scenery, now clad in the fresh verdure of early summer. Plains, dotted here and there with pines; gently rolling hills, covered with oaks and maples in full leaf; long intervales, where rose the lordly elm; farms of tidy aspect; crystal lakes and placid streams in which the green shores were beautifully mirrored,—these, with an occasional glimpse of Worcester county's grand old Mount Wachusett, rising at a few miles' distance, made an attractive picture for the artist or lover of nature. Close by our way lay the twin lakes of Washacum, beautiful as ever, and between them the site of the royal dwelling of the Indian King Sholan. Anon we were in Lancaster, rich with memories of the past—the scene of many stirring events in our early history, and the place where Mrs. Rowlandson was carried away by the Indians into her famous "captivity."

Through Ayer and Lowell we passed, and, as it neared the hour of ten, a change in the style of architecture of the buildings along our route gave evidence that we were approaching the coast, and our destination. After passing through an underground tunnel, dark as Erebus, we finally emerged once more into the light of day and found ourselves at 10.15 o'clock in Salem—the land of romance—and reality.

On arriving at the station our party was met by Mr. George Francis Dow, secretary of the Essex Institute, and Mr. George Arvedson, the well-known Salem guide, under whose efficient leadership we proceeded on our tour of historical research.

It is not the purpose of this report to furnish a guide-book to Salem. They can be had anywhere and consulted at leisure by any who are interested. I shall therefore confine myself to a brief and general mention of the interesting places we visited.

Passing up from the station through Norman street to Broad, we noticed the old Pickering House, built in 1651, which was, at a later date, the birthplace of Col. Timothy Pickering of Revolutionary fame. Close at hand is the old Broad street burial ground, where he, with many other noted personages, lies buried. Through Chestnut and Cambridge streets our guide

conducted us, till, on our arrival at Essex street, he pointed out the house occupied at the time of the witchcraft delusion by Shattuck, the dyer, which we were informed is the only house now standing in Salem which is *certainly* connected with that affair. The next house was where the celebrated Count Rumford once resided.

Our next place to visit was the so-called "Old Witch House," corner of Essex and North streets, which, however, has no certain connection with the witch trials, except that it was the home of Judge Corwin at that time, and in it some of the preliminary examinations of the accused persons may have taken place. That it was, nearly sixty years before that, the home of Roger Williams until he was banished from the colony, and was built by him, is, however, well known; but of this more anon. Suffice it to say that at this time our party entered the building and passed to the rear, through a passage in the immense chimney of the house, the lower portion of which is now used as a drug-store, where we are told that even to this day genuine extract of witch hazel is sold. This house was built in 1634, and is the oldest house in town.

From this place we proceeded down North street till we came within sight of the old North bridge, where, on Feb. 26, 1775, Col. Leslie, the British commander, who had previously landed at Marblehead, with the intention of capturing some military stores at North Salem, was met and his march resisted by Col. Timothy Pickering and the Continental forces under his command. Here, it is claimed, the first blood was shed in that great conflict that resulted in giving liberty to America.

We next visited the Court House on Federal street, and, as in duty bound, examined with interest the famous death warrant of Bridget Bishop, and other witchcraft documents, together with the ancient pins, produced as evidence at the witchcraft trials, and the county seal used in signing the warrants. Further on we saw the site of the Court House where these trials took place, and the site of the home where Bridget Bishop lived; also, the site of the old witchcraft jail.

Coming to St. Peter's street and the beautiful ivy-covered church of that name, we paused a moment to inspect the ancient grave-stones in front of it, one of which is to the memory of Collector Pue, immortalized by Hawthorne. This church, we were informed, was built in 1833, on the site of one erected just one hundred years previously.

Passing thence through Howard street, we were shown the old house where, in 1830, the famous White murder took place, which was one of the great sensations of that day, and will be readily recalled by all elderly people.

We now came to the Common, which we crossed, encountering on our way the ever-present vender of witchcraft souvenirs, which every visitor to Salem is supposed to be in duty bound to buy.

Returning to Essex street, we noticed the Narbonne House, a well-preserved specimen of ancient architecture. And here we may say that quaint architecture is the rule in Salem. A house only one hundred years old hardly counts there; but the one thing that strikes the visitor's eye everywhere is the wonderfully good state of preservation of most of these old colonial residences. Let us hope they may remain unchanged for at least another century.

We now were conducted to Turner street, originally called Turner's lane, to see the so-called "House of the Seven Gables," which appears to be more mythological than real. However, it is well known that it was often visited by Hawthorne, and thus it is interesting.

Not far distant is the Custom House, in Derby street, where the great novelist commenced the writing of the "Scarlet Letter," his most famous work. Passing by this building, and another in the immediate vicinity, famous as being at one time the home of General Miller, the hero of Lundy's lane, we came at last to the house on Union street, where, on July 4th, 1804, Nathaniel Hawthorne was born. There is nothing palatial or especially attractive about the house or its surroundings. Like the birthplace of many another immortal genius, it is a plain and simple dwell-

ing, with no pretensions to luxury, and yet we can but pause before it reverently in memory of the man who has added so much of fame not only to the place of his birth, but to the literature of his country.

Returning now to Essex street, our party assembled at the Essex Institute, and took the electric cars for Salem Willows, a fifteen minutes' ride, which proved very refreshing after our long walk. Here we got our first full view of Salem and Beverly harbors, with their rock-bound shores, across the former of which the bold headlands of Marblehead loomed up in bold defiance of the Atlantic billows. One could imagine that, in days of storm, they beat with fearful violence upon those bulwarks of granite; but to-day old Ocean stretches far away into the illimitable distance, calm as a sleeping kitten. Not even a sea-serpent (formerly so common on Cape Ann!) lashes the brine into foam, or comes up to repose his huge "quoils" upon the rocks that guard that shore. It is a day of peace—a fitting day for an excursion to a city whose name signifies *peace*.

Along our route we noticed some curious geological formations; while, on either hand, the frowning guns of a fort spoke of Salem's determination to defend herself against foreign aggression, notwithstanding her peaceful appellation. If we can judge by her past history, in an encounter of that kind, her sons would never show the white feather. It is said to be a fact that during the Civil War eighty-two of Salem's soldiers were either killed in battle, or died in consequence of exposure received in the service.

On our arrival at the "Willows," we repaired to the "Ocean View House," and, in due process of time, dined. An excellent dinner was furnished by Landlord Swasey, to which eighty-seven hungry antiquarians did justice, after which we spent some time rambling along the shore, and finally gathered under the beautiful willow trees which give the place its designation, where the artist of the party, Mr. Charles F. Darling, made a picture of the group, which will tell the truth, whatever your historian may do. The cool sea breezes, sweeping across the little peninsula, together with the lovely view, were so inviting, that we would fain

have lingered on indefinitely, but time, tide, and railroad cars, wait for no one, and at the word, "All aboard!" we obeyed the summons, gave one longing, lingering look at the vanishing beauties of sea and shore, and were soon in Salem once more, "doing" the notable places of the town.

On our arrival, we first visited the Essex Institute, with its famous collection of historical relics; but to our minds the most interesting of all was the frame of the old First Meeting-house of Salem, built in 1634, and now carefully preserved. In this church Roger Williams preached. We also visited the Cadet Armory, formerly the residence of Col. Francis Peabody, erected on the site of the home of Gov. Bradstreet. This building contains a banquet hall, adorned with remarkably fine wood carving, a beautiful mantel being especially noticeable; this latter, it is said, was made in imitation of some similar work of art in Europe.

We then visited the old Charter street burial-ground, the earliest place of burial in Salem, dating from 1637, where may be read upon the antique tombs many honored names. Two of the inscriptions in this yard especially attracted the party's attention, and your scribe has preserved them. They are as follows:

Mr. Nathanael Mather,
Dec^{d} October ye 17, 1688.
An Aged person who had seen but
Nineteen Winters in this world.

Capt.
George Do-
dge, Obt. 1808
Æt. 82.

The curious division of so short a name on so short a line compelled a smile even in that solemn place. And certainly it is a solemn place, for is it not here that Hawthorne locates one of his most gruesome tales? Now, if there be any city in the world where ghosts do walk at the witching hour of midnight, surely it must be Salem. Immediately in contact with this cemetery

stands the Dr. Grimshawe house, where Hawthorne not only courted his wife, but located the scene of his story, "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret." And here, in this ancient burial-ground, lies the dust of Col. John Hathorne, the old witch-judge, and many other people connected with the witchcraft affair; and here, too, was buried the first wife of Giles Corey, of witchcraft fame. Here, also, one may see the tomb of Gov. Bradstreet.

From this place we went to view the vast collection of antiquities and curious articles illustrating the life and customs of the people of many nations, being the Museum of the East India Marine Society, now preserved at the Peabody Academy of Science on Essex street, as is also the remarkable collection of natural history specimens belonging to that institution.

Thence we went to the Essex House, and inspected a fine collection of antique furniture; and from there we once more returned to the Roger Williams house, where we had called in the morning. We now went up into the upper part of the house, and to our delight found it one of the most interesting we had visited. Apart from the fact that the building was erected by the great Baptist divine, who was banished from Massachusetts only to become the honored founder of Rhode Island, the attic of the building is completely filled with a wonderful collection of Salem antiquities. Furniture of all kinds, some of certain and some of doubtful use—but all bearing the undoubted marks of age—was there in great abundance. Chairs, spinning-wheels, old tin lanterns and crockery ware—but I have said that this report is not a guide-book, and it shall not be a catalogue. But let no visitor to Salem depart satisfied till he has climbed the steep and narrow stairs that lead to the old unfinished attic of Roger Williams' former home. The builder and ancient proprietor has indeed departed; he left somewhat suddenly just 264 years ago; but, methinks, as one stands here, a still, small voice from the realm of dim antiquity yet speaks to the listening ear, pleading for broad-minded toleration, for justice and for righteousness. It may be that the hands of Roger Williams hewed some of these very timbers, now dark with age, for in those days ministers were not afraid of man-

ual toil; but certainly he carved and planted on good foundation the pillars of religious liberty in New England, and God grant that they may long endure!

When we departed from the Roger Williams house, our sight-seeing in Salem practically ended, and at 5.30 we bid adieu to the City by the Sea, and commenced our homeward journey, which was completed without serious accident or material incident. Suffice it to say, in closing, that we reached Worcester at about 8.15 o'clock, somewhat weary without a doubt, but with our minds filled with pleasant memories of Salem, and it is to be hoped with hearts thankful that no untoward event had marred our day of profit and pleasure.

For the Committee,
GEORGE MAYNARD.

Since writing the above report, through the kindness of Mr. C. F. Darling, I have received from him a Supplementary Report, which is herewith appended.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

After inspecting the Essex Institute three of our party, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Darling and Mrs. Carrie Houghton, drove over to Peabody and Danvers, or Salem Village, the name by which it was known in early times, to inspect what still remains of witchcraft days.

A short drive to Boston street and "Gallows Hill" is seen on the left, upon whose towering heights nineteen of Salem's people were hanged to appease the witchcraft frenzy. Its thickly populated sides have effaced all landmarks, and tradition is silent as to the location of the executions.

Passing the Salem-Peabody line we stop to inspect the Revolutionary soldiers' monument. Here the Danvers minute-men met on the 19th of April, 1775, and here are recorded the names of seven of their number who lost their lives in that day's battle.

The Peabody Institute, the gift of the rich London banker, George Peabody, who was born in a small house still standing on Washington street not far from the Lexington monument, contains the portrait of the founder, who gave eight million dollars to institutions and charity. Queen Victoria's portrait, presented to Mr. Peabody for his donations to the London poor, is here preserved.

Leaving Peabody by way of Central and Andover streets we soon reach the Collins house, which, during the summer of 1774, was the headquarters of General Gage. This fine specimen of provincial mansion was built by Robert Hooper of Marblehead in 1754, and later occupied by Judge Collins and others. Its present owner is Mr. Francis Peabody. We were kindly permitted to enter the well-kept grounds adorned with stately and venerable trees, and were graciously shown about the mansion by a younger member of the family who had just returned from a year's staff duty in Cuba.

From the porch we enter the large reception hall extending from front to rear, furnished with some fine old carved pieces, statuary and armor—the walls decorated with old French pictorial wall paper.

We were next ushered into the drawing-room with its paneled walls, elegant tiled mantel and fireplace, with immense polished brass andirons. The furniture is in the finest old style, in French carving, many of the pieces being original designs and of exquisite workmanship.

The library opposite, richly furnished, contains a fine piece of seventeenth century carving, a three-legged table of peculiar design. The old front door, with its large polished brass knocker, is still preserved in a side passageway. The bullet-hole, made by a bullet fired by one of the Danvers minute-men as they passed by on the 19th of April, can still be seen. The drawing-room was Gen. Gage's office, the library his guard-room. In the field opposite his troops were encamped, and one of the oaks used as a whipping-post was afterwards felled and made the stern-post of the good frigate "Essex," built at Salem. At the

lower end of the hall a colonial stairway, with its landing and tall clock, leads to the hall above. The chambers are furnished in the same elegant manner as the rooms below—fine old French canopy beds with their hangings in perfect harmony of design and color. Last of all, the dining-room, out of the lower hall. On the walls are groups of family portraits and old English prints, solid old table and chairs, and a beautiful sideboard in dark oak. Refreshments are served, and we bid good-bye to our friend, thanking him for his kind hospitality.

We drive on to the old Nourse farm, originally a grant to Townsend Bishop in 1636. It afterwards became a part of Endicott's "Orchard Farm," being purchased from the Endicott family by Francis Nourse, the husband of the unfortunate Rebecca Nourse, who was hanged for a witch on July 19th, 1692. At the foot of the hill upon entering the old road is the family cemetery. Here stands the granite monument erected to the martyred Rebecca Nourse, inscribed with verses by the poet Whittier; also a tablet to those who braved the popular wrath and stood forth in her defense, but without avail.

Upon the hill, in plain view, is the old house built about 1635, still occupied, a fine example of the solid old lean-to houses erected by the early settlers.

Passing through Danversport, on the left is seen Folly hill, famous as the seat of the old mansion house built 1740-45 by the Hon. William Browne, and known as Browne's Folly—

> "A jolly place in times of old,
> But something ails it now."

Reaching Water street, on the hill to our left is seen the old Jacobs house, where lived George Jacobs, another of the witchcraft victims. His remains, stolen from Gallows Hill, rest on the old farm, a short distance from the driveway.

Witchcraft sites are numerous all about this section, and much time might be spent in their inspection, but we speed on through North street, pausing at the old North bridge, which spot narrowly escaped being the opening battle-ground of the Revolution on that Sunday afternoon in February, 1775, when Lieut. Col.

Leslie, with three hundred British regulars, came here to search for arms and munitions of war, the clash being in a great measure prevented by the wise counsels of the Rev. Thomas Barnard.

Crossing the old bridge we are soon at the depot with a goodly supply of Salem Black-Jacks and Gibraltars ready to join our party on the journey homeward.

On motion of Miss Cogswell a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Maynard for his very interesting report.

The President then read some of the "Beginnings of the Second Parish" in Worcester, which was followed by remarks by Mr. James H. Bancroft, relative to the same subject.

BEGINNINGS OF THE SECOND PARISH.

The first action taken by the town of Worcester which led up to the formation of the Second Parish was taken in town meeting on July 7th, 1783, when Jos. Allen, Jos. Wheeler and Timothy Paine, Esqs., were made a committee to

"procure some person or persons to preach in this town upon probation with a view of settling such person or persons if he should be agreeable to the Town as a Colleague with the Rev'd. Mr. Macarty."

There is no record of the actions of this committee, but on June 28th, 1784, the committee were ordered to "continue the service assigned them;" on August 9th, 1782, Deacons Jacob Chamberlain and Nathan Perrey were added to the committee; on Nov. 22nd, 1784, the town voted to continue candidating, requested Mr. Haven to continue one Sunday longer than the specified time and to change with some neighboring minister;—they also voted "That their be a Day Set apart for fasting & Prayer in this Town for calling on the Divine for assistance for the re-establishment of the Gospel ministry in this Place then voted that Thursday Senet be the Day Set apart for Said Purpose & that the three Deacons

be a Committee to Desire Some of the Neighboring Ministers to Preach with us on Said Day."

Whatever the result of the special appointment of a day had, it seems that the choice of the town lay between Mr. Haven and Mr. Bancroft, for on the 29th of November it was

"voted that the Committee for Supplying the Pulpit be Desired to apply to Mr. Haven to preach four Sabbaths commencing the Sabbath after Next & to apply to Mr. Bancraft to preach the Next four Sabbaths after"

Here came the first evidence of a division in the sentiments of the church as regards the settlement of a minister—a difference, I take it, caused, not by anything now denominated Unitarianism, but a growing dissent on the part of a respectable minority to the most rigid tenets of Calvinism.

At a Town meeting on December 13th 1784 Messrs. Allen, Wheeler and Paine resigned from the Committee for supplying the Pulpit, were thanked for their service and Capt. John Curtis, Deacon Thomas Wheeler & Capt. Sam'l Brooks were put in their places.

Immediate steps must have been taken by these discharged committeemen to carry their point of having the Rev. Aaron Bancroft as their minister, for at the town meeting on March 1st, 1785,

It was Moved, that the Town agree to Settle Mr. Bancraft in the work of the Gospel Ministry and Such other Person as may be agreable to and chosen Solely by those who are desirous of hearing furthar and the Settlement and Salaries of Both to be at the Expence of the Town at Large & the Question being put it passed in the Negative

It was then Moved, inasmuch as the Town by their Last vote have refused to Settle Mr. Bancraft as a Minister that the Town will consent that those persons who are Satisfied with Mr. Bancraft & Desirous of Settling him may form into a religious Society for that purpose, & the Question being put it passed in the Negative

That the matter had been well considered and their plans fully organized is evidenced by their petition to the Selectmen, which was as follows:

"To the Selectmen and the Committee for Supplying the Pulpit in the Town of Worcester

Gentlemen

For near two years before the Decease of the Revd. Mr. Maccarty it was cruel to have wished and unreasonable to have expected of him a Discharge of the Ministerial Duties of his office Such was his health & Such the Natures of his complaints at that Time as deprived us in a great measure of the Benefits of his Services this Parish was in a Degree vacant which rendered it necessary to think of Some Person Suitable for his assistant or his successor—three years have almost elapsed and the Business is yet to Be done From the Scarcity of Preachers and the Difficulty of procureing them our Pulpit has been frequently unsupplyed and the Town Destitute of Public worship. About eighteen Months Since the Town thought it expedient to Settle a Colleague with their then worthy Pastor and they then passed a Vote & chose a Committee for that Purpose. it then became the duty of the Committee in particular as well as the Interest & Duty of the Town at Large to enquire after and communicate their Knowledge of Such Characters as would probably have Suited and given Satisfaction to the Town—the Committee we Trust have been faithfull if not it is to be hoped the Town have not been unfaithfull to themselves there has been Sufficient opportunity in Point of Time and yet no one Person can be even mentioned in whom it is probable the Town would be united or so well united in the Person they have already heard—a former Committee reported Publickly that they had done their best and that they could hear of no Candidate whom there was any reason to Suppose would be so generally agreable as those they had procured recent Endeavórs have confirmed the Report it is Time Something was done many Parishes must continue vacant the Number of Preachers not being half Sufficient to Supply them the Longer they are So the greater the Danger of Division religious contentions and party Strife.

The Gentleman now with us is preaching under a third Invitation from the Town, to his Sentiments there have been but few objections in the Breast of any to his Character his Person or his abilities we know of none—perfect Unanimity is not to be expected to wait for it will be wait forever—most people have had an opportunity to form their opinions their Preatcher has been explisit & unReserved the Subscribers are Satisfied with his Character his abilities and ministerial accomplishments and think it of Importance to themselves and the Town to have him Settled—Under these Circumstances they wish for Such Proceedings as may be fair equal & consistent with the Rights Senti-

ments & religious Liberties of all—they have on Principle and with Deliberation & Information made their Choice and consider the Object of their Choice as a Person qualified to be of particular Benefit to Individuals and a Singular Blessing to the Town most devoutly hoping that the honest Difference in Sentiments among Professed Christians may not occasion a want of Charity or a Spirit of Bitterness. Therefore the Subscribers from the great Probability of Mr. Bancrafts being engaged else where do now beg the Selectmen & the Committee aforesaid to adopt Such measures for the Settlement of him as a minister in the Town of Worcester as may Seem to them most proper & fit and most conducive to the Peace welfare and Happiness of the Town

Worcester, January 13th, 1785.

Joseph Wheler, Sam'l Curtis, Timo Paine, Palmer Goulding, Benjamin Flagg, Saml. Bridge, John Goodwin, William Gates, Lemuel Rice, Nathan Patch, Samuel Brazier, Nathl. Paine, Ignatius Goulding, Thaddeus Maccarty, John Pierce, John Stowers, Jede. Healey, William Treadwell, John Mower, Micah Johnson, Charles Sterns, Benja. Andrews, Thos. Stowell, John Walker, Jos Miller, Wm. Jenison, Andrew Tufts, Simeon Duncan, David Chadick, Benja. Stowell, Abraham Lincoln, Samuel Mower, John Barnard, Cornelius Stowell, Joseph Allen, Ephraim Mower, Eli Chapin, John Smith, Phinehas Heywood, Levi Lincoln, Joel How, Saml. Allen, Isaiah Thomas, Thads. Chapen, Saml. Prentice, Nathan Heard, John Stanton, Saml. Flagg, Abel Stowell, Clark Chandler, Charles Chandler, Timo. Bigelow, Saml. Chandler, Edward Bangs.

The result having gone against their wishes, the subscribers met upon the same day, and, as though arrangements had been fully matured for the expected repulse, took the first steps for the formation of a separate parish.

To us in this generation, when it is one of the simplest things to form societies without let or hindrance and without any particular attention being called to them, it will be hard to fully understand the difficulties and obstacles placed in the way of this original separation of the church and state in Worcester. Up to this time the parish was the town, and its affairs were conducted in open town meeting; the expenses of minister and church were assessed upon the inhabitants of the town the same as any other town charge. Further than this the parish (*i. e.*, the

town) owned a considerable land granted by the Commonwealth for the support of religion, which they were then trying to dispose of, and which belonged as much to those who set up the new institution as to those who remained with the old; the meeting-house also was the town-house, and the right to its use lay with the qualified voters of the town and not with the church. Under all the difficulties, not only in a legal sense, but in the sense of a breaking away from all the accustomed usages of the fathers, it is evident that the character and high standing of the promoters, as well as the great ability, tact, common sense and irreproachable conduct of Mr. Bancroft, were the elements which alone made the movement successful.

The records of their first meetings, the first being held upon the very same day as that of the town meeting at which their proposition had been negatived, are as follows:

At a meeting of Sundry persons who have associated for the purpose of forming another religious society in Worcester, & have invited Mr. Aaron Bancroft to be their pastor, at the house of Mr. Nathan Patch in Worcester, on the first day of March A. D. 1785.

Voted.—Timothy Paine Esq. Moderator.

Voted.—That Joseph Allen take minutes of the proceedings of this meeting.

Voted.—That the place whereon a meeting house shall be erected if it should be necessary to build one, shall be one of the Ministerial lots, so called, & lately sold by the Town, or upon the lot, if to be procured, that Mr. Peter Goulding lately bought & which was part of the estate of the late widow Sterne.

Voted.—That Timothy Paine, Levi Lincoln, Jos. Allen, Jos. Wheeler Esqr's & Mr. David Bigelow be a committee to communicate to Mr. Bancroft the agreement entered into by the members of this Society & to request him to settle with them as their Minister.

Voted.—That the Committee last mentioned ask the permission of the Justices of the Peace in this county that the members of this Society may use the Court-house as a place of Worship until they can accommodate themselves elsewhere.

Voted.—That Jos. Allen keep the Association agreement, that persons disposed to sign it may have an opportunity therefor.

Voted.—To adjourn to the fifteenth of March instant and then to meet at this place.

A true entry J. Allen.

At a meeting of those persons who have associated for the purpose of forming another Religious Society in Worcester, & have given Mr. Bancroft an invitation to be their pastor at the house of Mr. Nathan Patch in Worcester, on tuesday, March 15th, 1785. by adjournment from the first instant.

Voted.—That the Hon'ble Timothy Paine Esq. be Moderator.

Voted.—That Jos. Allen take minutes of said meeting.

Voted.—That Jos. Allen & Timothy Paine Esq. & Mr. Eph'm. Mower be a Committee to procure accommodations for Mr. Bancroft.

Voted.—That Messrs. Sam'l Bridge, John Goodwin, & Captain John Pierce, be a Committee to determine upon some suitable place in the Court-house for singers- & accommodations for women- & to agree with some person to ring the bell.

Voted.—That Levi Lincoln Esq. & Sam'l. Flagg be a Committee to communicate to such Single women as may be desireous to attend upon Mr. Bancroft's preaching, that accommodations as suitable as circumstances will admit of, will be provided for them.

Voted.—That a prudential Committee be appointed to call meetings in future if they shall judge necessary, to be held at the Court-house, who are to give notice of such meetings by posting notifications thereof at the Court-house one sabbath previous to the time of such meeting.

Voted.—That Tim'o. Paine Esq., Col'o. S. Flagg, Mr. David Bigelow, & Capt. John Pierce, & Captain Micah Johnson be a Committee for said purpose.

A true entry J. Allen.

At a meeting of the Society usually assembling for publick Worship at the Court-house in Worcester, according to a notification for that purpose, on Monday, May 23d, 1785.

Voted.—The Hon. Timothy Paine Esq. Moderator.

Voted.—That Jos. Allen be & hereby is appointed Clerk of said Society.

Voted.—That Timothy Paine Esq. Mr. David Bigelow, Joseph Wheeler Esq. Mr. Josiah Pierce, & Mr. Cornelius Stowell, be a Committee to apply to Mr. Bancroft, & ask him when it will be agreeable to give his answer to the invitation of the Society respecting his settling with them as their Minister.

Voted.—That the same persons be also a Committee to request Mr. Bancroft to draft a form of religious Covenant for establishing a Chh in said Society, which is to be laid before the Society at the adjournment of this meeting, for their consideration.

This meeting then adjourned to Monday the thirteenth day of June next then to meet at this place.

Monday, June 13th. 1785, Met according to adjournment Timothy Paine Esq. & others a Committee to waite upon Mr. Bancroft for the purposes above mentioned report as follows. viz.-

The Committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Aaron Bancroft relative to his answer & c., report, that they have waited upon him, & have Received his answer in writing, which they now present to the Society & thereupon the same is read in the words following,

"To T. Paine, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of a religious Society in Worcester, to be communicated.

My Christian and Bretheren, some time since you honored me with an invitation to settle with you in the Gospel ministry. I have endeavored to consider it with that seriousness & application which the greatness & importance of this transaction demands. I have attended to the circumstances & probable consequences of the measures by you adopted; and relying on your attention, your candor & support, I hereby communicate my acceptance of the invitation. Deeply impressed with a sense of the duty & charge which this engagement devolves upon me, which with concern & anxiety I enter into it. May the Author of Wisdom & Parent of goodness cause it to be mutually satisfactory.

Your known liberality leaves no room to doubt of your consenting to the adoption of such methods & rules for the establishment & government of a Chh as shall be founded on the Sacred Scriptures, & be consistent with those rights of conscience & religious privileges that Christ Jesus has secured to all his disciples.

Above all, may the great object of the institutions of Christianity be obtained by your separation & the relation we are

forming. May peace and order be the foundation & piety & virtue the stability of our Society. May the members composing it, cemented in this world by Christian Charity, & formed to habits of goodness, be fitted for imortality in that state of being, where they will not see through a glass darkly, but where they will join the perfect society of Heaven, & rejoice in the presence of God.

Aaron Bancroft.

Worcester, 7th. of June 1785.

Voted.—That the answer aforesaid is agreeable to the Society & that the same be entered among their records.

Voted.—That Timothy Paine Esq. Levi Lincoln Esq. Capt. Palmer Goulding, Jos. Wheeler Esq. Mr. Cornelius Stowell, Mr. David Bigelow, Mr. John Barnard, Mr. Saml. Bride, Mr. Nathan Patch, Jos. Allen, Mr. Isaiah Thomas, Capt. Micah Johnson, & Mr. Joel How be a Committee to inform the Town of the proceedings of this Society relative to the invitation & answer of Mr. Bancroft concerning his settling in the work of the Gospel Ministry, & to request that a meeting may be called to see if the Town will exempt the members of this Society from being assessed in any ministerial taxes in said Town in future—they having made voluntary provision for Mr. Bancroft's support, & for the Town to act thereon as they shall judge proper.

Timothy Paine, Esq. & others, a Committee, reported a form of a Chh. Covenent which was read.

The meeting was then dissolved.

A. true entry. J. Allen, Clerk of said Society.

Of the sixty-seven persons who formed the Second Parish, by signing the parish book, only six—four men and two women—were communicants and only one could be denominated a Unitarian. They were, in the main, young and middle-aged people.

The question of divine unity was not agitated; the differences which divided the people seem to have been an adherence on the one hand to all the peculiar tenets of Calvinism, including the irrevocable election by a stern and revengeful God; and on the other, an unreserved opposition to them, together with an insistence upon the divine clemency, the moral agency of man, the right of private judgment, the adaptation of the terms of accep-

tance to human power, and the certainty of salvation to ALL who seek divine assistance and prove their faith by works. Levi Lincoln some years after, when they were striving for a charter in the Legislature, announced the reason for the separation as in the fact that the majority of the old parish were rigid Calvinists, while the petitioners were rank Armenians.

Calvinism was the dominant faith, but the body of the clergymen were more liberal than the people, and yet in only one single case were the tenets of the creed openly attacked from the pulpit. This was in the case of Mr. Rogers of Lancaster, who preached pointedly against the doctrine of election and was expelled, but who continued to minister unto a few people, and it finally resulted in a separation of the parish.

Mr. Bancroft himself frankly confessed that he declined to preach truths, which he was persuaded the people were not prepared to hear, and in his latter days glories in the fact that he had never consciously uttered a word in prayer, sermon or address inconsistent with the Unitarian doctrine.

The covenants of the oldest churches, as witness the one of the old church in Salem, were only general confessions of belief in divine origin of our religion, sufficiency of the Scriptures as a rule of faith and practice and the promise to support the Christian profession by a Christian life.

Some of the pastors being carried away with some particular ism, mostly Calvinism, undertook to form more elaborate articles of faith, and at once discussion and dissent manifested themselves.

The church in Shrewsbury added several strong statements of Calvinism, which caused so much trouble and so diminished their church that after a few years they were rescinded.

In Fitchburg a very heated dispute arose resulting in the excommunication of five members and the suspension of two, but some arrangement was later made to overcome the trouble and the parties were restored.

Mr. Bancroft says

Articles of faith established by human authority are inadequate to accomplishe the purpose for which they are intended. It is not

within human power to transmit unimpaired definite views of revealed truth to successive generations of men. The attempt to embody Christian truths in words devised by men's wisdom has often been made but never with success. The human mind can not in this way be shackled.

The difficulties of those first years must have been great, and Mr. Bancroft confesses that he was tempted to lay down the burden, but that an incentive to a continuance was the feeling that it was a good work, and a certain pride showing itself in the feeling that he would not give those who were prophesying the collapse of the heretical movement the satisfaction of seeing their prophecy fulfilled. It was formed at an unfortunate time: the war just closed, the paper so depreciated as to cause a great decline in prices of all commodities, while taxes remained at the inflated figure; no money to pay debts, and the creditors clamorous, all of which is well seen in the records of the insurrection led by Shays.

The salary of the minister was at first to be raised by voluntary subscriptions paid each Sunday, but this not realizing the amount necessary for his support, resort was had to taxation according to the town rate, but after getting three years in arrears, the church gave up the idea of collecting the tax, and turned the whole levy over to Mr. Bancroft to collect his own salary, and as there was no money, he was obliged to take what the people were a mind to give him in supplies, the quality or price of which he could not very well stipulate; the amount fell very much below what was agreed with him, and he eked out his salary by taking boarders, tutoring college boys, and holding a private school in his parlor.

Soon after the formation of the Second Parish, its members sought relief from the taxes levied to support the town parish upon the ground that having made voluntary provision for the support of Mr. Bancroft, they should not be called upon to support another minister, and they petitioned the town, detailing their efforts to secure the settlement of Mr. Bancroft by the town, and ending as follows:

That in order to prevent unnecessary law Suits & that Peace & happiness in Sd Town may continue & nothing Should happen to disturb that harmony that has hitherto Subsisted in civil affairs, &

that notwithstanding the separation already taken place we might all live together in Brotherly love & friendship—The Subscribers pray that a Town meeting may be forthwith notified to See if the Town will exempt the members that do or may belong to Said Society from being assessed to any Ministerial Taxes in Said Town the Sd Society having made Voluntary provision for the Support of Mr. Bancroft agreeable to the Constitution and for the Town to take Such measures as they may think just & proper to secure to the Inhabitants of the Town at Large & members of each society in particular the full benefit of their respective assessments for Ministerial purposes for the future.

Timo. Paine, Levi Lincoln, Palmer Goulding,
Jos. Wheeler, Cornelas Stowel, David Bigelow,
Nathan Patch, Saml. Bridge, John Barnard,
Joseph Allen, Isaiah Thomas, Micah Johnson,
Joel How.

Worcester June 27th. 1785.

The town, on August 25th, 1785, met, but refused to act upon this matter.

A law, originating in 1692, made it the rule for the church to first make choice of its minister, and then the parish (*i. e.*, the town) concurred or not as it might. The constitution gave to the parishes the exclusive right to elect the public teachers. It also enacted that all previous laws were to remain in force until repealed.

In Mr. Bancroft's case the parish only acted, he never being considered by the church, but the two subsequent pastors were first elected by the church.

The absence of church members from the list of those who supported Mr. Bancroft is an indication of why Mr. Bancroft's name was never brought up before the church with a view to his settlement over the First Church.

Having enjoyed regular services in the Court House from March 20th, the parish, on Oct. 31st, 1785, took measures for the ordination of Mr. Bancroft, the record being as follows:

At a meeting of the Society mutually assembling for publick Worship, at the Court-house in Worcester, upon due notice being given, on Monday Oct. 31st. 1785
Voted.—Timothy Paine Esq. Moderator.

On motion, that proper measures be adopted for the ordination of Mr. Bancroft, previous to any application to the General Court for the incorporating said Society, & the question being put thereon it passed in the affirmative.

Voted.—That Timothy Paine Esq. Mr. Josiah Pierce, Jos. Wheeler Esq., Capt. Palmer Goulding, Mr. Samuel Bride, Mr. David Bigelow, & Col. Benjamin Flagg be a Committee to confer with Mr. Bancroft respecting measures necessary to be taken previous to his ordination, & report at the time to which this meeting may be adjourned.

The meeting was then adjourned to Monday, Nov. 7th, 1785, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Monday, Nov. 7th. 1785. Met according to adjournment. Timothy Paine Esq. & others, a Committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Aaron Bancroft to the Society coming into some method for his ordination, now make report in the words following.

That they have waited upon Mr. Bancroft & have had a free conversation upon the Subject. That previous to said ordination it will be expedient that such members of the Society as shall be disposed thereto be formed into a Church. That a day be set apart for that purpose & that two or three of the neighboring ministers be invited to attend the transaction. That previous to the appointment of such day, that such persons as are, or may be, disposed to be members of such Chh. give in their names to Mr. Bancroft, or to the Clerk of the Society, who is to transmit their names to Mr. Bancroft, and that aftersaid Chh. is formed, a day be appointed for his ordination, & that such Churches be sent to to assist as shall be agreed upon by the said Society and the Pastor elect.

Which report having been read, it is voted that the same be accepted.

Voted.—That Jos. Wheeler, Levi Lincoln, Jos. Allen, Tim'o. Paine Esqrs. & Mr. Sam'l. Bridge, be a Committee, who together with Mr. Bancroft shall, after a sufficient number of persons have given in their names for the purpose of forming a Church, & agree upon a time for that purpose & give seasonable notice thereof to the Society.

Voted.—That there be a contribution on the first Sabbath on each month for the payment of Mr. Bancroft's salary, & that each person contributing & putting his name upon the wrapper be credited therefor & that Mr. Bridge pay the sums so collected to Mr. Bancroft & take his receipt therefor.

Voted.—That this meeting be adjourned to the afternoon that may be set apart for the forming of a Church.

The town was still endeavoring to satisfactorily fill its pulpit, and on Nov. 7th, 1785, it was again voted to continue to hear candidates and to add Mr. John Nazro, Mr. Daniel Waldo, Mr. Stephen Salisbury and Doctr Elijah Dix to the Committee for Supplying the Pulpit.

On December 1st, the Second Congregational Church in Worcester was formed, and at a meeting of the Parish on the same day, it was voted to send the letters, asking assistance at the ordination of Mr. Bancroft, to such pastors and churches as a committee, consisting of Timo. Paine, Jos. Wheeler, David Bigelow, Josiah Pierce, Levi Lincoln, Jos. Allen, Cornelius Stowell, Samuel Bridge and Col. Benjamin Flagg, in consultation with Mr. Bancroft, might elect, and that the invitations issue in the name of the church and society, and at the adjourned meeting on January 2nd, 1786, we find it

Voted.—That letters missive be sent to the following Churches requesting them respectively to assist at the ordination of Mr. Bancroft. Viz.,

1. The first Chh. in Boston, whereof the Rev'd. Cha. Channey D. D. & the Rev'd. John Clark are Pastors.
2. The west Chh. of Boston, whereof the Rev'd. Simeon Howard D. D. is Pastor.
3. The Chh. in middle Street, Boston, whereof the Rev'd. John Lathrop is Pastor.
4. The Churches in Salem, whereof the Rev'd. Thomas Bar-
5. nard and the Rev'd. John Prince are respectively Pastors.
6. The first Chh. in Cambridge.
7. The Church in Lancaster.
8. The Church in Lunenburg.
9. The Congregational Chh. in Leicester.
10. The Chh, in Worcester, whereof the late Rev'd. Thaddeus Maccarty deceased, was Pastor.

Voted.—That the Hon. Timothy Paine & Levi Lincoln Esq. Dr. Thaddeus Maccarty, Joseph Wheeler & Jos. Allen Esqrs. sign the letters missive aforesaid in the name of the Chh & Society.

Voted.—That the day for ordaining Mr. Bancroft be the first day of Feby. next.

Voted.—That Mr. Samuel Bridge Mr. Ephraim Mower & Mr. Daniel Goulding be a Committee to prepare entertainment for the ordaining Council &c.

On motion made and seconded that whereas the Society have agreed on the first day of February next, for the ordination of Mr. Bancroft & as the Society, at present, have no place convenient for the publick accomodation of the Council, themselves & the spectators usually attending on such a solemnity, a Committee be chosen to wait on & request the Select Men of the Town of Worcester to consent that the said Society &c. assemble in the meeting house on said day for the purpose aforesaid, and the question being put thereon it passed in the affirmative & thereupon the Hon. Timothy Paine & Levi Lincoln Esq. Dr. Thaddeus Maccarty Jos. Wheeler & Jos. Allen Esqrs. were chosen a Committee for said purpose.

Voted.—That this meeting be adjourned to Monday the 23rd day of January instant at 2 o'clock P. M.

Monday Jan. 23rd. 1786. Met according to adjournment.

Timothy Paine, Esq. & others a Committee to wait upon the Select Men for the use of the Meeting house wherein to ordain Mr. Bancroft, make report verbally that they have made application to the Select Men, & have received for answer, that the Select Men do not, at present, think themselves at Liberty to grant the request.

Voted.—That as the Society have agreed on the first day of February next for the ordination of Mr. Bancroft, and as the Society, at present, have no place convenient for the publick accomodation of the Council, themselves, & the spectators usually attending on such a Solemnity, & as the Society have applied to the Select Men of Worcester requesting the use of the Meeting house on the said day for the purpose afores'd. & have received for answer that the said Select Men do not consider themselves at liberty to give their consent, at present, Voted that Timothy Paine Levi Lincoln & Jos Allen Esqrs. Col. Ed'n. Lovell, Col'o. Sam'l. Flagg, Mr. Cornelius Stowell, Mr. John Stanton, Mr. David Chaddick, Capt. Micah Johnson, Mr. Ignatius Goulding, Mr. John Barnard, Dr. Thaddeus Maccarty, & Dr. Benjamin Green be a Committee to provide the best accomodations on said day for the purpose aforesaid, that the circumstances will admit of, and, if they think proper, to apply to the Town of Worcester for the use of the Meeting house for the purpose aforesaid.

Voted.—That this meeting be adjourned to Monday the 30th. day of Jany. instant then to meet at the Court house.

Jany 30th. 1786 Met at the time adjourned & voted that the Hon. Timothy Paine & Levi Lincoln Esqrs. & Jos Allen Esqr. be a Committee to communicate such information as may be necessary to the ordaining Council then adjourned to the 1st. day of Feby. next.

Att. J. Allen, Clerk.

The committee did appeal from the decision of the Selectmen to the town, as the following shows; it being all the business indicates, that the meeting was called for this particular business and no other:

Town meeting January 30th. 1786

3d Article.—"to See if the Town will vote to allow a certain Number of the inhabitants of Said Town Stileing themselves a Religious Society the use of the Meeting house on Wednesday the first day of February next for the Purpose of Ordaining Mr. Aaron Bancroft agreeable to a petetion of Timothy Paine Esqr and Others"

Voted to Choose a Committee to Join a Committee of the Church to consider what measures is best to be taken with regard to the intended ordination of Mr. Bancroft—then Chose Capt. Saml. Brooks, Capt. Nathaniel Brooks, Mr. John Nazro, Mr. Daniel Baird, & Mr. Elijah Harrington for Sd Purpose.

Mr. Bancroft was ordained on Wednesday, February first, 1786, and on the same day the Parish held a meeting, at which it was

Voted.—That agreeably to their original Covenant & association, as soon as an application can be made on principles of equality & justice, as respects this Society and the other inhabitants of the Town—this Society will apply to the General Court for an act of incorporation.

As there have been suggestions that it is the meaning of this Society to refuse a compliance with the Laws respecting the regulations of religious societies & ministerial matters,

Voted.—That the Society do mean and ever have meant to conform to the Laws in all cases respecting these matters & use their best endeavors for the support of the same, The two votes immediately preceeding passes unanimously. After the ordination

Voted.—That the most respectful & unreserved thanks of this Chh. & Society be returned to the Gentlemen composing

the venerable Council, at the ordination of their Reverend Pastor this day, for their Christian kindness & Friendship in coming to their assistance and for the candour & Liberality with which they attended to the particular circumstances of their situation and that the Reverend Gentlemen respectively who preached the Sermon, gave the charge & the Right hand of Fellowship, be requested to give copies thereof to the press.

And the Hon. Timothy Paine, Esq., Hon. Levi Lincoln, Esq., and Joseph Allen, Esq., were appointed a committee to present the above vote.

On February 24, 1786, the parish held a meeting to determine how the expense of 20 pounds, 17 shillings and 5 pence, incurred in the ordination of Mr. Bancroft, should be met, and it was voted that Timothy Paine, Jos. Allen and Daniel Goulding be assessors to assess the Rev. Mr. Bancroft's salary and the cost of the ordination according to the regular town vote. Then they

Voted.—Nathan Patch, Levi Lincoln, David Bigelow, Micah Johnson, Sq. Goulding, Jno. Stanton, Benj. Heywood, Ebnr. Lovell, Wm. Treadwell as a committee to consider the expediency of building a meeting house, the cost and method of raising money or materials therefor—

On March 15th, the parish were presented a plan for a meeting house, which they accepted, and

Voted.—That Timo Paine, Joseph Allen, Daniel Clap, Cornelius Stowell, John Pierce, David Bigelow, Benja. Green, Ebenr. Lovell, and Benja. Heywood be a Committee to estimate pews that may be built on the lower floor of the meeting house so as to average 16 pounds to each pew.

Voted.—That Ignatius Goulding, David Bigelow, & Benja. Flagg be a Committee to procure Slit work for the proposed Meeting house.

Having thus successfully established the new church and parish, the next thing was to disentangle themselves from the town parish, which could be done only by requesting the Great and General Court to incorporate them as a poll parish. Before this could be successfully accomplished, it was necessary to come to some agreement with the other inhabitants of the town as to th e ministerial property, consequently we find on May 10th, 1786, that the town

Voted to Choose a Committee to meet a Committee Chose by Mr. Bancrofts Society & agree with them in regard of the Ministerial Property belonging to this Town then Chose Capt. Samuel Brooks, Joseph Wheeler Esqr. Doctr. Elijah Dix, & Deacon Thomas Wheeler a Committee for Sd purpose.

Here we note again the name of Joseph Wheeler, who had left the Second Parish on account of some differences of opinion and had returned to the first, much to the regret of Mr. Bancroft.

Large latitude is left for the imagination in the filling in of the efforts of the committees from both societies, in the arguments pro and con regarding the property rights in the ministerial lands, and as to the liability of the seceders regarding the tax levied to pay for the preaching, which they had repudiated.

It is evident that suits were threatened and some bad blood enkindled over the controversy, and on Dec. 15th, 1786, the town began considering that series of propositions looking to a settlement of the difficulties, which lasted until the incorporation was fully effected, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the town.

The town meeting records are as follows:

Adjourned meeting on Dec. 15th. 1786

A motion was made & Seconded to See if the Town will consent that the Society whereof the Revd. Aaron Bencroft is pastor be incorporated agreeable to the Following Proposals the motion being put after Long debates & it passed in the Negative there was 65 for the motion & 98 against it—the Proposals are as Follows viz

Proposals for accomodating all disputes respecting Ministerial matters Subsisting between the Town of Worcester & the Society whereof the Revd Aaron Bancroft is Pastor & for uniting the Inhabitants of the Said Town in peace friendship mutual Satisfaction & kind offices towards one another and their respective Ministers

That Such Inhabitants of the Said Town as have or Shall become members of the Said Society by Signing or having Signed an Agreement for that purpose Shall as Soon as may be git incorporated into a Separate parish with those Powers privileges & immunities common to other parishes Provided nevertheless that nothing is to be construed So as to defeat or make void any of the articles or Clauses herein after expressed

Those persons only to be considered of the Said Society

who Shall actually have Signed an Agreement for that purpose or Shall lodge their Names as is hereafter expressed—That their Estates & families & Such persons as from Time to Time after the incorporation Shall Join the Said Society by Lodging their Names with the Town Clerk the first week in March annually for that purpose together with their families & Estates Shall be considered as belonging to & continuing of the Said Society or parish untill they Shall respectively express their desire of Joining to other Society by Lodging their Names with the Town Clerk expressive thereof in which case they are to be considered of the other Society the members of each Society having always free liberty to Join himself Estate & family to which Society he pleases by lodging his Name in manner as is above Expressed & Shall be held to pay only to the Society to which he professes to belong

That Such of the Said Inhabitants as now are or Shall become members of the Society afore Said together with their families & Estates Shall not be held or Subjected to pay have their property taken or appropriated or they be any ways assessed in any Sums of money for the Support of publick worship the ministry or the building repairing of a meeting house or houses excepting of that of their own Society or Parish from the thirteenth day of June A. D. 1785 being the Time when the Revd. Mr. Bancroft gave his answer to Settle over Said Society

That the Said Society Shall have Such apart of all the monies Estate or property or the interest thereof belonging to the Said Town that is or Shall be appropriated for the Support of the ministry or Publick worship annually applied by the Said Town to the or benefit of the Said Society or Parish as Shall be its proportion according to the interest that the inhabitants composing Said Society from Time to Time Shall have in the Said monies Estate or property on the first Day of march annually according to the then last Town Rate

That all the property of the Church of the old Society is to remain their property & the meeting house to be Secured by the Act of incorporation to the use of the old Society individuals retaining their private property in the pews which they own in Said Meeting house

Town meeting Jany. 8th. 1787.

A motion was made & Seconded that all Disputes Respecting Ministerial matters in this Town between the two Societys be Setled agreeable to the Following proposals made by Mr. Nazro the motion being put passed in the Negative 58 For & 98 against the motion the Proposals are as Follows

That Justice Equality Peace Harmony & Friendship may take place in this Town—Voted that after the ordination of Mr. Daniel Story—This Town Consent that any of its Inhabitants who usually attend Publick Worship under the Ministration of the Revd. Aaron Bancroft make application to the General Court for an Act of Incorporation as Soon as may be, into a Distinct Religious Society, Nor will this Town object to their being Secured by the Act of Incorporation to the annual use of the Said Society & members thereof for the Time being, Such a part of the Interest of the Ministerial property, belonging to Said Town, as Shall be in proportion to the Right of the members composing Said Society, from Time to Time therein according to their then last Town Rate, Nor to the Securing to the Said Members their Families & Estates From paying being assessed or in any (way) made to contribute to ward the Support of Publick Worship, the ministry or building or repairing any other meeting house than for their own Worship from the Thirteenth day of June A. D. 1785

At which Time the Revd. Mr. Bancroft gave his answer provided that the Said Act Shall Secure to the residue of the Town the property of the Meeting house in the Said Town excepting the which individuals have or may have in & to the Pews therein—

And that the Said Act Shall Secure to all the Inhabitants of the Said Town respectively the privilege of Worshiping with & of Joyning from Time to Time him or her self family & Estate to which of the Said Societies he or She may Choose by Lodging his or her Name with the Town Clerk expressive of that purpose in any year in the month of March any agreement between the Revd. Mr. Bancroft & the persons under his Pastoral charge, to the contrary not withstanding, and Shall be held to pay only to the Society to which they profess to belong.

The request mentioned in the third Article in the Warrant for this meeting is as Follows viz

To the Selectmen of the Town of Worcester Gentlemen

We the Subscribers Freeholders & others within the Said Town request you to call a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Said Town qualified to Vote in Town affairs to know the minds of the Town whether those persons who do or Shall belong to the Rev. Mr. Bancrofts Society Should finally be benefitted their Equal proportion of the Interest of the Ministerial property of the Town and be liable to ministerial assess-

ments only for the Support of their own Minister & Publick Worship & to do and act thereon as the Town Shall think proper. And that an article may be inserted in the Warrant that may be issued for Said meeting in manner as above expressed Worcester December 23rd 1786 John Nazro, Thomas Wheeler, Ruben Hambelton, James Trowbridge, Wm. Young, Daniel Waldo, Elijah Dix, Phineas Jones, John White, Samuel Jennison, William Buxton, Jonathan Gates, Daniel Waldo Junr. Simeon Duncan, Thomas Lynde

Adjourned Town meeting Jany. 15th. 1787

a Motion was made & Seconded to See if the Town would have Mr. Storys answer read, the motion being Put passed in the Negative

A motion was made & Seconded to See if the Town will Settle all Disputes Respecting Ministerial matters in this Town agreeable to the Following proposals Laid before the Town by Judge Lincoln the motion being put Passed in the Negative—the Proposals are as Follows—Viz—

Proposals to the Town by Mr. Bancrofts Society for the accomodation of ministerial disputes

1 That the members of Mr. Bancrofts Society be incorporated as Soon as may be with their Families and estates into a Separate parish and the act of incorporation to Secure the matters contained in the following articles

2ndly. That the inhabitants of the Town have Liberty from Time to Time & at all Times to Join him or her Self family and estate to which Society he or She pleases by Lodging his or her name with the Town Clerk at any Time hereafter in the month of March for that purpose—any agreement or covenant to the contrary not withstanding

3d. That the members of Mr. Bancrofts Society Shall not be assessed toward the Support of publick worship of the old Society from the 7th day of June 1785

4th. That the ministerial property Shall remain to the uses for which it was originally granted, and to be appropriated only according to the Terms & force of Said grants

5th. The meeting house to remain the property of the Town to be improved by the Society composed of the major part of the voters in Said Town and to be kept in repair by the Society which improves it or 6thly Instead of the two last articles, that the matters of dispute therein contained be refered to the Determination of three men of Discernment & integrity to be mutually Chosen as

arbitrators and in case the men cannot be agreed on that it Shall be Left to either of the honorable Judges of the Supreme J Court to Choose the Said arbitrators & the said arbitrators to determine what is right & equitable respecting the Said matter and to make report to the Town previous to the ordination of Mr. Storry—and the Town to vote an act of incorporation in conformaty to the Sd. report

or 7thly Instead of any of the foregoing articles that all matters in dispute be refered as afore Sd. to men Chosen as afore Sd. who are to Determine & report as afore Sd. & the Town to pass a Vote as afore Sd. in conformaty thereto

A motion was made & Seconded to See if the Town will Settle all disputes respecting Ministerial matters in this Town agreeable to the Following proposals laid before the Town by Mr. Daniel Baird the motion being put Passed in the Negative—The Proposalls are as Follows—viz

The Town of Worcester consider that any Number of Persons Separating from the rest of the Town, and Erecting themselves into a Religious Society without the Leave of the Town or an Act of the General Court obtained for that purpose to be irregular unconstitutional and of A Dangerous tendancy Nevertheless they wish that every one may Enjoy the fullest Liberty to worship agreeably to the Sentiments of their own minds which may consist with Peace and Good order therefore the Town Consent that as many of its inhabitants as attend on the Reverend Mr. Bancrofts ministerial Labours and who are Disposed to apply to the General Court for an Act of incorporation Provided Nevertheless that the aforesaid inhabitants Do not Request any Privileges But Such as are Common for other Pole Parishes to have and they give all Pretentions to any Right in the meeting house in Said Town Private Property in the Pews Excepted that on the aforesaid Conditions the Town will not interfere in the matter but confiding in the wisdom of the General Court will Leave the matter Entirely with them and Should the General Court incorporate the aforesaid inhabitants into a Sociaty or Parrish as aforesaid after the incorporation takes Place if the Town and the then Society Cannot mutually agree about the apropriation of the interest arising from the ministerial fund in Said Town that then this Town Engage to Leave all Disputes Respecting the matter to be Setled by Disinterested Persons mutually Chosen for that purpose and the Town will abide the award

A motion was then made & Seconded to See if the Town will Settle all Disputes respecting Ministerial matters in this

Town agreeable to the Proposals laid before the Town by William Young Esqr, the motion being Put Passed in the Negative—the Proposals are as Follows—viz—

Whereas A Number of the Inhabitants of the Town of Worcester have Seperated themselves from Said Town and have formed themselves into a Society for the purpose of Reliegeous worship and have placed them Selves under the Pastoral care of the Reverend Aaron Bancroft from Said Seperation have arisen Sundry Disputes and Dificultys between Said Town & Society but more especially with respect to the destribution and improvement of the interest arising by a fund in possession of Said Town appropriated for the Sole purpose of Supporting of the Ministry therein

Said Town being desireous to remove all matters of Disputes and (difficulties) Subsisting between them and Said Society and ancious to Restore the peace and harmony of Said Town agree that upon Said Societys applying to the General Court to be incorporated into a destinct Releigeous Society as soon as conveniently may be they will not oppose Said Societys being incorporated and endowed with Such powers and Priviledges as is Usual for Societys in Like circumstances to have and injoy—that upon Said Societys being incorporated Said Town will endeavour in a mutual way the Removal of all disputes and Differences Subsisting between them and Said Society and the Said Town further agree that if they and Said Society cannot in a mutual way Settle Such Disputes and Differences as are or may be Subsisting between them Respecting the premises at the Time of incorporation they will Submit the Settlement thereof to three of five Judicious and disintristed persons to be mutually or indifferently Chosen by Said Town or Society for that purpose and neither of Said Referrees to be inhabitants of the Town of Worcester and that Said Town will abide Said Referrees determination of Sd. matter But it is to be under Stood that Said Town agree to Refer the above Said disputes and differences upon the conditions following viz—

That Said incorporated Society Relinquish all the Right title & Claim which they or either of them have in or unto the meeting house in Said Worcester their Private property in pews in Said hous Excepted—Secondly that it Shall be free any person that dos or may belong to Said Society at any Time to Remove themselves their Rateable Poles and Estates there from and Joyn themselves and Afore Said to Said Town they proceeding in Such Removeal in an orderly and Legal way—and Likewise

for any belonging to Said Town to Remove them Selves their Rateable poles and Estates and become members of Said Society they proceeding as above

A motion was then made & Seconded to See if the Town will (settle) all Disputes Respecting Ministerial matters in this Town agreeable to the Proposals laid before the Town at this Time by Doctr Dix the motion being Put Passed in the Negative—the Proposals are as Follows viz

If the Town will Vote or agree not to oppose those Gentlemen who have placed themselves under the Pastoral care of Revd Aaron Bancroft in their giting incorporated as soon as may be and upon their obtaining Sd Act of incorporation Consent to Leave all disputes respecting the Interest arising upon Ministerial property to Disinterested men to be Mutually Chosen to determen in equity—and if the Gentlemen So Chosen Shall adjudge that any part of Sd Interest belongs to the then Society The Town Grant to Sd Society whatever proportion Sd Gentlemen Shall award

A motion was made & Seconded that all Disputes Respecting ministerial matters in this Town be Left wholly with the Judges of the Supreme Court to determine & if they Should refuse to give their Judgement then for them to appoint Such persons as they Shall See Fit to determin Said Disputes—the motion being put & passed in the Negative

A motion was made & Seconded to See if the Town will Choose a Committee to See if they cannot Settle the disputes respecting ministerial matters in this Town—the motion being put passed in the Negative

Despairing of favorable outcome of any effort to induce the town to compromise and permit the establishment of a poll parish within its borders, a direct appeal was made to the General Court. The town, on receipt of official notice of this action, appointed Capt. Daniel Brooks, Mr. Daniel Baird and Mr. John Chamberlain as a committee

to appear before the great and General Court to shew cause in behalf of the Town why the prayer of the petition of Levi Lincoln and other Inhabitants of Sd. Town praying to be Incorporated into a Separate parrish should not be granted.

This opposition was not effective, and the Second Parish in the town of Worcester was incorporated by an act passed Nov. 13, 1787.

340th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 4th, 1899.

Present: Messrs. E. B. Crane, Dickinson, Abbot, Arnold, Gould, George Maynard, J. H. Bancroft, Stiles, and Mrs. J. H. Bancroft, Mrs. F. G. Stiles, Mrs. T. B. F. Boland, and thirteen others.

In absence of the President and Secretary, 1st Vice-President Hon. E. B. Crane presided, and George Maynard acted as Secretary.

Horace Greeley Brown was elected to active membership.

The following memorial was then read by President Crane on the late

ALBERT GERRY MANN:

Albert Gerry Mann, a respected and useful citizen of Worcester for many years, died at his residence on Harvard street, on the 9th day of June, at the age of seventy-one years, ten months and twenty-one days. He was born in the town of Orford, N. H., July 19th, 1827. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from Richard Mann, who emigrated from England to Scituate in this state previous to 1644. His early life was passed upon his father's farm, where he was actively engaged in the duties incident to farm life. His education was limited to the facilities of the common schools of his native town. In addition to his work upon the farm, he was engaged a portion of the time in lime-burning, which business was carried on by his father. In this occupation he learned the rudiments of the business in which he attained great success in later life. Leaving home at the age of eighteen years, he came into Massachusetts, and was employed for a time in the neighboring town of Leicester and in Worcester; returning to his native place, he was employed there for the next few years.

Mr. Mann came to reside permanently in this city in 1851.

Two years later he engaged in business with Mr. David Damon in a stone-yard located on School street, which partnership was continued for about four years, at the end of which time he purchased real estate on Southbridge street, and established an extensive stone business, which he carried on for a great number of years with marked success. During the next twenty-five years his business acquired such dimensions that he was obliged to add to his yard by purchasing several of the adjoining estates, thus giving employment to as many as eighty skilled workmen, some of whom continued at his employ for many years. He furnished the granite work for many of the large public and private buildings in Worcester, including 'Plymouth Church and the Union Station. Examples of his work are to be found in nearly all parts of the city at the present time, and are easily distinguished from those of more recent construction. Much of Mr. Mann's business was cemetery work, which was characterized by great skill and thoroughness. In recent years Mr. Mann's services had several times been rendered in the care and oversight of large undertakings, in which duties his sound judgment and long experience were of great value.

Mr. Mann attributed his success in business largely to placing the material in all his work where it would harmonize with the natural laws of construction for solidity, durability, and proportions, good taste and fine workmanship.

Mr. Mann is survived only by his widow. He was elected an active member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, May 6, 1879, and he greatly enjoyed attendance upon its meetings when his health permitted; he was also a member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association. He was of a kindly disposition, rather retiring in manner, but greatly beloved by those who had the good fortune to enjoy his friendship.

In recognition of the loss sustained by The Worcester Society of Antiquity in the decease of our associate, the committee offers the following:

Resolved, That in the death of Albert Gerry Mann, the members of our Society as well as the community at large feel that a great loss has been sustained.

Resolved, That we extend to the widow of our lamented associate our heartfelt sympathy in her affliction.

BENJAMIN J. DODGE,
ALMON GUNNISON,
A. B. R. SPRAGUE,
EDGAR E. THOMPSON,
Committee on Membership Biography.

On motion of J. H. Bancroft the same was adopted.

The question of continuing the MONTHLY BULLETIN was postponed until the next meeting, as was also the matter of arranging for the celebration of forefathers' day.

The Librarian made special mention of a waistcoat, formerly worn by Gardner Chandler, presented to the Society by Mr. George L. Vose of Paris.

Major F. G. Stiles then read the following paper upon "Exchange Street Sixty Years Ago":

EXCHANGE STREET SIXTY AND MORE YEARS AGO.

Exchange street, as you all know, now extends from Main to Summer street, but at the date of which I write (the late thirties) the bridge over the Blackstone canal was not built, and the street was used as a thoroughfare only from Main to where Union street now crosses it, the rest of the street not being opened for travel until after the Methodist Church was erected in 1837.

We will begin our journey of long ago at the Main street end, taking in the north side to present terminus (Summer street), returning on south side to our starting-point.

And what more appropriate spot could we select from which to begin our line of march than from the old hostelry, better known as the Central Hotel, then situated on the north corner of Main and Exchange streets?

This hotel, I have been told, was built and kept for a time by

Samuel Hathaway, father of our mutual friend and co-worker, Lieut. Samuel Hathaway, who affirms he was born there in 1819. This bit of information, you understand, is ancient history to me, as it antedates my birth by several years.

The Central Hotel was a wooden structure two and one-half stories high, painted white and fronting on Main street, but with a side entrance on Exchange street for the convenience of patrons of either the bar-room or stage office, both of which occupied the same room.

At the time my knowledge, of the place begins, a Mr. Stockwell, whose given name I cannot recall, was landlord of the hotel. On the Main street front there was a piazza running the entire width of the building. It was a popular "stage tavern" and the headquarters of the Worcester, Barre, Brattleboro and Keene line of coaches. Genery Twichell owned the line, a coach leaving every morning and returning the next day, arriving late in the afternoon. The two drivers were Marcus Barrett and Elliott Swan, both of whom have passed away. Mr. Twichell died some years ago. In the north end second story of the building was a large hall in which public meetings were held, and balls and parties frequently given by the people of the town. It was also in great demand for exhibitions, concerts and other entertainments. "Old Potter," as he was dubbed by everyone, the "sleight-of-hand magician," gave shows here which were well patronized by old and young alike. We youngsters thought him a world-wide wonder, and to our boyish minds, Satan himself could not have breathed fire out of his mouth and nostrils with greater ease and freedom. It was the only hotel having a public hall, and in winter time especially was almost in constant nightly use.

In the rear of the hotel was a large yard, and the stables, barn and sheds belonging to the same, all of wood. Mr. Stockwell had one son, Stephen by name, who learned the printers' trade under John Milton Earle in the office of the *Massachusetts Spy*, afterwards removing to Boston, where he became a noted journalist. There was also one daughter. Mr. Stockwell kept the hotel several years, and finally removed to the state of Maine.

The hotel remained under various landlords until about 1853,

when the then prosperous city of Worcester outgrew its architecture and dimensions and it went out of commission, was demolished and the Bay State House built upon its site. And now as we have paid our full score of time and respect to this old landmark of the past, we will leave it, together with all the associations and memories it has resurrected, and turn our attention to the next building on our way, which was of wood, one story high, owned and used by Genery Twichell for his private office and harness rooms. Open sheds extended in rear of this building, in which coaches were housed. There was also a very large barn in the rear of these sheds where the stage horses were kept. It was a lively place every morning and afternoon when the stages left and returned.

The next building on line of the street and almost joining the stables of Mr. Twichell was of wood, three stories in height and yellow in color. This was the carriage manufactory of Tolman & Hunstable, with blacksmith shops, also of wood, in the rear. The same kind of business is still carried on in the name of Russell & Sons on the same site.

Then came a long stretch of vacant meadow land, extending to Mill brook and beyond, to the Blackstone canal. At the canal the stone abutments were built for a bridge, but no planking was laid for teams; persons, however, could pass over it, as occasion required. It remained in this condition until the street was finished to Summer street. On the east side of the canal was the "old tow-path," from which to Summer street was the garden of Daniel G. Wheeler, whose dwelling-house stood on the northeast corner of Exchange and Summer streets, fronting on Summer. It was of wood, two stories high, painted white. I have no recollection of Mr. or Mrs. Wheeler, but there were three daughters in the family, Frances N., Nancy C. and Elizabeth L. Elizabeth, now a widow in her eightieth year, married a Mr. Gird, and was the mother of Captain Joseph Gird of the 57th Regiment Mass. Vols., who was killed in the battle of the wilderness in the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Gird taught in the public schools of Worcester for several years, and many living to-day can testify to her worth as teacher and friend. Nancy C. was an

artist with her needle, and many specimens of her handiwork are to be found among the possessions of the family and friends, wrought in silk and equal to oil-painting in delicacy of color and design. She made an elegant silk flag of superior workmanship and finish for the Worcester Light Infantry in 1840. The company, under command of Captain D. Waldo Lincoln, 1st Lieut. Ivers Phillips and Ensign Henry W. Conklin, marched to the residence of Mr. Wheeler, formed in line in front of the house on Summer street. The company presenting arms as Ensign Conklin received the flag from the hands of Miss Nancy.

Although years have come and gone since that memorable day, but one is known to be living who took part in the exercises—Lieut. Ivers Phillips, now in his ninety-fourth year. The flag is still in the possession of the Worcester Light Infantry, and a treasured relic of the past.

As our journey is ended in this direction, we will now cross to the opposite or south side of the street and retrace our steps. On the southeast corner, fronting on Summer street, was a large dwelling-house, two stories high, of wood and painted white. It was built by Mr. Samuel Davis, and was for many years the residence of the late David Hitchcock. From here to the canal was vacant land. A few rods from the canal on the west side ran Mill brook. A few rods west of the brook stood the First Methodist Church built in Worcester, A. D., 1837, on what is now the southeast corner of Union and Exchange streets. The church was built of wood and painted white. The pastor at that time was Elder Pickering. The church was destroyed by fire in 1844.

The next building on the west side of Union street was a large one, also of wood, owned by Mr. William T. Merrifield, in which he carried on the manufacture of chestnut shingles. He used to hire boys on Saturday afternoons when school did not keep to pack the shingles into bundles of 250 each. I packed many thousands of them in those days and received quite a sum of money for doing it.

About three hundred feet west of the shingle mill was a large building, two stories high, and about one hundred feet long by

forty wide, painted yellow. There Mr. Joseph Berry and Mr. John Boyden for a time did quite an extensive business in the manufacture of paper hangings. After awhile, for some reason unknown to me, the business was given up, and the building changed into a ten-pin alley, with alleys in both stories, and managed by Mr. Joseph Turner, the noted wit, who has been mentioned in a previous paper. The building is still standing on the same site, and at present time is used as a blacksmith shop for the shoeing of horses by Mr. A. J. Bemis. Next came the dwelling-house of Mr. Benjamin Walker, which was a square yellow building of wood, one story high, the roof running to a peak in the centre. Mr. Walker was a blacksmith by trade, but later he went into the ice business with Stillman Sweetser under the firm name of Walker & Sweetser. They were the founders of the Walker Ice Company of to-day.

Then there were two buildings of wood nearly alike in size and color, yellow, which seemed to be the predominant color in those times, presumably on account of its lasting qualities. These buildings were two stories in height; the upper stories were used for mechanical purposes, the lower ones for the storage of sleighs and carriages by Tolman & Co. These buildings are still standing on the east corner of what is now Waldo street. The next building stood opposite the hotel stables. It was narrow, two stories high and painted white, and was used as a hand fire-engine-house. The machine was known as the "Lafayette." The company had its meeting rooms in the second story. It was made up of representative men of the town, and they were called the most efficient fire-fighters of that date. They were all athletes, and prided themselves as being first at a fire and the last to leave. Charles Paine, Esq., was foreman of the company.

Almost joining this engine-house was another large building of wood and two stories high. If it was ever painted I have forgotten the color. It was used for mechanical purposes. I have been told that my grandfather, Jeremiah Stiles, had his shop at one time in this building, and it was here that he painted the portrait of Peter Willard, now owned by this society.

The next and last building on this side of the street and front-

ing on Main street, was a very large one for those days and built of brick. The first story was used in the front part as a wholesale and retail hat store, and the rear portion for the manufacture of hats. The business was owned and managed by Nathaniel N. Tead. The second story front was the headquarters and reading-room of the Whig party until after the election of Harrison and Tyler in 1840, when it was given up.

After Mr. Tead retired from business here, the part he occupied was transformed into a saloon and restaurant, called the York House, kept by William Ward and Morgan Bryant. Mr. Ward was a carriage-body maker and worked for Moses T. Breck on School street. Mr. Bryant was a manufacturer of confectionery, with place of business in Slater's court. They continued their separate occupations while running the York House.

Mr. Bryant first came to Worcester as an employee of a caravan, and was the man who entered the cages with the lions. He liked Worcester so well that he decided to give up his perilous position as a lion-tamer and engage in more peaceful pursuits.

The upper portion of this building after being vacated by the Whig party as a headquarters and reading-room, was used as a furniture warehouse and kept, I think, by a Mr. Jones.

In 1843 the York House, together with all the buildings from that to what is now Waldo street, were burned to the ground. The Central Exchange building joining on Main street was also burned at this time.

We have now reached the beginning and end of our tour of Exchange street. I thank you for your kind attention, and trust that no one has been left out of the sketch who is entitled to a place within it.

The paper provoked many pleasing reminiscences, especially some relating to the old Methodist Church which stood upon this street and was burned in 1844.

On motion of Mrs. Boland a vote of thanks was extended to Major Stiles for his interesting paper.

341st Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 3rd, 1899.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Bancroft, Baldwin, E. B. Crane, John C. Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, Ely, Gould, Daniel Kent, Geo. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, H. G. Otis, Paine, Salisbury, Stedman, Sprague, Mrs. Sprague, Miss Moore, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Boland, Miss Boland, Mrs. Daniel Kent, Mrs. M. A. Maynard, Miss McFarland, Dr. M. V. O'Callaghan, Mrs. T. A. O'Callaghan, Miss M. E. Reed, two visitors—31.

In absence of President E. B. Crane, 1st Vice-president presided.

Librarian made special mention of an ambrotype representing the burning of the Merrifield buildings in 1854.

After full discussion the motion by Librarian Dickinson to discontinue the monthly publication was defeated, and arrangements for the continuation of the publication placed in the hands of the Executive Board, with addition of the Chairman of the Publication Committee, they to report at the next regular meeting.

James H. Bancroft, Wm. F. Abbot and M. A. Maynard were appointed to take steps looking to the appropriate celebration in honor of the Pilgrims.

The memorial of Mrs. Lyman A. Ely, prepared by Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, was read by Mrs. A. B. R. Sprague as follows:

MRS. LYMAN A. ELY.

Rev. John C. Crane of Millbury then read the following paper upon

FUSE OR FLINTLOCKS—WHICH?

"There was a little man and he had a little gun." So runs the statement, but in it we are not told how he fired the piece. My good friend, the Hon. Geo. Sheldon of Deerfield, for whom I have great respect as a historian and a man, has seen fit to question my statement that flintlocks were not used in King Philip's War. The History of Deerfield, by Mr. Sheldon, is abiding evidence of his talent as a historian, yet he must admit that the best of historical writers sometimes fall short of the truth. I have no desire to enter into a long controversy with Mr. Sheldon regarding the advent of the firelock musket. If, upon the evidence brought out, I am convicted of error, I shall most gladly retract and plead "that to err is human." Mr. Sheldon will most certainly allow that that standard writer, the author of "Gregory's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences" (in three ponderous volumes), is to be relied upon in what he says in that valuable work. In Vol. II, under the head of Firelocks, Gregory says: "Firelocks, so called from their producing fire of themselves, by the action of the flint and steel, the arms carried by a foot-soldier. They were formerly three feet, eight inches in the barrel, and weighed fourteen pounds. At present the length of the barrel is from three feet, three inches, to three feet, six inches, and the weight of the piece only twelve pounds. They carry a leaden bullet, of which twenty-nine make two pounds; its diameter is .550 of an inch, and that of the barrel 1-50 part of the shot. Firelocks were first made use of in 1690, when matchlocks were universally disused, but when invented we cannot ascertain. A firelock is called, by writers of about the middle of the last century, asnaphaan, which, being a Low Dutch word, seems to indicate its being a Dutch invention." Still further on in the same volume, under the head of Gun, the author writes: "Muskets were first used at the siege of Rhege, in the year 1521. The Spaniards were the first who armed part of their foot with these weapons. At first they were very heavy and could not be

used without a rest. They had matchlocks and did execution at a great distance. On their march the soldiers carried only the rests and ammunition, having boys to bear their muskets after them. They were very slow in loading, not only from the unwieldiness of their pieces and because they carried the ball and powder separate, but from the time it took to prepare and adjust the match, so that their fire was not near so brisk as ours is now. Afterward a lighter matchlock musket came in use. And they carried their ammunition in bandeliers, to which were hung several little cases of wood covered with leather, each containing a charge of powder. The muskets with rests were used as late as the beginning of the civil wars in the time of Charles the First. The lighter kind succeeded them, and continued till the beginning of the present century (1700), when they also were disused, and the troops throughout Europe armed with firelocks" (flintlocks). Gregory's work was published in 1822.

Citing another authority, "The People's Cyclopedia," Vol. II, under the head of Firelock, it says: "Firelock, the name applied on its introduction in 1690 to the old musket which produced fire by the concussion of flint and steel, to distinguish it from the matchlock previously (1690) in use, which had been fired by the insertion of a lighted match at the powder-pan."

The idea which I meant to convey in my statement in "The Nipmucks and Their Country," was that which is known to us as the regular flintlock musket was not generally known and used until about the year 1700. Mr. Sheldon politely asks me a number of questions, all of which, at this time, I shall not attempt to answer. If the gentleman is familiar with the early customs of the Indians of our country, he must know they were in possession of that which, being placed in the flash-pan of a gun, would fire the piece as soon as the flint and steel could be struck together. Eider-down, we are told, was used by them to catch the spark from the flint and steel. Is it unreasonable to suppose that our early soldiers, with a matchlock, may have used some such material in connection with the flints furnished, instead of a burning brand mentioned by Mr. Sheldon? It is admitted that they had the flints and steel; how long would it take to produce the spark?

Yet, while allowing they had the flints, I by no means admit they had the flintlocks. In contradiction of the idea that it was necessary to carry a burning brand to explode the matchlock, I would say for the benefit of Mr. Sheldon and others that the Indians of that early time found another way to avoid so doing. A grooved stick was connected with the powder-pan, and by friction in rubbing in this groove, the spark was quickly produced. A preparation of fir was sometimes used in connection with the powder to facilitate the end desired. Mr. Sheldon says, "I will not claim that the steel and flint tinder-box came in before the firelock." I do claim with him that flint and steel were used to produce fire long before the advent of the genuine flint or firelock gun. Pliny tells us that our ancient friend Clias was the first who struck fire with flint; or as an authority further explains: "He was the first to show its application to useful purposes."

Our friend and fellow-member, William F. Abbot, informs me that in his studies he has found that which ante-dates the above from Pliny. Friend Sheldon has quoted from Elton a string of directions for using the matchlock. Surely he would not have me, or others, believe that all of this rigmarole was gone through in Indian fighting in Plymouth Colony and throughout the Nipmuck country by the soldiers of that early time. A careful reading of Hubbard and Church's histories will dispel any such idea. I can't imagine the brave old Miles Standish rattling off these commands, or the equally brave old Benjamin Church, when sighting in the brush Philip's cohorts, including the degenerate Nipmuck pupils of Eliot and Gookin, stopping to go through this catalogue of directions before exploding the old matchlocks. No! I believe the red devils got the contents of them as soon as possible. The early matchlocks did have, as Mr. Sheldon says, a nearly straight breech, but we are told that later a crooked one was devised, which brought the barrel of the gun higher up, so some kind of aim was secured. I do not dispute the statement that flints were ordered as quoted by Mr. Sheldon, and may in some way, at times, have been used to discharge the guns of our troops previous to and during King Philip's war. Still I insist that

what was known to the gentleman and myself in our boyhood as the flintlock gun, came into general use here and in Europe about the beginning of the eighteenth century. I have in my possession Thomas Church's history of his father's connection with King Philip's War. In this work the Mt. Hope chieftain stands pictured, alas! holding what I call a flintlock gun. But on turning to the title-page I find the work was first printed in Boston in 1716.

The flintlock had come to stay for awhile at least, and the artist of that day, no doubt, thought he would be up to date in placing in Philip's hand a gun of the period, even if that swarthy savage knew nothing of them in his lifetime. If flintlock guns were, as Mr. Sheldon says, "in general use before 1660," will he kindly tell us why the need of such an order as the following, six years after the close of Philip's war? And if what he says in the above statement is true, will he also inform us how it happened that the colonies were nearly a quarter of a century ahead of the mother country in the improvement in firearms? In the *Illustrated London News* for July 8, 1899, is a fac-simile of a regimental order given to the Royal Artillery Company, Sept 5, 1682, which says: "Those gentlemen that day that handle muskets, are desired to take care that their arms are clean and well fixt, and that they bring with them fine dry powder and even match." Many other authorities might be quoted to prove that my statement in question was not far from the truth. But I think from what has been shown that I was justified in the declaration made in regard to the flintlock firearm. The weight of evidence coming from those who have written on the subject, seems to bear me out in the statement as it appears in my paper on "The Nipmucks and Their Country." While pondering this matter of flints and flintlocks, it may be of interest to recall what Gregory said in 1822 of gun-flints: "The manufacture of gun-flints is chiefly confined to England and two or three departments of France. The operation is exceedingly simple, and a good workman will make 1,000 flints a day. The whole art consists in striking the stone repeatedly with a kind of mallet, and bringing off at each stroke a splinter, sharp at one end and thicker at the

other. The splinters are afterwards shaped at pleasure by laying the line at which it is wished they should break upon a sharp instrument, and then giving it small blows with a mallet." Mr. Sheldon writes: "Six weeks before the Turner's Falls fight, Philip had left the Connecticut valley never to return." This disagrees with Hubbard, who in a note on page 158 of his "Indian Wars" says: "There was but one of our men killed in the engagement" (the Falls fight). "Their loss following was owing to the report of a captive taken, who said Philip was near with 1,000 men. Word was then given for every man to shift for himself. A panic seized the men, who instantly fled in confusion."

If the report of the Indian prisoner was untrue, where was Philip at this time? Tradition handed down to later descendants of the Indians in that region confirms the report of his being in the locality. And where does Church, the Indian historian of that period, locate him? In his history of King Philip's War on page 32 of my edition, after referring to the march of Gen. Winslow into the Nipmuck country, he says: "King Philip (as was before hinted) was fled to a place called Scattacook, between York and Albany, where the Moohags made a descent upon him, and killed many of his men, which moved him from thence. His next kennelling place was at the falls of the Connecticut river, where, some time after, Capt. Turner found him, came upon him by night, killed him, a great many men, and frightened many more into the river, that were hurled down the falls and drowned. Philip got over the river, and on the back side of Wetuset hills meets with all the remnants of the Narragansett and Nipmuck Indians that were there gathered together, and became very numerous, and made their descent on Sudbury and the adjacent parts of the country."

Church's history of King Philip's War was written by Thomas Church, son of the old Indian-fighter, and under the latter's direction, two years before his death. If history, coming from such a source, is not to be relied upon, where shall we look for the chronicler of the events of that early time? Hubbard and Church's histories contain a record of the Indian wars of New England, from 1607 to the close of the 5th and last eastern expedition of

1703—4. They are the foundation of all other histories of that time, and are accepted as truthful records by students of our early history. Philip was an acknowledged leader among the Nipmucks, and the instigator of most of their work of pillage and murder. I believe the report of his being in the Turner's Falls battle to be true, and John Warner Barber as well has given it a place in his published works. Our mutual friend, Rev. George F. Clark, has called Mr. Sheldon's attention to the matter of Redemption Rock, and gathered about that historic spot, I leave the two historians to reconcile their own differences. It seems to me that if Mr. Sheldon had read with more care Church's account of the movements of Philip previous to the Turner's Falls affray, he might have saved himself the trouble of writing the labored letter of June 19th last, in which he seeks to confine the Connecticut valley to a very limited area. He might have saved himself also the humiliation of at last finding out that I had read history better than he thought. Mr. Sheldon thought it strange that in my paper on the Nipmucks I did not refer more to the events of 1676. The reason that I did not was that Hubbard and Church have given us very good accounts of the happenings of that year, and preferring to not rehash the matter, I said but little about the record. In fact, I felt unable to add anything new to what has already been said of that part of Nipmuck history. I am glad that so worthy a historian as Mr. Sheldon sees, in the early Indian history of New England, matter of vital importance to the generations of the future. He has passed his life in a rich field for such investigation, and I am sure he has made good use of his opportunities. My wish is that I may yet have the chance to look over with him some of his home field, and grant him, as well, the privilege of examining some of what I call my territory. The Indian, the red one or the Algonquin, begins, as far as we now know, all New England history, and what we may unearth or find of the crude implements and relics of that early time throws light upon their way of life. My regret is that in my early years I was not more devoted to the study of this part of our history.

342d Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 17th, 1899.

Present: Abbot, Bancroft, Baldwin, Darling, Davidson, Hutchins, Daniel Kent, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Seagrave, Miss Cogswell, Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Kent—13.

The meeting was called pursuant to the request of the Committee upon Celebrating Forefathers' Day, the notice reading:

THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

To All Members:

At the request of the Committee on the Observance of Forefathers' Day, a special meeting of The Society of Antiquity is called on Tuesday, October 17th, at 7.45 o'clock P. M., to consider whether it is advisable to celebrate the occasion by a banquet, with invited guests and after-dinner speeches. A lantern-slide exhibit of Plymouth pictures has also been suggested. All feeling an interest in such observances of the day are urgently requested, if unable to be present, to communicate their views by letter to the President before the meeting.

Any other business properly coming before the meeting will also be considered.

WALTER DAVIDSON, Secretary.

Worcester, October 12, 1899.

Chairman Bancroft of the committee reported that the committee had considered the advisability of having a stereopticon exhibition, with views of Plymouth, and also had considered the plan of a dinner.

After a full consideration of the question it was voted to celebrate November 21st as the anniversary of the day when the Mayflower dropped anchor at Cape Cod, the form being in the way of a dinner, to which distinguished guests should be invited.

The same committee, *i. e.*, Messrs. Bancroft, Abbot and Maynard, were appointed to carry this vote into effect and were given power to add to their number.

343d Meeting.

Tuesday evening, November 14th.

Present: Messrs. Burbank, Bancroft, Darling, Davidson, Dickinson, Ely, Eaton, Wm. T. Forbes, Fowler, Gould, Goulding, Hutchins, Daniel Kent, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Paine, G. M. Rice, Tucker, Wheeler, Williamson, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Daniel Kent, Mrs. Maynard, Miss Moore, Mary V. O'Callaghan, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. T. A. O'Callaghan.

The following named persons were elected to membership: Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Goulding, Mrs. L. A. Bigelow.

The committee upon the continuation of the BULLETIN reported as follows:

"That the publication of the proceedings be continued monthly, and such other matter as from time to time may be approved by the President and Committee on Publication."

After discussion it was voted, on motion of Mr. Daniel Kent, to accept the report of the committee, and "that the publication of the BULLETIN be continued under the direction of the Publication Committee, with power to delegate its authority."

The committee on celebration of Forefathers' Day reported in favor of such observance on Tuesday, Nov. 21st, and reported progress as to speakers.

On motion of Mr. Nath'l Paine, the matter of celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the society was placed in hands of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Daniel Kent, the following named persons were made a committee to suggest a list of officers to be considered at the annual meeting: Mr. Nathaniel Paine, Hon. Wm. T. Forbes, Walter Davidson, Mrs. A. B. R. Sprague, Mrs. C. C. Baldwin.

Mr. Daniel Kent moved that the regular meeting be held upon the second Tuesday of each month. After some discussion, the motion was amended to read the second Monday of each month, and was so carried.

Upon the statement of the President that the hall might be engaged for Monday evening, it was voted, on motion of Mr. Forbes, that the next meeting be held at call of the Executive Committee, if the hall was not obtainable for second Monday evening.

Hon. D. H. Chamberlain then read the following upon

WHEELER'S SURPRISE, 1675; WHERE?

The following paper is an examination and discussion of a much-mooted historical point in the early settlement of the original town of Brookfield—the site or location of Captain Wheeler's Surprise and Defeat by the Indians in the Quaboag district in 1675, during the progress of King Philip's War.

The discussion of the point has been vigorously carried on by able writers. In the proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society in 1887, elaborate papers upon the subject were read by Rev. Dr. Grindall Reynolds and Rev. Dr. Lucius R. Paige. Dr. Paige had discussed the subject previously in an historical address at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Hardwick, and also in an article published in the 38th volume of the Genealogical Register.

Again, in June, 1886, a party of members of the American Antiquarian Society were conducted by the President of the society, Hon. George F. Hoar, over the whole disputed region, though I do not find that any conclusion was announced as the result of this visit and survey. Dr. Grindall Reynolds, of whom I have spoken, was a member of this party, and wrote his paper after this visit.

In 1893 Dr. Samuel A. Green of Boston read a paper before the American Antiquarian Society, announcing the discovery of a map in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, made by Gen. Rufus Putnam, of the part of Worcester county in which the Surprise took place, and commenting on the contents of the map.

The most exhaustive discussion of the subject, however, not to say the ablest, I have read, is found in Rev. J. H. Temple's History of the Town of North Brookfield, published by that town in 1887.

In September last (1899) a day was devoted by the Quaboag Historical Society, whose field covers the scene and spot of the event, to an examination of the entire ground in question and to a discussion of the question of the true locality.

The event in question is usually called by the name of Wheeler, though sometimes by that of Hutchinson. Gen. Putnam's map, to which I shall refer hereafter, which is now considered by some an important item of evidence, styles it Hutchinson's Ambush. The reason of this variation is evident. Under the orders of the Governor and Council of the Massachusetts Bay Colony dated Boston, July 27, 1675, Capt. Edward Hutchinson, who, it is interesting to recall, was a son of the celebrated Ann Hutchinson, and a man of great experience in dealing with the Indians, was directed to take with him "Capt. Thomas Wheeler and his party of horse with Ephraim Curtis for a guide and sufficient interpreter, and forthwith to repair into those parts," that is, "the Nipmuck country," "and there labor to get a right understanding of the motions of the Narragansett Indians and of the Indians of Nipmuck." On the previous day, July 26, 1675, the Governor and Council had passed an order "to send for Capt. Thomas Wheeler of Concord and twenty of his Troop to be here at Boston with the Governor and Council at ten in the morning," that is, the morning of July 27. Capt. Wheeler appears to have had sole military command of the force in question. In his narrative of his expedition written in the fall of the same year, 1675, he refers to Capt. Hutchinson, who died of his wounds at Marlboro August 19, 1675, as being "principally intrusted with the matter of Treaty with the Indians."

Wheeler was plainly in command of the troops, while Hutchinson was the more direct representative of the government in negotiations with the Indians. Hence has arisen the variation of name of the disaster under discussion. Notwithstanding the example of Gen. Putnam in giving it Hutchinson's name, I do not find it often referred to by that name in early records or references; and I think we may say it has passed into history as Wheeler's Defeat, Wheeler's Surprise, Wheeler's Ambush, or Wheeler's Massacre. I have chosen here to call it "Wheeler's Surprise."

The precise locality of the event is certainly an interesting historical question. So long as the human mind is curious of

knowledge, so long as men seek and value full information of important tragic events, such a question as this will command study and seek exact solution. In a large and high sense, then, our question is important. In a narrower sense, as a question of mere local interest, it has importance; and as an example of the frequent difficulty of exact historical knowledge and of the doubts which attend so many of the grave facts or events of the past, it has, in my judgment, the very highest interest and importance for us to-day. It is only 224 years since this event occurred. Written records of it were made and have been preserved; but so greatly has the face of nature changed in a little more than 200 years that in the case of so great an occurrence as this, leading directly, as it did, to the destruction of the most important settlement of middle Massachusetts, the topographical information and data, deemed sufficient doubtless in 1675 to identify the spot, now leave us a debated question, a question on which many well-informed and fair-minded persons have hitherto been divided in opinion.

My recent study of the question has been made with the sole view of collecting and weighing the evidences which are presently available, and, if possible, of reaching a conclusion satisfactory to my own mind. Having done this, I am very glad of the opportunity of stating my reasons and my conclusion.

I shall first try to state what I conceive to be the crucial evidence, the evidence which we must meet and pass upon, whatever may be the minor contradicting or supporting evidence.

Capt. Wheeler, as I have already observed, who commanded the white forces, made, in the fall of 1675, probably within three or four months at latest of the occurrence, a careful report in detail of the expedition to Brookfield, from the date of his march from Cambridge to Sudbury, July 28, 1675, to the date of his return to Concord, August 21, 1675. The narrative covers ten closely printed pages in Temple's History of North Brookfield, where it may be read by all. This narrative is plainly, direct, first-hand, primary evidence upon all points stated in it as of Wheeler's own knowledge. In the absence of other evidence, it

would be final and conclusive. In the face of apparently contradictory evidence, it would be entitled to outweigh all evidence not founded, like Wheeler's, on personal knowledge.

Wheeler states that he reached Brookfield, that is, the settlement on Foster's Hill, on Sunday about noon, August 1, 1675; that "on the same day (being August 1), we understanding that the Indians were about ten miles northwest from us, sent out four men to acquaint the Indians that we were not come to harm them, but our business was only to deliver a Message from our Honored Governor and Council to them, and to receive their answer, we desiring to come to a Treaty of Peace with them;" that when the four messengers met the Indians, "the chief sachems promised to meet us the next morning about eight of the clock upon a plain within three miles of Brookfield," that is, Foster's Hill, "with which answer the messengers returned to us;" that agreeably to this promise, "we with our men, accompanied with three of the principal inhabitants of that town (Brookfield), marched to the plain appointed;" that the Indians did not come as promised; that he, Wheeler, with Capt. Hutchinson and "the rest of our company, considered what was best to be done, whether we should go any further towards them or return;" that, upon the advice and persuasion of the three Brookfield men, Sergeant Ayres, Sergeant Prichard, and Corporal Coy, "Capt. Hutchinson, who was principally entrusted with the matter of Treaty with the Indians, was encouraged to proceed and march forward towards a swamp where the Indians then were."

Now comes the most definite description of the spot of the ambush or surprise.

"When," continues Wheeler, in his narrative, "we came near "the said swamp, the way was so very bad that we could march "only in a single file, there being a very rocky hill on the right "hand, and a thick swamp on the left," "there being also much "brush on the side of the said hill, where they lay in ambush to "surprise us. When we had marched there about sixty or seventy "rods, the said perfidious Indians sent out their shot upon us as

" a shower of hail, they being (as was supposed) about two hun-
" dred men or more. We seeing ourselves so beset, and not having
" room to fight, endeavored to fly for the safety of our lives.
" In which flight we were in no small danger to be all cut off, there
" being a very miry swamp before us, into which we could not
" enter with our horses to go forwards, and there being no safety in
" retreating the way we came, because many of their company,
" who lay behind the bushes, and had let us pass by them quietly,
" when others had shot, they came out and stopped our way back,
" so that we were forced as we could to get up the steep and
" rocky hill."

The narrative proceeds with the details of the slaughter and escape; but let us pause here a moment and consider. I have now quoted all that Wheeler directly gives, of the locality of his surprise; what remains I will notice hereafter.

And what have we? We have—

First. The march from Foster's hill to the plain three miles distant on the morning of August 2.

It is conceded on all hands that this plain was at the head of Wickaboag pond.

Second. The march forward from this plain towards where the Indians then were.

Third. The arrival at a spot where they could only go in single file.

Fourth. This spot or defile had a steep and very rocky hill, covered with bushes, on the right hand, and a thick swamp on the left.

Fifth. A march in this defile between the steep and very rocky hill on the right and the thick swamp on the left, for "about sixty or seventy rods," before the Indians fired upon them.

Sixth. At this juncture, a very miry swamp in front into which their horses could not go.

It is plain from this that with due allowances to be made for changes in the natural features of the earth in 224 years, the spot of Wheeler's Surprise must show these topographical marks; namely—

First. A narrow defile in which men on horseback could march only in single file.

Second. A steep and very rocky hill on the right.

Third. A thick swamp on the left.

Fourth. After a march in this defile of sixty or seventy rods, a very miry swamp in front where horses could not go.

Each of these natural features must appear now; or must have been possible and easily probable, August 2, 1675.

I think no one can dispute this conclusion, or the premises on which it rests.

I think, too, all will concede this to be a sound and fair proposition: That of two or more localities which now seem possible scenes of Wheeler's Surprise, that one is to be selected which most readily and naturally conforms to the topographical features now stated. For example, of two or more defiles, that one is to be preferred which requires the least change from its present width and length. Of two or more steep and very rocky hills on the right, that one is to be preferred which still retains most of these characteristics.

Another clear postulate is that no one of the four features named can be wanting, or has been impossible, in the true locality:—(1) the narrow defile,—(2) the very rocky and steep hill on the right,—(3) the thick swamp on the left,—and (4) the very miry swamp in front after marching sixty or seventy rods in the defile, into which horses could not go.

It is now in order to apply the tests which we have found in Wheeler's narrative.

Here we are fortunate in having our attention limited to two places: the *first*, the spot near the turn of the highway leading along Sucker brook from the head of Wickaboag pond in West Brookfield towards and to the Winnimisset valley in New Braintree, about one-eighth of a mile, by the public road, south of the Pepper residence, the present home of William and Elijah Pepper of New Braintree, beginning about twenty rods north of the line between the towns of West Brookfield and New Braintree; the *second*, the spot designated on General Putnam's map by the

words, " Hutchensons troup ambushed between Swamp & Hill," and supposed to be at some point on the old road running north from the Weston or Hapenny, now Hogue, place, in New Braintree, crossing the highway to Hardwick near the old Shaw or Childs place, the house no longer standing, and thence northerly past the house and farm formerly of Ranger, now of Glendron, and the house and farm formerly of Gilbert or Childs, now of Slein, to the junction of this road with the road leading past the farm of Luther Crawford of New Braintree, formerly known as the Fay farm.

Whoever examines carefully the first of these spots will find, first, on the east side of Sucker brook, just north of the highway-bridge at the point where the road in question bends east to the Pepper residence, the southern extremity of an abrupt hill or acclivity, rising at first to the height of not less than forty to fifty feet from the level of the bridge just referred to, and at some points further north rising to the height of fully 100 feet. This hill extends, unbroken but somewhat zigzag, in a north-north-easterly direction, a distance of about 116 rods, or a little more than one-third of a mile. Its sides are covered with ordinary pasture or wild grass at its southern extremity for about twenty rods, and for about twenty-five rods next north with grass and bushes, chiefly small white birches, with occasional scrub-oaks; and next, for about seventy rods, by a vigorous growth of young chestnut trees with occasional oaks, the entire growth having been cut off at least twice in the last seventy years; and thereafter for about ten rods the hill slopes gently to a low valley or ravine which leads down from the present highway to the meadow or marsh lands which border the brook along the whole length of the hill. The land which constitutes this hill has been owned by the Peppers—William Pepper, son of Dea. Jacob Pepper, and by his sons, William and Elijah—continuously since 1829, a period of seventy years. The Pepper family is much older than this, as all residents familiar with the history of New Braintree will know. Dea. Jacob Pepper, father of William Pepper, owned Pepper's Mill, a property well known in all the region; so that the Pepper

family may be said to have known the spot I am now describing, familiarly for more than 100 years. From the present owners, William and Elijah Pepper, it is learned, as ocular examination also clearly shows, that the hill in question has been tilled, that is, plowed, sowed, and planted, along the first thirty to forty rods of its length from the south.

At the foot of this hill runs, along its whole length, Sucker brook, its present course being quite tortuous, but its stream at no point being more than 80 to 100 feet from what is now the base or hard land of the hill.

The entire land lying between the base of the hill and the stream of Sucker brook, is plainly and unmistakably alluvial, the wash and downpour of the hill above. In one or two places the alluvium has flowed so abundantly towards the stream as to create an elevation of firm, high land almost on the very bank of the stream.

On the left of the stream—Sucker brook—the land is still marshy, being such land as in common parlance is called brook-meadow, swale, or marsh.

Towards the northern extremity of the hill, the marsh or meadow land at its base widens out on both sides of the stream, its whole width at this point being about thirty rods, or nearly one-tenth of a mile.

From the southern entrance to the narrow way or defile, the distance of 60 or 70 rods brings us near to the present wide marsh, which stretches across the whole valley.

Such are the present topographical features, as well as I am able to give them, of the spot thought by some to be the exact scene of Wheeler's Surprise in 1675.

I wish to state here that none of the distances given above are guesses. They have all been verified by me personally. All the other features of the spot, as I have stated them here, have been carefully and repeatedly observed by me. If it were possible, I should like to have any one take my description and test it ocularly on the spot.

I have omitted till this point, by inadvertence, to state that the Messrs. Pepper, the present owners of the spot, assure me, as they will any inquirer, that stones and rocks once abounded on the face of the hill described, on the parts now covered with grass and with bushes; and I know, by my own observation, that on the parts now covered by forest growths, rocks are abundant to-day.

What, now, is the result of the investigation thus far?

First, of course, we have a hill on the right hand of Wheeler's line of march. The hill is steep and has been rocky, and is now rocky wherever it has not been cultivated.

The land which now lies at its base, and east of the brook, is a recent deposit and alluvial formation. The land on the west side of the brook, that is, on Wheeler's left hand, is now marshy, wet meadow-land.

Near the northern extremity of the hill, the marsh, or wet meadow, stretches out across the whole space now constituting the two banks or borders of the brook.

Now, let us transport ourselves back 224 years, if we can, or as best we can, and see what was the probable aspect of this spot when Wheeler suffered his disaster.

The hill, rocky and steep, as he stated it to be, was surely there. The arable land that now lies at its base, east of Sucker brook, was not there, but is the certain result of natural attrition and the downflow of soil under cultivation.

The marsh was there on the west side of the hill, where now is the wet meadow which is annually mowed by the Peppers. Bring the marsh, as it must have existed in 1675, up to the base of the hill where it must have been in 1675, and you have the narrow and bad way described by Wheeler, where it was possible for horsemen to march only in single file. In other words, you have a steep and rocky hill on the right hand, and a thick swamp on the left; for we must remember all was then an unbroken wilderness, where certainly marsh-lands were generally covered by thick growths of brush and wood.

And, finally, we have, about 60 or 70 rods from the entrance or beginning of this defile or narrow way between the hill and the swamp, a broad marsh or wet meadow, which must have directly confronted Wheeler, and must have been in 1675 just what he says it was—a very miry swamp in front of him "into which we could not enter with our horses to go forwards."

Are not the four tests or conditions of our problem fully met in the spot I have now described? I confess I think they are; and if they are, then it follows, does it not? that this was the scene of Wheeler's Surprise, unless some other spot shall present still clearer marks of conformity to Wheeler's narrative.

You will have observed that I have strictly confined my attention to the primary and, as I think, the crucial evidences and tests in this matter. If these evidences point clearly to one spot, we need hardly look farther or prolong this discussion. As I have already said, minor considerations or secondary evidences are never needed, if the primary are clear.

Mr. Temple, in his exceedingly fine and valuable History of North Brookfield, has discussed this question with unusual care, acumen and skill, and has reached the conclusion that the true spot is the one I have described; but those of you who have read Temple will see that I do not rely on many of the evidences and arguments which he, as well as others, have advanced; among them the late Rev. Dr. Lucius R. Paige, formerly of Hardwick, a noble man and scholar, as well as an accomplished historical student and critic; and Dr. Samuel A. Green of Boston, an historical student of high repute. I have diligently read all that these writers and others have written, but it has not at last seemed to me necessary to traverse much of the ground gone over by them. In homely phrase, Wheeler knew what he was talking about, and the knew it better than any other man then living, or since living could know it. His narrative is not the recollections of old age, or garrulous reminiscences of the long past. It was composed deliberately as his formal report to his official superiors of the whole occurrence, written out and published, and put on the public files within three or four months, probably within less time, after the occurrence.

For example, all who dispute the locality at the Pepper homestead, and Mr. Temple, in advocating it, lay stress on the statements by Wheeler of distances.

Thus, Wheeler says he sent his embassy of four men to the Indians on August 1, "understanding that the Indians were about ten miles northwest of us." In view of this language, it is said that the Pepper farm cannot be the true locality, because it is not more than five or six miles from Foster's Hill.

But it will be observed that Wheeler does not state that the distance was ten miles, but only that he so understood it; nor does he say ten miles at all, but only "about ten miles." But in regard to all these questions of distances, whether coming from Wheeler or from others, it seems to me comparatively little importance is to be given them. The whole region was an unbroken wilderness. No measurements of distances had been made; none at all; none could have been made. The only roads were trails known only by scouts, who must have merely guessed at distances.

So, too, as to the statements alleged to have been made by certain Indian scouts and guides, though they seem to me, so far as they are worth anything, to support the view I have taken of the Pepper site, I cannot regard them as really important either way, and I certainly shall not burden this paper with any further discussion of them. Let us stand or fall by Wheeler's plain narrative.

What now remains for me to do is to examine the other site so strongly and vigorously supported by many competent judges of such a question.

It is well known that a tradition, or belief, has long existed in New Braintree, especially in the region of the Winnimisset valley, that the true locality of Wheeler's surprise was in the Winnimisset valley in New Braintree, some three miles north from the Pepper place, the two sites being known respectively in these discussions as the northern and the southern.

The latter view received a large accession of strength and popularity, in about 1893, by the discovery of a map in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society at Boston, made in 1785,

just 110 years after Wheeler's Surprise, by Gen. Rufus Putnam. This map was entitled by Gen. Putnam, "A New Plan of Several Towns in the County of Worcester."

Who Gen. Rufus Putnam was, I hope I need not stop to state. His great public service was in leading the Massachusetts colony which began the settlement in 1788 of our Great Northwest, at Marietta, Ohio, under the slavery-prohibiting ordinance of 1787. An eminent soldier of the Revolution, a friend of Washington, an experienced civil and military engineer, a cousin of Gen. Israel Putnam, he passed several years of his boyhood in New Braintree, and as a very young man he was a Brookfield volunteer in the war known as the last French and Indian War. At the time this map was made, he was a resident of the town of Rutland in Worcester county.

Upon this map—which now lies in *fac simile* before me—at a point near the junction of the old road to Boston with the old road to Worcester, in the Winnimisset valley in New Braintree, appear the words in large letters, "Brook Swamp Meminimisset," and at right angles to those words, in smaller letters, are the words, "Hutchensons troup ambushed between Swamp & Hill."

As I now understand it, most, at least, of those who dispute the Pepper locality fix, or try to fix, the true locality at or very near the point thus marked on Gen. Putnam's map.

I shall have something to say hereafter of the value of Gen. Putnam's map as evidence on our present question, but what I wish to do, first, is to see if there be a place at or near Gen. Putnam's designation, or indeed anywhere in the Winnimisset valley—the name used by Gen. Putnam, Meminimisset, being another form of Winnimisset—which can possibly be held to conform to Wheeler's narrative.

Here we must at once recall the four topographical features of the locality as stated by Wheeler himself, namely;—

First. The bad way in which horsemen could only go in single file.

Second. A steep and very rocky hill on the right hand.

Third. A thick swamp on the left.

Fourth. A very miry swamp, in front, after marching 60 or 70 rods in the narrow defile, into which horses could not go.

Unless I am quite mistaken, the advocates of the northern locality, that is, the locality in the Winnimisset valley, fix the spot east of the Winnimisset meadows, and on or near the old, and now partly abandoned, road running north from the old Weston, Hapenny, or Hogue, place, past the old Shaw or Childs place, of which the buildings were destroyed by fire several years ago, and past the old Ranger place, now occupied by Glendron, and the farm which was formerly of Avery Gilbert, and later the residence of Childs, now occupied by Slein—an entire distance of about one mile. Thus Rev. Dr. Lucius R. Paige, to whom I have already referred, says, in closing his paper read before the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester in 1887: "I still adhere to the opinion which I publicly expressed half a century ago, that Captain Wheeler suffered his disastrous defeat on the easterly side of the Winnimisset meadows, at some point within the distance of one mile southerly from the homestead, on what was formerly known as the Fay farm, in New Braintree."

From this it is obvious at once that we have here a complicated as well as extended problem to solve. Where, at what precise spot, within this "distance of one mile," did the Surprise occur? No one whose opinion has yet been put in print, so far as my researches have gone, has been able or has undertaken to fix any exact spot. I do not mention this singular fact to throw doubt or discredit on the opinion of the advocates of the northern or Winnimisset site, but merely to show the difficulty of discussing a locality which no one has yet succeeded in fixing exactly.

In this dilemma, my only recourse has been to explore the whole mile within which the locality is placed, and see if any spot within the said mile conforms to the conditions which Wheeler plainly states. Accordingly, a visit and careful first inspection was made by me of the whole mile, in company with my friend, Mr. George K. Tufts of New Braintree, on one of the last days of July last. We had at hand and in mind Wheeler's narrative, as well as all other information then available to us.

This visit and inspection has been since followed by two other laborious visits, in which I have passed over on foot the entire distance of the one mile in question, noted, as it seemed to me, every probable or possible spot of the defeat, and took such measurements of distances as seemed to me useful for my investigation.

I think I ought to say here that Gen. Putnam's map gives us no help here in fixing any precise spot, as one will see by inspecting the map. So far as his map goes, one can hardly say more than that Putnam places the locality somewhere in the Winnimisset valley, but whether easterly of the Winnimisset meadows or westerly of them, whether northerly of the Fay farm, or southerly of it, as Dr. Paige says, does not appear. Dr. Samuel A. Green, to whom I have also already referred, says that Putnam's "site of the skirmish lies very near the crotch of the roads, one leading to Worcester and the other to Boston, according to the map." What Dr. Green means by "near" does not appear; but Dr. Paige certainly locates it within a distance which covers nearly two miles from the crotch of the roads in question.

All this again shows how vague is the position of the advocates of the northern locality. It shows, too, that one must hunt over and explore the whole distance of the mile which I have described, before he can say with any confidence or propriety whether or not he believes the northern locality to be the true one.

But what do we find as the result of exploring the whole mile?

Starting at the road already described running northerly from the Weston or Hapenny place, now Hogue's, we find in general an elevation on the east of the road which rises in places, along the first one-third or so of the mile, to the dignity of a low hill, but far from steep. Along this first one-third of the mile, no spot appears which can by possibility comply with Wheeler's description. There is no defile; no narrow, bad way; no thick swamp on the left; no miry swamp at any point in front.

We soon reach the old, burnt Shaw or Childs place.

A little south of this place, at a distance of about 15 rods, there is a swamp on the left of the road. This swamp is just 200

paces, of three feet each, in length. It does not at any point lie at or near the base of the hill on the east of the road, or on the right hand of Wheeler as he marched north. On the contrary, between this swamp and the hill there is here a space of fixed, hard land, not alluvial, but closely like the land and soil of the hill to the east, a space nowhere less than from ten to twelve rods in width. Here, too, the hill on the east side is wooded or covered with a stout growth of bushes, and bears no evidence of having ever been cultivated. In fact, I could find no one who had any knowledge, oral or written, hearsay or direct, of the hill being cultivated at any time. It, therefore, seems quite impossible to account for the wide space between the hill and the swamp—a space of firm, hard, natural soil ten or twelve rods in width—by the effects of a downflow of soil from the hill, even in the space of 224 years. A large part of this space, it may be remarked in passing, is now an apple-orchard, evidently of many years' standing.

But not only is there no possibility of imagining a narrow defile here between the hill on the right and the swamp on the left, but the whole swamp is, as I have said, not more than thirty-five rods long, whereas Wheeler says he marched in the defile "about *sixty or seventy rods*" before the Indians fired. And, besides this, there is absolutely no miry swamp in front, nor any possibility there could have been one in 1675, unless we are at liberty to substitute imagination for experience, and fancy for reality. I am well aware how greatly the face of nature changes under man's cultivating hand. Drainage and cultivation work wonderful revolutions in outward appearances; and if there were here any evidence of serious changes wrought in the last 224 years by drainage, filling in, ditching, canalizing, or any like operation of man, there might be room for a lively imagination to create a narrow defile, with a steep, rocky hill on the right hand, and a thick swamp on the left, as well as to stretch out the length of the swamp from thirty-five rods to sixty or seventy rods, and to fancy a miry swamp in front, into which horses could not enter. As matter of reason, of topography, and of common experience, I need not say how incredible all this is.

Passing now from the old Shaw or Childs place, we enter upon the last third of the mile, to which we are limited. Here, at first, the intervale or space between the hill on the east and the meadows on the west, widens out, in some places and in general for over a quarter of a mile, to the extent of 1100 feet, or about 70 rods. At intervals this space becomes narrower, but nowhere less than 750 feet, or about 45 rods. Of course there can be, or could have been in 1675, no narrow defile, and no fronting miry swamp here.

At one point on this northerly third of the mile in question, the hill or pasture on the right runs or projects out toward the meadows much farther than its general line, and approaches the meadows to within about 150 paces, or about 25 rods of the meadows; but here at every point the intervale is firm, hard land, as much so as the hill or pasture itself on the east. This point, which lies a little south and east of the "Four-Acre Island," to which I must allude hereafter, and where Curtis had found the Indians the day before, is the only point of the entire mile which, as I think, any reasonable or impartial mind could believe, upon substantial evidence, to be 224 years ago the spot described by Wheeler.

The difficulties with this spot are obvious, though I do not feel warranted in saying they are absolutely insurmountable. I have already pointed out the fact that the intervale seems too wide and firm to allow the existence of a narrow way in 1675, where horsemen could only go in single file. I am also unable to locate at this point any such miry swamp in front as Wheeler describes.

It is, of course, difficult to say how much allowance should be made for changes in these respects since 1675. All any one can say is what Rev. Dr. Paige says, "Due allowances must be made for the changes wrought by drainage and cultivation in the last 200 years." I am unable, after making all "due allowances" for the operation of these causes, to find at the point now in question a reasonable or satisfactory conformity of topography to Capt. Wheeler's positive and clear description.

This latter point being the only point, as it seems to me, where the Surprise or Defeat could have occurred within the whole mile designated, or, indeed, anywhere in the Winnimisset valley, the conclusion, of course, is that the Surprise or Defeat did not occur in that valley. The southerly site, at the Pepper farm, therefore stands unshaken, as I have before described it.

There remain a few points of the narrative of Wheeler which have been thought by some to make against the Pepper or southern site. I have already spoken of Wheeler's statement that he "understood" the Indians to be "about ten miles to the northwest" of Foster's hill in West Brookfield. Wheeler also says later in his narrative that he returned to the "town," that is, of course, to Foster's hill, as fast as the badness of the way would permit, "we being then ten miles from it."

Of this statement, it may be observed that it can hardly be regarded as more than a repetition of his earlier statement that he "understood" it to be "about ten miles." Besides, whether Wheeler meant ten miles by the circuitous way they took in returning; that is, climbing, as he says, as best they could, the steep and rocky hill on their right, and then going, as he further says, by a "a way which none of us knew, those of the place," that is, Ayres, Prichard and Coy, of Brookfield, "being slain, and we avoiding any thick woods and riding in open places"; whether, I say, Wheeler meant it was ten miles by the way they actually took in returning or by some other way, we have no means of knowing. It is certainly probable they traveled fully ten miles by the circuitous route they took in getting back to the Brookfield settlement from the Pepper place.

Upon this matter of distances, the statements of Ephraim Curtis, Wheeler's guide, are referred to by some as important. As I have already said, I attach very little weight to any statements of distances under the circumstances as they existed in 1675, but it is well to look at whatever is regarded by any student of this question as important.

Curtis had made two previous visits to the Indians of the Quaboag district in the summer of 1675, namely, on July 16 and July 24, 1675. Being sent, in each case, by the Governor and Council at Boston, he made official report each time to the Governor and Council. In his first report, dated July 16, 1675, he says he found "the Indians had newly begun to settle themselves upon an island containing about four acres of ground, being compassed round with a broad, miry swamp on the one side, and a muddy river with meadow on both sides of it on the other side, and but only one place that a horse could possibly pass."

This "Four-Acre Island" is a perfectly identified spot, known to all.

In the report of his second visit, dated July 26, 1675, Curtis says that he "found them at the same place where they were before," that is, of course, at the Four-Acre Island.

Curtis subsequently said that on a third visit, which was when he went with Wheeler's embassy of four on August 1, 1675,—"the third time I was sent out with Captain Hutchinson, and by his order went and treated with the Nipmug Indians in a swamp about eight miles from Quaboag." No one appears to doubt, certainly Dr. Paige admits and asserts, that the swamp last referred to is the same Four-Acre Island, which is now, according to Curtis, not ten miles, but eight miles, from the Brookfield settlement; showing again pretty clearly, I think, that all these statements of distances must be taken as mere estimates or guesses, as I have before insisted.

Now, it is upon these statements of distances that much of the argument of Dr. Paige rests, and I regard his paper before the Antiquarian Society in 1887 as decidedly the strongest I have found in favor of the northern site.

But Wheeler, in his narrative, uses some other language which is also thought to favor the northern site. He says, in words already quoted, that he was encouraged by the Brookfield men "to proceed and march forward towards a swamp where the Indians then were." This swamp, it is urged, must be the swamp

where Curtis had previously found the Indians, namely, the Four-Acre Island. To support this view, it is further urged that, later in his narrative, Wheeler says: "When we came near the said swamp," which, it is urged, means the swamp before referred to, namely, the Four-Acre Island.

Now, in the first place, Wheeler was a plain soldier, writing not for critical eyes, but for the purpose of reporting intelligibly his experiences. He does not say "*the*" swamp, but "*a*" swamp, "where the Indians then were." If any argument can be made upon the mere words of Wheeler on this point, it would seem to be that when he says *a* swamp he does not mean *the* swamp which Curtis had told him of, but some other swamp where the Indians were supposed or reported to be or actually were. It is at best only an inference that the swamp referred to was the Four-Acre Island, and it is clear that Wheeler's use of words—"a swamp," and not "the swamp"—favors the view that the swamp Wheeler then referred to was not Four-Acre Island where Curtis had found the Indians, but some other swamp where he thought, for what reason we cannot know, the Indians then were.

The argument in either case drawn from these words is but a slender one, but since Dr. Paige makes it do duty in confirming his opinion of the true site, it has seemed best to examine it. All I would say in this particular respect is that Wheeler's language favors the southern site, or at least some other site than the Winnimisset valley.

I have already alluded several times to Rev. Dr. Paige. He has been not only perhaps the ablest, but the most persistent, advocate of the Winnimisset site. I have felt it due to him and his ability and study of this question, to carefully read and consider all he has written. So long ago as 1836, in his Centennial address on the town of Hardwick, he avowed his opinion in favor of some site in the Winnimisset valley. I have carefully read that address to see if he had then—sixty-three years ago—any different or additional reasons to those of his later years, but I find no essential change. His confidence seems to rest mainly, as does the confidence of others, on *the pure assumption* that when Wheeler

says he advanced from the plain at the head of Wickaboag pond to "*a* swamp where the Indians then were," he referred to the swamp described by Curtis, as stated heretofore, and now known as Four-Acre Island. I have already stated how little, if any, foundation there is for this latter assumption, and that Wheeler's language rather points, if it points anywhere, to some other swamp than the one described by Curtis.

In 1884 Dr. Paige also published an article in the American Genealogical Register, Volume 38, entitled "Wickaboag or Winnimisset?" in which after saying, in terms: "I have not personally explored the defile from the head of Wickaboag," that is, the Pepper site, he proceeds to describe the spot where he thinks the Surprise took place, thus: "The Four-Acre Island is bordered on the easterly side by a rocky hill which rises so abruptly from the edge of the swamp that we can easily believe that horsemen might be obliged to march in single file not only for sixty or seventy rods, but for nearly or quite a full mile."

I am obliged to say I do not understand this. Any one who knows anything of the Four-Acre Island knows that it is bordered on the east by a wide space, not less than 200 rods wide, of meadow and upland, now tilled and mowed by Mr. Luther Crawford and the adjacent owners to the south. There is no rocky hill, or hill of any sort, within 200 rods east of Four-Acre Island, absolutely none. Others must tell us, if they can, what Dr. Paige means. I cannot. All I can say is that when Dr. Paige, *first*, confesses he has not personally explored the Pepper site, and, *next*, gives us such a description of the spot where he can easily believe the surprise occurred, I am obliged to lose my confidence in the research or judgment of such an investigator. His opinions or conclusions seem entitled to scant weight.

Again, Dr. Paige concludes his article in the Genealogical Register by saying: "On the whole, though it may be impossible to determine the precise spot where the sanguinary conflict occurred, inasmuch as the conditions are similar for more than a mile in extent, yet scarcely a doubt exists in my mind that it was on the easterly side of the Winnimisset meadows, at some point

within the distance of about a mile southerly from what was formerly known as the Fay farm, and is now called the Brookside farm."

One who studies the literature of this question will find Hubbard's "History of the Indian Wars in Massachusetts from its First Settlement to the Termination of King Philip's War," as well as Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts," referred to as authorities in favor of the northern or Winnimisset site. Dr. Paige in both his discussions refers to them as such authorities. An examination of Hubbard and Hutchinson will at once show how carelessly such references are made.

Rev. William Hubbard, the minister at Ipswich, in 1667 wrote and published what he calls the "History of the Indian Wars in Massachusetts." His only reference to Wheeler's Surprise is the following passage: "They"—that is, Wheeler and Hutchinson and their forces—"ventured along further to find the Infidels at their chief town, never suspecting the least danger, but when they had rode 4 or 5 miles that way, they fell into an ambush of two or three hundred Indians, laid in such a narrow passage, betwixt a steep Hill on the one Hand and a hideous Swamp on the other, that it was scarce possible for any of them to escape."

Does this passage favor the northern or Winnimisset site? Hubbard says they marched four or five miles, that is, from the plain at the head of Wickaboag pond. Where would this bring them? Certainly not to Four-Acre Island, nor to the Fay farm, nor even to within Dr. Paige's "one mile southerly from the Fay farm." It is at least two and one-half miles; Dr. Paige states in both his articles the distance from Wickaboag pond to the New Braintree line at two and one-half miles. The distance from the New Braintree line to the Fay farm is fully three miles. A march north from Wickaboag pond for four or five miles, as stated by Hubbard, would have carried them past the Pepper site, but not to the Winnimisset site. What shall we say of this confusion of distances? Certainly not that it favors the Winnimisset site more than the Pepper site. It favors neither site. The truth is, it only

indicates again that it is idle to attempt to solve this question by any statements of distances made by the actors in the tragedy or by those who wrote, as Hubbard did, near that time; for Hubbard wrote in 1677, two years after the event.

Gov. Thomas Hutchinson wrote his "History of Massachusetts" in 1795, a little more than a century after the event and after Hubbard wrote. All he says is this: "The Governor and Council, in hopes of reclaiming the Nipnets (Nipmucks or Quaboags) sent Capt. Hutchinson with 20 horsemen to Quaboag (Brookfield), near which place there was to be a great rendezvous of those Indians. The inhabitants of Quaboag had been deluded with the promise of a treaty at a place agreed upon, the 2d of August. Some of the principal of them accompanied Capt. Hutchinson thither. Not finding the Indians there, they rode forward 4 or 5 miles towards the Nipnets' chief town. When they came to a place called Meminimisset, a narrow passage between a steep hill and a thick swamp, they were ambushed by two or three hundred Indians. The rest escaped by a by-path to Quaboag."

Hutchinson here evidently copies Hubbard as to distances—four or five miles. He only differs from him in calling the place Meminimisset. If we could suppose that Hutchinson had any personal knowledge of the locality or any access to information respecting the locality, except Wheeler's narrative, then on file in manuscript in the archives at Boston, where Hutchinson wrote, we might attach importance to his mention of Meminimisset, which is, as we have said, but another name for Winnimisset. But Hutchinson gives no authority for this mention of Meminimisset, and his naming of the distance as "4 or 5 miles," is entirely incompatible with the actual distance of Winnimisset from Wickaboag pond.

Hutchinson may therefore be dismissed as of no weight as an original authority. His statement does not count on either side.

There is but one other topic to which it seems to me necessary to advert, namely, the value as evidence, on our question, of Gen. Putnam's map.

The great and just eminence of Gen. Rufus Putnam has drawn special attention to this map, and has doubtless fixed the belief of many that his designation of the site of the tragedy is the true one. I heartily wish, in the interest of historical verity and precision, that this map could be regarded as foreclosing discussion, and settling by authority a question which has taxed the patience and skill of so many historical investigators; but we must look at this map, as at every other piece of evidence bearing on our question, with reasonable and, if possible, with judicial eyes and minds. To illustrate the extent to which unthinking deference has been paid to this map, I will state that Dr. Samuel A. Green of Boston, at the time the Vice-President and one of the most important members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in presenting its discovery to the Antiquarian Society of Worcester in 1893, stated that it "was made with great care and skill" by Gen. Putnam. This is merely the opinion or remark of Dr. Green. It may or may not be true. Of whether or not Gen. Putnam made it with great care, Dr. Green could only judge as any one else may judge. He certainly could have had no personal knowledge on the point, and it does not appear that Dr. Green has ever put the map to any tests of its accuracy or of the care with which Gen. Putnam made it. Still Dr. Green seems to accept it as conclusive evidence, and takes no pains to weigh it or scan its merits. But more remarkable still in showing the hasty deference paid to this map—by reason solely, I suppose, of Gen. Putnam's great general reputation—Dr. Grindall Reynolds of Concord, Mass., who in 1887 had read a paper before the Worcester Antiquarian Society, at the same meeting with Dr. Paige's paper, in which he advocated the southern or Pepper site, remarked at the meeting at which Dr. Green announced the finding of Gen. Putnam's map, "I presume that this is absolute evidence."

Before pronouncing on this map as evidence on either side in this case, let us spend a few moments in examining the map itself, and the circumstances attending it.

That it is the work of Gen. Rufus Putnam is not doubtful. It is dated March 30, 1785, as I have before said, just 110 years

and 7 months after Wheeler's Surprise. That the map was made in good faith, and that the designation of the spot of Wheeler's defeat, or as Gen. Putnam calls it, Hutchenson's Ambush, was made because Gen. Putnam believed it to be the true spot, admits of no doubt.

Personal knowledge Gen. Putnam could, of course, have had none. He gives us no hint that he had ever investigated the question in any way or to any extent. His designation of the spot rests on nothing, so far as we know, except what we may believe was his own opinion. As I have said, he fixes no precise spot; in fact, does nothing but write on the face of his map the words—"Hutchensons troup ambushed between Swamp & Hill." His other three words, written at right angles to those just quoted, add nothing to our knowledge. They are simply "Brook Swamp Meminimisset." There is absolutely no mention of any "hill" here; no designation of the locality of the "Brook," or of the "Swamp."

What have we, then, in this map of Gen. Rufus Putnam? We have simply a map of the whole of the towns of Rutland, Oakham, Hardwick, New Braintree, Brookfield—the original township including all the present Brookfields—and Western, now Warren, and parts of Princeton, Hubbardston, Barre, Petersham, Greenwich, Ware, Palmer, Brimfield, Sturbridge, Charlton, Spencer, Paxton, and Holden—that is, the whole of seven towns and parts of thirteen other towns—and inconspicuously and vaguely at a point in the northwestern part of one of the smallest of these twenty towns, the mere words, "Hutchensons troup ambushed between Swamp & Hill." That is absolutely all. No one knows why the map was ever made or the circumstances of its making—whether it was made as a pastime or seriously, with investigations and verifications, or off-hand and for some purpose not requiring special accuracy.

Gen. Putnam appears never to have published the map, or to have given it in any way to the world. All we know is that in 1791 it was in the hands of Rev. James Freeman, D. D., of Boston, and by him was presented to the Massachusetts Historical

Society. Upon its presentation to the society so little attention did it attract that it was never catalogued, but was pasted in at the end of another volume of maps entitled "Atlas Ameriquain Septentrional," published in Paris in 1778. There it remained more than 100 years, lost and buried. To-day no one has verified it, to my knowledge, in any single respect. In general, it may be accurate, or it may be inaccurate. Accurate or inaccurate, it has high interest because it is the work of a very noble man; just as a map or any drawing or writing of Washington, lost to the world for 100 years, would have if found to-day. But looked at as an item of evidence on the question we are here discussing, I do not hesitate to say, as the map now stands, it has very little title to weight or influence. Almost any smallest weight may turn evenly balanced scales, and Gen. Putnam's map might perform this office if our scales were now evenly balanced; but no feature of the case seems to me so unreasonable as the weight hitherto attached to Gen. Putnam's map. The most I am willing to concede to it as evidence is that it may be regarded as evidence that Gen. Putnam was familiar with a tradition or belief that the site of the tragedy was where he placed it. Of that tradition I can find no definite sources or traces—no particular farm, no particular spot—only Dr. Paige's "within one mile southerly of the Fay farm;" while if we pay any heed at all to traditions, we have, in favor of the Pepper or southern site, the perfectly definite, unvarying, unbroken tradition of its location at a particular, specified spot on a particular, specified farm, a farm which has been owned by one family—father, son, and grandsons—for over seventy years, and familiarly known to the same family for fully 100 years.

The value of the discussion I have now concluded, if it has any value at all, lies, I think, in the fact that I have kept it close to Wheeler's narrative, which is in reality our only safe guide and authority. When we stray from that we plunge at once into a morass of hearsay, traditions and old wives' tales which have no value of themselves as evidences. They are as impenetrable and

miry and pathless as the very swamp which confronted Wheeler in 1675. The only firm land is what Wheeler wrote as of his own knowledge, namely, his description of the exact spot of his Surprise.

In concluding my paper I beg to assure this audience that I have tried hard to use no more words than were really necessary to clearness and precision. I have not been anxious to make out a case for or against either locality in question. I have sought only to find a clear way through somewhat involved and difficult paths to a reasonable and satisfactory conclusion.

The result is, as I need hardly say, that I am more certain than I originally expected to be regarding either site, that the true locality of Wheeler's Surprise in 1675 was on the Pepper farm, at the point which I have described in this paper.

Interesting remarks followed by Frank P. Goulding, Nathaniel Paine, S. S. Green, and on motion of Mr. Paine, a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

Owing to the late hour, it was voted that the report of the Committee on Membership Biography and Resolution upon the death of our late honorary member, Eli Thayer, be printed in BULLETIN without reading.

ELI THAYER.

Died in Worcester, April 15, 1899, Eli Thayer, a man notable not only for strength of character, marked individuality and originality, but also for the important service he rendered the nation at a critical juncture. So large and prominent a part did he have in public affairs that one of the foremost newspapers in America recently declared that had his death occurred four decades ago, it would have convulsed a continent. Unquestionably his great work was the saving of Kansas, and, in consequence

the country, to freedom; but his services as an educator, a state and national legislator, a promoter of emigration and development, and an inventor, entitled him to exceptional distinction and public gratitude.

Eli Thayer was born in Mendon, Mass., June 11, 1819. He was seventh in descent from Thomas Thayer of Braintree, and sixth from John Alden who came in the Mayflower. He received his early education in the district schools of Mendon and the Bellingham High School. Later he attended the Academy at Amherst and the Manual Labor School at Worcester. He entered Brown University in 1840, and, alternating his terms with periods of school teaching, was graduated in 1845 with high honors. He immediately came to Worcester to teach in the Academy, and later became principal of that institution. In 1848 he began the erection of the building called the Oread, and established there the famous school for young women, which he conducted with great success until he entered into his Kansas and Congressional work. He was a member of the General Court in 1853 and 1854, and during his last term formulated his celebrated "Plan of Freedom," which rescued Kansas and the other territories from slavery, and settled the destiny of the country; for if the South had secured this region it would have given it the balance of power for many years to come, and there would have been no Rebellion; the North would have acquiesced, as it always had, in the decision of a Congressional majority. Mr. Thayer carried out his emigration scheme in the face of great difficulties, lack of public confidence and apparently insurmountable opposition, and triumphed in the end, devoting all his powers and all his means to this purpose until he saw its accomplishment. The history of this achievement is too well known to need repetition here.

In 1856 he began the colonization of Western Virginia with free state settlers, and founded the town of Ceredo. His "friendly invasion" of the border states progressed to a considerable degree, but the opening of the war suspended the work.

In November, 1856, Mr. Thayer was elected to Congress from

the Worcester district, and at once took a leading position in the national legislature. His speeches on Central American colonization, on the "Suicide of Slavery," and on the admission of Oregon brought him great fame, and won the unqualified praise of such critics as Theodore Parker, Lucius M. Sargent and Henry B. Stanton. It was declared that these speeches inaugurated a new state of feeling in the country, and they had a marked effect on the Southern members. A competent writer of the period characterized him as "one of the most enlightened, progressive and original minds of New England, whose efforts have wrought measureless results in our development, and whose record in Congress was one of the most spotless and brilliant." His independent course, however, created opposition in his own district, and, in 1860, after a most exciting canvass, he failed of re-election by a narrow margin.

During the Rebellion Mr. Thayer proposed to Secretary Stanton a plan for the military colonization of Florida, as an effective method of quelling the insurrection, and restoring the Union. This plan was approved by President Lincoln, several of the military leaders and the majority of Congress, and was supported by great meetings in New York and Brooklyn, but other military operations intervened, much to the regret of those interested. In more recent years Mr. Thayer advocated his colonization scheme as a remedy for polygamy in Utah.

Mr. Thayer took the initiative in developing the south part of the city of Worcester many years ago, laying out and improving several streets and tracts of land.

He was the author of "The Kansas Crusade," a graphic account of his great work, which had a wide circulation. He also wrote much of history for newspapers and magazines during the past twenty years.

The Worcester Society of Antiquity, bearing upon its rolls the name of Eli Thayer as an honorary member, recognizes in his death the passing of an historical figure from this community, and places upon its record this inadequate memorial of his life and achievements, and adopts the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Eli Thayer The Worcester Society of Antiquity, in common with the community of Worcester, in which he passed his long and useful life, feels that a great and irreparable loss has been sustained.

Resolved, That we remember with gratitude the sterling virtues of the deceased; that we recognize in his independent spirit his loyalty to his principles, his strict integrity and kindly disposition, the characteristics of a noble manhood.

Resolved, That we extend to the surviving family of our lamented associate our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction.

BENJAMIN J. DODGE,
ALMON GUNNISON,
A. B. R. SPRAGUE,
EDGAR E. THOMPSON,

Committee on Membership Biography.

344th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 19th.

Present: Messrs. E. B. Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, Ely, Forehand, Gould, Hutchins, Daniel Kent, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Paine, Stedman, Saxe, Salisbury, Stiles, Williamson, Mrs. E. A. Barrett, Mrs. M. A. Maynard, and three visitors.

The following named were elected to active membership:

Mrs. Sarah F. Paine,	50 King street
Miss Lillian R. R. Harrington,	8 Norwood street
Miss Abbie M. White,	Farnumsville, Mass.
Miss Alice E. Waite,	Trowbridge road
Miss Emma Forbes Waite,	Trowbridge road
Miss Mary G. Whitcomb,	8 Trowbridge road
Miss Mary Robinson,	93 Chandler street
Miss Lucy F. Sawyer,	31 Chestnut street
Miss Hattie I. Turner,	13 Elm street
Miss H. Gertrude Turner,	13 Elm street

The Treasurer read his annual report as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of
The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present my eighteenth and final annual report as Treasurer, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Society from Dec. 6, 1898, to Dec. 6, 1899:

CASH RECEIVED.

1899.			Dr.
Assessments,			797 00
Admissions,			133 00
Rent of hall,			519 50
Proceedings sold,	18 50		
Paper stock sold,	13 87		
Loan exhibition,	9 00		
Plymouth excursion,	2 82		
Interest on deposit,	1 42		
Albert Curtis bequest,	2,000		
Less Government tax,	200	1,800	1,845 61
			3,295 11
Balance Dec. 6, 1898,			92 19
			$3,387 30

CASH PAID.

1899.			Cr.
Librarian 1898, salary,	200 00		
Librarian 1899, salary,	200 00	400 00	
Hall expenses,			151 68
Coal,	174 33		
Lighting,	59 04	233 37	
F. S. BLANCHARD & CO.			
Proceedings 1897, bal.,	145 52		
Proceedings 1898, in full,	214 38		
Proceedings 1899, on ac.,	127 75		
Printing,	12 35		
	500 00		
Printing,	25 65	525 65	
Wor. Co. In. for Sav.,	500		
Wor. F'e Cts. Sav. B.,	500		
Mech. S. B.,	500		
Peo. Sav. B.,	300		
	1,800 00		
Insurance,	10 00		
Salem excursion, deficit,	30 65		
Reception,	28 19		
Hack for D. H. Chamberlain,	2 00		
Chas. Rebboli,	2 85		
A. W. Jefts,	8 00		
Postage and stationery,	28 74		
George Barnard,	2 55		
City tax and water street,	85 60		
Water,	4 00	2,002 58	
		$3,313 28	
Balance Dec. 6, 1899,		74 02	
		$3,387 30	

INVESTMENTS.		
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.		
People's Sav. Bank,		112 52
ALBERT CURTIS FUND.		
Wor. Co. Inst. for Sav.,	500 00	
Wor. Five Cts. Sav. Bank,	500 00	
Mech. Sav. B.,	500 00	
People's S. B.,	300 00	1,800 00
		$1,912 52

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY F. STEDMAN, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, Dec. 8, 1899.

We have examined the books and vouchers, and find the above report, presented by the Treasurer, to be correct.

GEO. A. SMITH,
EDWD. P. KING,
LYMAN A. ELY,
Auditors.

On motion of Mr. Nathaniel Paine the report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

On motion of Hon. Stephen Salisbury, the thanks of the Society were tendered the retiring Treasurer for his eighteen years of faithful and efficient service.

Librarian made the following annual report:

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Twenty-fifth annual report of the Librarian.

The additions to the Society's collection during the year 1899 number 572 volumes, 2,795 pamphlets, 1,372 papers and

manuscripts, and 255 miscellaneous articles, including pictures, maps, relics, etc., from 151 contributors. The condition of the library has been somewhat improved since the last report.

Several of the cases have been rearranged, duplicates sorted out, giving space for more valuable books, the subjects placed together, and many of the shelves alphabetically arranged.

Two thousand pamphlet sermons, lectures and discourses have been arranged in subjects, alphabetically, filling 80 pamphlet-cases.

The town histories, genealogies, and many historical works have been catalogued.

The shelves in the library are already full. The cases are entirely inadequate. Several hundred volumes are packed away for want of shelf-room.

I hope this matter will be considered, and also the rearrangement of the book-stacks in alcoves. This would leave the centre of the room open. It would relieve the person in charge of a good deal of anxiety when people are visiting the library. It would give a pleasant and commodious room for our meetings, seating one hundred or more. We should be surrounded by our treasures and a historical atmosphere.

I think the early members of the Society will agree with me that, with few exceptions, our meetings in this room have never been so free, social and interesting as the meetings in our old rooms on Foster street, where we were surrounded by our entire collection of books and relics.

MUSEUM.

Many interesting relics and some treasures have been added during the past year; many of the cases are overcrowded. A rearrangement of some of them has in a degree obviated this objection.

The cases are not dust or moth proof. It requires constant care to make them attractive, and free from destructive insects. Most of the articles subject to moths and buffalo-beetles have been poisoned.

At the request of the Smithsonian Institution, we have sent them a complete catalogue of the firearms in our collection, numbering 52 guns and 34 pistols.

These were inspected, the weight of each gun given, the length of barrel, size of bore, name of maker (when given) and the different markings on each gun.

During a part of the summer and early autumn the museum was opened Sunday afternoons, with generally a large attendance.

I take this opportunity to thank those persons who have so kindly aided in the work, both in the library and museum, making special mention of Edward Hutchins, who has made a written catalogue of nearly the whole museum collection, and Miss Minnie Boland, who has made a commencement towards a card-catalogue for the library.

Besides the reports and catalogues received regularly from many Worcester institutions, we are indebted to the publishers for the *Holy Cross Purple*, *Old South Record*, *The Worcester Messenger*, *Worcester Recorder*, *Webster Times*, and *Oxford Mid-Weekly*. The Proceedings for 1898 have been issued and forwarded to societies and institutions on our exchange list.

THOS. A. DICKINSON,
Librarian.

Report of the Secretary showed total membership to be:

Paying members,	362
Life members,	24
Corresponding members,	21
Honorary members,	10
Total,	417

Due from members in fees, $314.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers for ensuing year presented the following:

For President, E. B. Crane.

For 1st Vice-President, Wm. T. Forbes.
For 2d Vice-President, Mrs. Daniel Kent.
For Secretary, Walter Davidson.
For Treasurer, Benj. T. Hill.
For Librarian, T. A. Dickinson.
For Standing Committee of Nominations, H. G. Otis.

All of whom were, upon separate ballot, elected.

The paper of the evening was read by Major F. G. Stiles, and was as follows:

RECOLLECTIONS OF CENTRAL AND THOMAS STREETS IN THE THIRTIES OF 1800.

Central Street.

Central street, from Main to Summer, was opened for travel about the time the Blackstone canal was extended from Front street to midway between Central and Thomas streets, where a large basin was built, which was the terminus of that famous water-way connecting Worcester with the sea from 1828 to 1848.

On the north corner of Main and Central streets, fronting on Main street, stood a large brick block two stories high, owned and occupied by Samuel D. Spurr as a dry-goods store. In the rear of this block was a large square house of wood, also two stories high, and painted white. This was the residence of Mr. Spurr. I do not remember much about the family. One daughter (Louisa) married Hon. George F. Hoar, and was the mother of General Rockwood Hoar, now our District Attorney. A few rods east of Mr. Spurr's house, Mill brook crossed the street, and was covered by a wooden bridge. The next building was across the stream and on a line with the street. It was of wood,

Note.—In my paper on Exchange street, read before this Society, I should have stated that the street was originally named Columbia avenue, afterwards changed to New Market street, and later to Exchange street.—F. G. Stiles.

of business on School street. He had five sons—George, John, Emory, Charles and Albert. Albert was killed by a fall. There were also three daughters, who died quite young. Mr. Gates was a popular citizen and successful business man. He established a lumber-yard, of which two of his sons, George and Charles, are the managers at this writing. Next, with a driveway between, came another dwelling-house, a duplicate of the one just described. The east half was occupied by Mr. Joel Nourse and the west part by Mr. John C. Mason, both of whom were men of enterprise and prominence, and rendered valuable assistance in town affairs for many years. They were the founders of the firm of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, known over the world as plow and agricultural implement manufacturers. West of this dwelling-house was a large, open lot of land reaching to the tow-path of the canal. Years afterwards, Major-General George Hobbs had a brick-yard on this land. Then came the canal, on the west side of which was a canal storehouse one story high and about 120 feet long by 40 wide. It was owned and managed by Mr. S. R. Jackson, who came here from Providence, R. I. He also built and occupied the first dwelling-house in the meadow between Mechanic and Exchange streets. It was a one-story cottage of wood, and painted white. In the spring of the year, when the meadow was flooded—caused by the breaking up of ice and overflow of North pond—this house was surrounded by water and could only be reached by boats. This was the condition periodically until Exchange street was improved and the grade raised.

West of the canal storehouse was a vacant lot of land reaching to what is now Union street, then only a passageway to Exchange street. On the west corner of this pathway was a large two-story building of wood, painted white, with large barn and sheds in the rear. This was the residence and bake-shop of Mr. Benjamin P. Rice. Mr. Rice did an extensive business, employing many men, and also running several large wagons to supply the neighboring towns with his line of goods. The late Maynard Clapp was his foreman for many years. Mr. Rice had two sons at this time—

Benjamin P., Jr., and John; and one daughter, Elizabeth. All of this family have passed away, but the building is still standing on the corner of Union and Central streets.

West of this house, until Mill brook was reached, a distance of about 300 feet, was vacant meadow-land. On the west side of Mill brook the estate of Dr. Benjamin F. Heywood began and extended to Main street, with residence on the corner of Main and Central streets, fronting on Main. The barns and stables were in the rear, with entrance on Central street, although access could be had from Main street to them all if wished. Dr. Heywood was a very skillful physician with a large practice. For many years he was a partner with Dr. John Green, the founder of our Public Library, and his brother-in-law. Dr. Heywood was twice married; both wives were sisters of Dr. John Green. By the first marriage there were two sons, Benjamin and Frederick, and one daughter, Caroline; both sons are dead. Benjamin was an M. D., who finished his studies in Paris, and was noted for his skill in surgery and medicine. Frederick studied medicine, and after graduation went to Guatemala, Central America, where he died. The daughter Caroline survives. By the second marriage there was one son, John G., and two daughters, Bessie and Nancy, all of whom are living. The barns and sheds have all disappeared, but the house still stands on the old site, although altered in appearance, having been raised and added to until almost beyond recognition.

Here ends the story of Central street. Most if not all the old residents have passed away, but enough of their descendants are still living to verify my recollections of it, although so many years have come and gone since the date recorded—in the thirties.

Thomas Street.

The early records of Worcester show that Thomas street was given to the town by Isaiah Thomas, and named in his honor.

From my earliest knowledge of the street, which dates from the early thirties, it was always a busy thoroughfare, owing in part

to the amount of business carried on there and for its holding direct communication with Main and Summer streets.

Many prominent citizens also had residences there, it being one of the best laid out, as well as pleasantest, streets in the town at the time.

On the north corner of Main and Thomas streets and fronting on Main, stood a large square building of brick three stories high with a piazza in front, and painted white. A sign swung from the Main street front with a picture of a canal-boat painted upon it, and lettered "Canal Boat House."

There was an ell two stories in height and about thirty feet long at the rear of the building, with entrance from Thomas street, in which were the kitchen and laundry. Joining this ell was a long, narrow building of wood, used as a shed for fuel, and a barn where carriages were housed. Captain Joseph Lovell was the landlord at this time.

After a while the business passed out of his hands, and with the change of landlords the old canal-boat sign was removed and a new one with a large spread eagle in gold-leaf took its place. And from that time on, until converted into other uses, it was known as the Eagle Hotel. Mr. George Hobbs was the new proprietor, and managed the house successfully for a number of years, finally selling out to Mr. James Fessenden.

Mr. Hobbs was quite prominent in town affairs, and also took an active part in politics. He belonged to the Whig party while it existed as such, and afterwards, when it became the nucleus of the Republican party, identified himself with it and continued a consistent, zealous worker for its interests while he lived.

Mr. Hobbs was also of a military turn, and after the City Guards were formed became an early member of the organization, succeeding Captain George Bowen as commander, and eventually being elected Major-general of the Third Division Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, which high office he held with distinction and honor until relieved at his own request.

There were six children in General Hobbs' family—three sons, Horace, Webster and William, and three daughters, Anna, Martha and Kate. All except one son, Webster, are now living.

After relinquishing hotel life, he engaged in the business of brick-making, and in the early forties had yards for that purpose on Central and Belmont streets.

We will now continue our tour of Thomas street. Beyond the sheds and storage-barn we have described was the hotel-yard, running to Mill brook, which crossed Thomas street at this point. A little in the rear, and on a line with the brook, was a large stable belonging to the hotel. It stands to-day on the same spot, but altered and remodeled in appearance. It became the property of the late Alzirus Brown, and was used by him as a trucking and boarding stable. The hotel building still stands upon the same site. For several years it was occupied by the National Wire Goods manufactory, but is at present devoted to various mercantile and mechanical purposes, and the space on Thomas street once occupied with the outbuildings of the hotel is now covered by a brick block. Next comes Mill brook, the bridge over which was of wood, and dedicated, the records tell us, October 6th, 1806. I have been told the day was one of great rejoicing, and the citizens assembled from all sections of the town to celebrate the event. Elder Going offered prayer. The Worcester Light Infantry paraded and fired three volleys in honor of the occasion. A large washtub of punch was furnished, to which ample justice was done.

Crossing the bridge, the next building, and on a line with the street, was of wood one story high, and yellow in color. This was the vestry of Central Church at that time. It was afterwards altered into a dwelling-house and occupied by William L. Clark, a clerk in Reed's grocery store on Main street. A little distance east of this was a square, upright dwelling-house of wood two stories high, and painted white, with door in centre. The west part of this house was occupied by Deacon Samuel Taylor, a clock-maker by trade, and who had a shop in the rear where he made and repaired tall eight-day entry or hall clocks. He had one son, Samuel, who went as missionary to the Burman empire, and two daughters, Sarah and Rebecca.

Mr. Lansford Wood lived in the east part of this house. He was a funiture manufacturer and dealer.

Later, Oliver Harrington lived in the west side of this dwelling and Harrison Bliss in the east side.

About two rods east of this estate was a two-story double dwelling-house of brick, owned by Mr. Leonard Brigham, who occupied the west half. Mr. Brigham was a tailor by trade, and for many years had a clothing-store on Main street in Brinley Hall block. At this time there was one son, Walter, and one daughter, Eliza, who afterwards taught in our public schools and later married George E., son of Mr. Joseph Barrett, a skilled mechanic and inventor of machinists' tools.

Mrs. Barrett is a member of this Society, and both she and Mr. Barrett have a decided taste for the objects for which it was formed, and have in their possession a fine collection of antique coins and other relics of the past.

Walter Brigham, the son, removed to New York city when a young man, where he died several years ago. There were also two children by a second marriage, Edward and Elinor, both living. Mr. Brigham carried on the clothing business for a number of years, but finally gave it up and opened a fancy goods store in Boyden block, corner of Main and Walnut streets, on the site of the new Five Cents Savings Bank. Mr. Brigham later removed from Thomas to Portland street, and lived there until his decease in September, 1898, in his ninety-second year.

The east part of this house was occupied by Mr. Charles W. Longley, a dealer in boots and shoes, whose store was in Brinley Hall block on Main street.

Then, with space for a driveway between, came another double brick dwelling-house, the exact counterpart of the one just described. This was owned by Mr. Edward B. Rice, who lived in the west part. Mr. Rice was a blacksmith, and in partnership with the late Osgood Bradley, carriage-builders, with place of business at that time on School street. I do not remember about Mr. Rice's family, but he went to California and died there. Mr. Moses T. Breck at a later date also lived here.

The east part was occupied by Mr. William N. Greenleaf, who was an accountant and for some time tax-collector for the town, with office in the block on Main street opposite the old Centre school-house, now owned by the Green heirs.

Mr. Greenleaf had one daughter, who taught in the public schools, and afterwards married and went West.

In the rear, and connected with the street by a driveway, which also extended through to the workshops of Bradley & Rice on School street, was the blacksmith shop of Mr. Rice.

The next building, and on a line with the street and this passage-way, was of wood, one story high and about fifteen by twenty feet. This was the dye-house office of Captain John Whittemore. Then came a two-story dwelling-house of brick, in which Captain Whittemore lived. In rear of this was the dye-house, a large two-story building of wood, white in color. Capt. Whittemore did an extensive business in dyeing goods for a number of years. He had two sons, George and John.

These buildings are still standing on the original site, corner of Thomas and Union streets, the latter then called Middle street. On the northeast corner of this street was the iron foundry of Mr. William A. Wheeler. The buildings were of wood; a part of them two stories high, in which patterns were made, while the moulding-rooms were but one story. Mr. Wheeler was a valuable man in town affairs and was successful in business, from which he retired, after long service, with a fortune. The next building was a small one-story structure of wood, with a sign over the entrance lettered Joel Nourse, Plow Maker. It was here the business was begun that is to-day so extensively known as the Ames Plow Company.

From this shop, about 100 feet was vacant land, on the east of which stood a brick two-story dwelling-house, owned and occupied by Perley Goddard, a watch-maker. He had one son, Samuel B. I. Goddard, a lawyer, and at one time a partner with the late Hon. Isaac Davis. He had two daughters, Sarah and Julia.

Now came a stretch of land reaching to Summer street, on which the Thomas street school-house was built. It was a

nearly square brick building two stories high, containing four rooms. In the west lower room, Mr. Charles Thurber taught the Boys' Latin grammar school. In the east side, first story, Mr. Warren Lazell taught the Boys' English school. In the room over this, Mr. George Jacques taught in the winter an apprentices' school. In the west upper room a Mr. Peck taught a lower grade boys' school. Here ends the north side of Thomas street.

On the southeast corner of Summer and Thomas streets was a large vacant lot where we boys at recess played football and other games.

The estate of Mr. John P. Kettell came next, on which was a very large upright double dwelling-house of brick. There were three sons—Joshua, James and George; the latter died young; also three daughters—Maria, Hannah and Mary; Mary married Mr. John C. Otis; Maria married Mr. Jonas Heald.

Mr. Kettell was a manufacturer of hats, and for many years had a store and factory on Main street. He was noted for the fine quality of goods he made, and his integrity in business matters. He was a leading man in town affairs, and held many positions of honor and trust, for the faithful administration of which he was always held in high esteem. Mr. Samuel B. Scott occupied the west half of this house. He was one of the old-school gentlemen, courteous alike to everyone, whether of high or low degree. He kept a store for the sale of boots and shoes on Main street, opposite the old Central Exchange, for many years.

A few rods beyond Mr. Kettell's estate was another upright dwelling-house of brick, owned and occupied by Mr. William A. Wheeler and family, whose foundry was on the opposite side of the street, noticed on our way down. There were three sons—Charles, W. Fiske and Moses; also three daughters, Maria, Eliza and Fannie. From here to where Union street now is, was vacant land.

On the west corner of Union and Thomas streets was a double dwelling-house of brick, fronting on Thomas, owned by Mr.

Toby; he had one son, William. I do not remember much about the family. The west part was occupied by Mr. J. M. C. Armsby.

About 150 feet west of the Toby house was a one-story building of wood, white in color. This was the vestry of the Central Church, after the one on the north side of Thomas street was altered into a dwelling. Why the change was made I do not remember.

The society held its week-day meetings there. Mr. Emory Perry, a noted singing-master of that day, and Mr. Edward Hamilton, of equal celebrity, both taught singing-schools here during the winter season, but on alternate evenings. They were always largely attended, as it brought the young people together.

A short distance from this vestry was a very large square, barn-like looking building of wood, two stories high, the carpenter-shop of Captain Zenas Studley and Mr. Leonard Stowell, who were brothers-in-law. They were architects and builders of a high order. Captain Studley had two sons—Col. John M., who won his title in the Civil War, and Theodore, a clerk, who later removed to New York. There were also three daughters—Frances, who married a missionary; Caroline, who married Mr. Thomas Smith, a house painter; and Mary, who married a teacher in a western college. Mr. Stowell owned the double brick dwelling-house on Summer street, facing Thomas. He occupied the south part, and Mr. Warren Lazell, teacher, the north half. Mr. Stowell had two sons—George and Brown Penniman; George in later life went to Washington, D. C., where he still resides; Penn, as he was always called, was a schoolmate of mine, and the friendship we formed in early life never was broken. And when, in 1862, in response to the call for volunteers, I raised a company for the war, he was one of the first to enlist, coming from Boston for that purpose. He afterwards was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; was taken prisoner at the Battle of Galveston, Texas, and confined in a rebel prison eighteen months before being released. After the war he returned to Boston, and resumed the business of woodworking.

He soon after joined the Fire Department, and lost his life at a fire in South Boston in answer to an alarm which, by a mistake in count, he thought was the call for his company. While looking at the fire from the opposite side of the street, a brick fell from the burning building, striking him on the head, and killing him instantly.

Next beyond the carpenter-shop of Studley & Stowell was a long, two-story dwelling of wood, yellow in color, in which were several tenements. Mill brook crossed Thomas street here, and ran under the centre of this building. Among the tenants at the time of this writing were Mr. Frank Wood, a furniture-painter at that time, but who afterwards gained considerable notoriety as an artist; and Mr. Charles Rice, a watch-maker. Mr. Rice occupied the lower, and Mr. Wood the upper tenements in the east end. A Mr. Fulsom; the Widow Tibbets, a tailoress; Mr. Russell Fay, a machinist; and Mrs. Heath, a maker of children's clothing, also lived in this block. There was a passageway between this block and the next house, which was two stories high, of wood, painted white, owned and occupied by Mr. Peter Slater, Jr., who had a rope-walk in the rear, with entrance from Main street. Mr. Slater had one son, Luther, who carried on the rope and cordage business for many years after his father's death, as had his father and grandfather before him. There were also three daughters—Elizabeth, Catharine and Mary.

Then came an upright double dwelling-house of wood, the east half owned by Mr. I. S. Chapman, and the west by Mr. Silas Dinsmore. Mr. Chapman lived in the east part. He kept a shoe-store on Main street for many years. He died long ago; his widow deceased a few years since; both Mr. and Mrs. Chapman died in the old home; there were no children in the family.

Mr. Dinsmore lived in the west half. He was a reed and harness manufacturer by trade, but later kept an apothecary-shop on Main street. There were two children in the family—Everett and Emma; the daughter alone survives.

The last building on this side of the street was of brick, two stories high, owned at this time by Gov. Levi Lincoln, now,

together with the block which joins it and fronts on Main street, by Miss Emma Dinsmore. Mr. Asa Walker resided in the part fronting on Thomas street. He had two sons, Asa and George.

There were two stores in the Main street front. In the south store, first floor, was the tailoring establishment and salesroom of Mr. Walker. The upper stories were his work-rooms, where the garments were made. He did quite an extensive business at this time.

In the southwest corner room, second story, over Mr. Walker's salesroom, was the law-office of Gov. Levi Lincoln for many years. After his decease his son, Gen. William S. Lincoln, occupied this room until the property was sold to Mr. Silas Dinsmore.

I well remember the old cast-iron stove made in exact imitation of an old-fashioned fireplace, with andirons and wide hearth, which stood near the centre of the room and was used for the burning of wood. Mr. Walker occupied the rest of this story for his work-rooms.

The north store, on corner of Thomas, was occupied by Messrs. John Rice and Edwin I. Howe as a grocery and West India goods store. Mr. Rice afterwards became an accountant for the Ruggles, Nourse & Mason Plow Company.

Mr. Howe was a popular man, was a fine singer and at one time led the singing at the First Unitarian Church. He finally went West and died there.

Here ends our pilgrimage of this old time-honored street. The high reputation which our city holds to-day as a manufacturing centre is largely due to the genius and enterprise of those men who looked beyond their day and generation of small beginnings on Thomas street to the time when their inventions and the products of their skill should be acknowledged not only in Worcester, but every part of the habitable globe where civilization has a foothold.

Following the paper, remarks were made by Messrs. Salisbury, Paine and Dickinson.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARCHÆOLOGY.

As The Worcester Society of Antiquity is primarily a local historical society, we are especially concerned with the doings of the people of Worcester and the recorded and unrecorded events affecting them. Our antiquities are not very ancient, but time will cure that. We must save the important facts of to-day and of our brief local past, so that the future historian of Worcester may make the ideal history of its people.

The Commonwealth, of which we are a part, has been doing much during recent years to save these records of the past. Tons of musty, mouldering papers in the vaults of the State House have been dusted, repaired, indexed, and arranged for convenient inspection, and many volumes have been printed.

Societies like ours and others, whose membership is limited to those whose ancestors have been active in founding or defending this Republic and its sub-divisions, have created an interest in these archives.

Your committee thought proper to call your attention to what has already been accomplished in this direction, and to the fact that much valuable material for local history still remains unpublished in the State House and court houses.

The publication by the Commonwealth of "The Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England," "The Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," "The Acts and Resolves, Public and Private, of the Province of Massachusetts Bay," with historical and explanatory notes and similar works, has made easily accessible to the people of Worcester interesting and curious facts relative to the early inhabitants of the city and county and their earlier ancestors.

In the year 1889 the Legislature provided for the appointment of a state military and naval historian, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, formerly of this city, and has since published in two

volumes his "Massachusetts in the Army and Navy." This and the Roster of the Soldiers and Sailors of this State in the Rebellion, published by the Adjutant-General under the name of the "Records of the Massachusetts Volunteers," at an expense of $60,000, are of inestimable value, yet contain many mistakes, which should be corrected as far as possible. It is now found that many a soldier recorded as a deserter died in a Confederate prison.

The descendants of the soldiers and sailors of the American Revolution are, or ought to be, interested in the publication by the Commonwealth of an indexed compilation of the records of the Massachusetts soldiers and sailors who served during the Revolutionary War, as shown in the state archives. Five large volumes are already printed, containing the names of all such soldiers and sailors to and including the name of "Foy."

Vast quantities of reports of committees, correspondence, petitions, and other original documents relating to the colonial wars, still remain unpublished in the State House.

Members of this Society interested in the domestic life of their ancestors can find much material of interest in the Probate Office, where all original papers relating to the settlement of estates since this county was established in 1731, can be examined by the public. Earlier records of this sort can be found in Cambridge and Boston.

Documents left for record in the Registry of Deeds are copied and returned to their owners. In the Probate Office are preserved original wills, inventories, accounts, and other papers, with autographs of most of the early settlers of prominence or property.

WILLIAM T. FORBES,
For the Committee.

LOCAL HISTORY.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD WORCESTER LETTERS.

MRS. E. O. P. STURGIS.

Miss Rachel Warner Rose, to her nephew in Boston, 1821: "Worcester is much improved since you were here. Real property took a great rise in expectation of the canal, and many will burn their fingers."

Aug., 1825: "Worcester is so much built up that we have lost the country look and air." There were only four pianos in the village, and "no one will come from Boston to tune them under $4.00." There were no public carriages. People walked to the parties, or hired stages. Twelve and a half cents, or ninepence, was the postage on a letter between Boston and Worcester, and, in consequence of the expense, letters were sent by private hand and by teamsters, who were paid a small sum for their trouble. Travelers who put up at "Sykes' Tavern" brought letters and sent them to their destination by messenger. Miss Rose congratulates herself on the arrival of Frederick W. Paine from Europe, and on his engagement to a lady in Boston, "for he can take to and bring our letters to the city." Mr. Stephen Salisbury always notified Miss Rose when he intended visiting Boston, so she may have her correspondence ready for him him to take with him, and that she may notify her friends in the city that he will be at a certain place on such a date, so that they may send their answers to meet him. Mr. Samuel Ward, the father of the first Mrs. H. G. O. Blake, also is ready to bring letters as well as to do any shopping, for he keeps a dry-goods store and is knowing in dress material, etc. There was but one "mantua maker" in Worcester and people engaged her, and then bought the material for the dresses. The servant question was perplexing in those days as it is now. Miss Rose had brought a slave woman from Antigua, who married in Worcester, and then housekeeping became difficult for the owner. Dr. Aaron Bancroft married the couple in Miss Rose's parlor, and the couple took a sleigh-ride to celebrate the event.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

American Geographical Society. Bulletin as issued.
American Museum of Natural History. Bulletin as issued.
Arnold, James N. 1 Vol.
Adams, T. S. 2 mineral specimens.
Abbot, Wm. F. 9 Vol., 28 Pam., 27 Papers.
Avery, Elroy M. (Cleveland, Ohio). 4 Pam.
American Antiquarian Society. 83 Vol., 600 Pam., 485 Papers, 4 Relics.
Academy of Science (St. Louis). 18 Pam.
Atkinson, Edward. 6 Pam.
Appleton, D. & Co. Bulletin as issued.
American Congregational Association. 1 Pam.
Barker, Albert A. Drawings for scales, Statue of Justice.
Bill, Hon. Ledyard (Paxton). Papers, Manuscripts, Almanacs and miscellaneous pamphlets from the estate of the late Charles D. Boynton.
Brown, David H. 1 Pam.
Benchley, Charles H. 1 Vol.
Bureau of Education. 2 Vol.
Buffalo Hist. Society. 1 Pam.
Blanchard, F. S. & Co. File of War Papers and 157 Pam.
Brooklyn Library. Bulletin as issued.
Bancroft, James H. 2 Vol., 151 Pam., 1 relic, maps, 1 photograph of the Merrifield fire, 1855.
Bartlett, Wm. H. 1 Vol.
Baldwin, C. C. 40 Vol., 331 Pam., 140 Papers.
Brown, Mrs. Arthur Newton. 40 Vol.
Braman, Herbert D. 1 Pam.
Barton, E. M. 7 Vol., 101 Pam., 72 Papers.
Blake, Francis E. (Boston). 3 Vol., 1 Pam.
Buffington, E. D. 1 Pam.
Brackett, Willie. 1 Vol.
Boston Transit Commission. 1 Vol.
Brown, Freeman. 4 Pam.
Chase, Charles A. 1 Pam.
Clough, Dr. Benj. F. War record in tin box, 1861-1865.
Chandler, C. H. 1 Pam.
City Hall Commission. 1 Vol.
Commissioner of Education. 1 Vol.
Connecticut Hist. Society. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
Crane, John C. Hand-made Shoe-last, 7 Vol.
Carr, Geo. W. Small photo. of Washington, taken 1858.
Congregational Library. 1 Pam.

Caldwell, Augustin. 3 Pam.
Critic Co., The. 1 Pam.
Colorado College. 1 Pam.
Childs, Wm. B. Leonard's Express Sign of 1840.
Coats, H. T. & Co. (Philadelphia).
Cutler, D. Waldo. 52 Papers.
Canadian Institute. 2 Pam.
Davis, Walter A. (Fitchburg). 1 Vol.
Draper, James. 2 Pam.
Davis, Wm. L. 90 Pam.
Dodge, Reuben R. 2 Pam., 2 Papers.
Drew & Allis. 77 Directories.
Dickinson, G. S. 1 Vol.
Dedham Hist. Society. Register as issued.
Davis, Andrew McFarland. 4 Papers.
Daniels, F. G. 6 Vol.
Department of State. Consular Reports as issued.
Dodge, Hon. Rufus B. 1 Pam.
Dickey, James A. 4 Vol., 1 Paper.
Editor of the *Holy Cross Purple*. Publications for the year.
Eliot Hist. Society. 8 Pam.
Essex Institute. 3 Pam.
Eames, Mary R., The Estate of. 1 China Set of 20 Pieces, 1 Old Trunk, 34 Vol.
Forbes, Judge Wm. T. 1 Pam.
Forbes, Mrs. H. M. 1 Vol.
Francis, Mrs. George E. Old Shaker Bonnet, 1 piece of Needlework, 2 Ancient Combs.
Gibbs, Ivers. Sword for Statue of Justice.
Gates, Burton N. 171 Pam., 144 Papers.
Green, Martin. Linch-pin.
Greenlaw, Mrs. Lucy H. (Cambridge). 1 Pam.
Green, Samuel S. 2 Pam.
Goodell, H. H. (M. A. College). 1 Pam.
Hathaway, Lieut. Samuel. 2 Pam.
Hildreth, Mrs. A. P. Church Calendars.
Howard, Joseph Jackson, LL. D. 6 Pam.
Howe, E. G. Pair of Andirons, 2 Pairs of Skates, 2 Apple-parers, Sausage-filler, Gun-lock, 6 Papers.
Hutchins, F. L. Photograph of Court Hill, 2 Pam.
Hist. Society of Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Magazine* as issued.
Hills, Wm. S. (Boston). 1 Pam.
Iowa State Hist. Society. Hist. Record as issued.

Johns Hopkins University. Publications.
Jenks, T. Spencer. 5 Vol., 4 Pam.
Kansas State Hist. Society. 2 Pam., 2 Papers.
Knox, Joseph B. 18 Vol., 72 Pam., 2 Relics.
Leicester Public Library. 1 Pam.
Library Company (Philadelphia). Bulletin as issued.
Lexington, Town of. Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths to Jan., 1898.
Lynn Hist. Society. 1 Pam.
Lippincott Co., J. B. Catalogues.
May, Miss Elizabeth G. *The Woman's Journal*, containing sketch of the late Rev. Samuel May.
Maynard, Geo. 1 Vol., 13 Papers.
Mix, Rev. Elbridge. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
Museo Nacional (Costa Rica). Publications.
McLoud, Mrs. C. C. Framed Picture, 9 Vol., 14 Pam., 10 Relics.
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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

President E. H. Crane's Annual Address.

At the monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquity, last evening, three new members were elected. A letter was read from Rev. Samuel May of Leicester, commending the objects and work of the society; also one from Edward H. Thompson, U. S. Consul at Yucatan. President Crane made his annual address, and Librarian Dickinson read a memorial of the late David G. Woodman. A letter was read from Richard O'Flynn, regretting his inability to be present and read the paper which he had agreed to. The Librarian reported 310 donations during the month from 19 persons. Following is the

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CRANE.

Gentlemen of the Worcester Society of Antiquity.—

The season for our usual congratulatory remarks is upon us, and were it not for the fact that much is due those kind contributors who have been adding so materially to our stock of treasures, I should feel tempted to introduce an innovation by omitting, for once at least, those familiar words which so plainly and forcibly remind us of the society's progress, and which must have become by this time stereotypal upon the memories of those who make it a habit of attending the first regular meetings in each recurring January. But we find our indebtedness extending far beyond the home circle of faithful members, for every now and then the glad notice comes to us of a generous contribution from some unfamiliar hand, attracted perhaps by the earnestness of our corps of tireless workers through whose efforts success is assured, and perhaps there is no danger of offering too much in the way of expressing our appreciation of the liberality and thoughtfulness of our contributors.

During the past year 28 names have been added to the membership list, and the average attendance at each meeting has been 23 persons. The Proceedings for 1885 now in press will cover about 130 8-vo. pages. This will swell the number of our printed pages to 2830. The miscellaneous collection presented to this society in the month of April last by Mrs. Charlotte S. Downes of Washington, D. C., is worthy of special mention, although for a more full and complete description of its contents reference should be made to the report of our worthy Librarian. This contribution is to be known as the Downes collection in memory of Mr. John Downes, late husband of the donor. He was son of John Downes of New Haven, Conn., a lineal descendant from one of the Regicides of that name. Mr. Downes removed from New Haven to the state of New York where he began the establishment of a new home among the rugged hills and unbroken forests of that then new country. Here the subject of our sketch was born, Sept. 4, 1799. Scarcely a beginning in the execution of plans laid by the family in their new home had been made, when by an accident in felling a tree the father was killed. The mother with her babe but a few months old, returned to Massachusetts where she had formerly resided for the purpose of making a home among relatives and friends. The boy grew to manhood, passing the major part of his youthful life in the town of Shrewsbury. There he found a wife, but soon removal to Boston, taking up music as a profession; as that did not fully satisfy his desire for employment, he perfected himself in the art of engraving on wood; but his chief satisfaction, however, was found in the study of mathematics, for which he entertained a special fondness and in which he acquired considerable proficiency and prominence. He was encouraged very much in his studies by Dr. Bowditch of Boston, who afterwards was instrumental in obtaining an appointment for Mr. Downes from the United States government on the Board of Commission for the northeast boundary survey. While on this expedition he wrote several letters which were published in the Worcester newspapers of that period.

At the termination of his duties on that survey he for a year or two resided in Worcester, and was engaged in making wood engravings for "Barber's Historical Collections." During his stay here he formed the acquaintance of several persons, whose friendship ever after remained

yen, Esq., the late worthy and efficient Libr of the American Antiquarian Society. I with men of culture and refinement that Downes formed deep and lasting attachm which all through the latter portion of hi proved the source of great pleasure and co

In the year 1862, Mr. Downes removed t city of Philadelphia, where he, in connection other astronomical and mathematical work, lished the U. S. Almanac. In 1866 he rem to Washington, D. C., and for more tha years was employed as computer for the Coast Survey Department. When the Nautical Almanac was established by the ernment, Mr. Downes was the first to recei appointment on the staff of computers, reta that position up to the time of his death. passed away, after a brief illness, Sept. 30, having exceeded by 13 years the average li riod allotted to the human kind. Mr. Do was a man of strict integrity, upright in a dealings, therefore respected by all who him or came in contact with him. During last 40 years of his life, he had given much to the accumulation of books and almana His collection of the latter is exceptionally and complete, and we must say we know o more complete collection of almanacs in England. Among the books he collected a large number of publications from the pre Isaiah Thomas as well as works on astron mathematics, and other text-books, many them being very rare and curious. Here ma seen Cocker's Arithmetic, published in the 1697; History of Plants, by Gerard, a folio 1633; Wellspring of Science, by Humphrey ker, 1655; copy of the Bruchas Bible, print 1559; Translation of Don Quixotte, in 1620, nearly a complete set of New England Pri bearing dates from 1799 to 1849. The entire lection consists of 479 bound volumes, 88 m laneous pamphlets, 565 almanacs from 12 thers, with several rare specimens of Confed and U. S. money. The consignment may se see what a valuable acquisition this gift prove to the property of this society, and I k that you will heartily join with me in retur to Mrs. Downes our sincere thanks for her v able, timely and appropriate gift.

Including the Downes collection, we hav ceived during the past year 664 bound volu 1256 pamphlets, 771 papers and manuscr with 35 articles for our museum, making a t of 2751 articles, contributed from 128 don during the year. This gives us a library of bound volumes, 16,256 pamphlets, large number of MSS. and papers, with 1400 articles in our muse Now we know very well what has impelled t receive and care for this miscellaneous mas treasure; but the question arises, how can collection be made the most useful? I am q sure you will unite with me in saying that institutions having received the recognition support of the people at large whether dire or indirectly, should, so far as practical, h their doors opened to the public, that they m serve as educators in the community, reaching subjects as well as from books. Too many of kindred institutions are apparently sustai more for the purpose of gratifying the ambi of a little circle of eccentric individuals, wi they may pass much of their time in seclusion their own personal satisfaction and improvem It is said, and perhaps with some truth, porters are stationed at the entrance of som our historical libraries who put these questi to their visitors: What are you looking f What do you want here? Such salutations dom encourage people to make the second v even though it be to a public institution.

We are glad to know that our mother insti tion, the American Antiquarian Society, set noble example by the broad and generous m ner in which that institution is conducted. seems the true way; and the great popula with which that society is held, is the outcro of kindly treatment to visitors. Had she u her shelves all the varieties of the ancient Al andrian library, she would do comparativ little as an educator were she conducted upon narrow, selfish plan of some historical socie in our land.

Let the Worcester Society of Antiquity ad the broad and generous plan of management

Gazette, Sept. 25, 1886.

NORTH BROOKFIELD HISTORY.

After nearly ten years of continuous effort and a great amount of research and investigation relative to the first settlement of the territory of Quaboag, the destruction of the town of Brookfield by the Indians, its resettlement, etc., the Committee on the Town History of North Brookfield is now able to announce that the entire work is nearing completion. The genealogical part is made as full and complete as possible, both of past and present families; with a large amount of individual narrative history and statements of official services of past and present inhabitants. Maps, plans, etc., of territorial and local interest will be inserted, together with the portraits of several prominent and distinguished men. The history will be published in one volume of about 800 pages, well bound, and the price has been fixed at $5. In order to determine, as nearly as may be, the number of copies to be printed, the book is offered, to all who subscribe in advance of its publication, at $4 per copy. Hiram Knight and Timothy M. Duncan, both of North Brookfield, are authorized to receive subscriptions.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION OF ITS TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Worcester Society of Antiquity, in observing their tenth anniversary last evening, very appropriately selected the Old South Church as the place for their exercises. The associations of the venerable meeting house are a part of the field they delight to investigate and study. There was a large attendance of members and friends, who were given a rare treat in listening to the admirable address of Rev. Carlton A. Staples of Lexington. The exercises began with an organ prelude by A. Carey Field, organist, after which prayer was offered by Rev. J. F. Lovering, pastor of the church, and an original ode, composed for the occasion by Mrs. Lovering, was sung by F. H. Mason, J. N. Morse, Jr., C. I. Rice and L. B. Vaughn. President E. B. Crane in his address of welcome gave a brief resume of the history of the society, which was organized ten years ago by a few persons having a love for research of antiquity and archæology. The membership was small for a time, but when the objects of the society became better known, public interest was awakened, and it has, in its single decade, done a very commendable work. It is, therefore, proper that its tenth anniversary be observed, and, for the occasion, Rev. Carlton A. Staples has been invited to deliver the historical address. He thanked the trustees of the church for its use, and said no more appropriate place could have been selected on account of its historical associations.

Rev. Mr. Staples spoke first of the ridicule which was formerly bestowed upon antiquarian and archæological students. They were thought to be curiosity hunters, to furnish surprises to their friends and to please themselves. The idea of collecting material for history was not entertained. The first antiquarian society was organized in England three centuries ago. Its purposes were to preserve manuscripts, coins and medals. It collected a vast amount of material for future historians to work upon, but, in 1604, James I, fearful of the intentions of the

THE BI-CENTENNIAL.

The Mottoes on Historic Locations.

The following are the mottoes to be placed on various historic locations in connection with the bi-centennial celebration:—

At Lincoln Square, on a large banner, the names of settlers of Worcester 200 years ago: Nathaniel Bancbman, John Wiar, Ephraim Curtis, Thomas Brown, William Wicks, Thomas Atherton, Isaac Bull, Digory Serjeil, James Holmes, Isaac Tolman, Mathew Tolman, George Rosebury, Thomas Hall, Peter Goulding, Samuel Daniel, George Pyke, George Ripley, Caleb Sawyer, Charles Williams, John Turner, Alexander Bogell, William Paine, Isaac George, Daniel Turrell.

For the grand arch in front of the City Hall, on one side, "The heart of the Commonwealth welcomes home her sons and daughters;" on the other side, "*Civium ardor prava jubentium.*" The arch is to be 48 feet span, 70 feet high at the centre with a four foot base, the base to be box shape four feet square; to be surmounted with a double eagle facing up and down the street, surrounded by glories of national flags.

On Lincoln House Block, the site of the Governor Lincoln residence, a bronze marker: "Lafayette was the guest of Gov. Lincoln at the house which formerly stood on this spot, Sept. 21, 1824."

The other inscriptions to be put are as follows:—

"First Burial Ground, 1717."

"Second Burial Ground, 1727—1831."

"Third Burial Ground, 1785."

"Washington once took breakfast here."

"Site of the First Meeting House, 1717."

"Location of the Kings Arms Tavern."

"Site of the Beaver Dam, 1675."

"North of this place was the CITADEL, or place of refuge of the early settlers."

"A few rods north of this spot were situated the mills of Capt. John Wing, erected A. D., 1695."

"This was the residence of Gen. Warren's family during the siege of Boston."

"Near this spot once stood the Hancock Arms Tavern."

There is already no little activity in regard to decorations among citizens, and bunting and candles are quite sure to be exhausted before the date of the celebration. Messrs. Louis Friendly & Co., C. B. Whiting & Co., and the other tenants of Piper Block have already decided on their plan of decoration, and Lincoln House Block tenants will also unite in giving the block a conspicuous appearance. Other parties are planning and preparing, and the work promises to be general. It is desired that so far as is practicable the illumination be on both evenings. On the 14th is the illumination in connection with the address, etc., and the next evening the city will be full of people to witness the fireworks, and an illumination of the principal streets and the West Side will be appropriate.

The balloon ascension is decided upon as the attraction for the afternoon of the 16th. Two parties making the ascension propose a long voyage, if possible, and desire to take along some carrier pigeons, with which to report their progress. Parties having birds they would like to exercise in this way will please communicate with Dr. W. H. Raymenton, P. O. box 110.

society, broke it up. A few years later he organized a new one, which was short lived. Its principal work was to bring to light the origin of the Anglo-Saxon language. Addison, in his work on medals, gives a wonderful delineation of the character and history of the human race. The work of the antiquarian and archæologist has brought to light facts which antedate the early history of ancient times. By pick and shovel they have unearthed material for data to reconstruct history.

In considering the work of the Worcester Society, and others similarly engaged, he said they were collecting the best of material for New England history. Diaries, tracts, essays, and tomb inscriptions are a sure index of the manners and habits of a people. Diaries contain much valuable information, even though the entries be brief, and in this connection he alluded to those of John Adams, Chief Justice Sewell, Washington, John Quincy Adams, Enos Hitchcock, a chaplain in the revolutionary army. Diaries mark the site of important events, and record the deeds of pioneer life, of heroism and of suffering. Articles of the household and the farm tell better than words the methods of living of our ancestry. The primitive condition of a people are shown by such things. The study of antiquity is valuable to the mind; it enlarges and broadens the ideas; it is a relief for spare hours and has a rejuvenating effect; it keeps the mind in mental and moral repair; it brightens life and enlarges the sphere of usefulness, and builds up a larger manhood. The Worcester Society has been built up by men of business, who have taken their odd hours of leisure to pursue their studies and place their work in a permanent form. That so much has been done is remarkable. The persistency and enthusiasm shows the right spirit, and the members are to be congratulated on having established such a vigorous society. The material already gathered will furnish the basis for a better history of Worcester county than has yet been written. He hoped the future would result in an equal degree of usefulness.

The exercises closed with the male quartet singing "Our Native Land," by Moering, and "Arise! Shine! by Rhodes, followed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Lovering.

After the exercises at the church the members with invited guests went to the Bay State House for supper, which Landlord Shepard served most acceptable. The feast having received an hour's attention, President Crane rapped for order and the male quartet sang beautifully the song, "Beware," by Williams, and a serenade by Hatton. He then spoke of the pleasure it afforded the members to meet on such an occasion, for they were bound together by ties of a common interest in the pursuit of knowledge and pleasure by their researches. He introduced A. S. Roe as presiding officer. Mr. Roe spoke felicitously of Worcester and its associations, and introduced as its representative and chief magistrate, Mayor Reed, who related an amusing fish story with an apt point, which he illustrated with a big old-fashioned jack knife. He also credited the society with having first called attention to the bi-centennial event.

Stephen Salisbury, vice president of the American Antiquarian Society, introduced as its representative, spoke pleasantly of the worthy objects of the Society of Antiquity, and though it began without a library or collection of material, it has within ten years experienced a remarkable growth, and now has a valuable library and collection which its members have with enthusiasm and energy secured. He alluded to the origin of the American Antiquarian Society, and as its representative extended a cordial greeting to the younger society, and expressed the hope that both may continue their respective work, which is not only beneficial to the members, but is productive of great good in collecting material for historical data.

Samuel E. Staples, one of the original members, spoke of the incidents of the inception of the society, and suggested that as it now needs a permanent home, its friends would do well to see one provided.

City Treasurer W. S. Barton, speaking for the honorary members, related that, when a young man, he copied inscriptions from the tombstones in the cemetery on the common, which then had a tomb, a hearse house, and gallows paraphernalia. The stones are now buried on the common. In those days, 50 years ago, the entire tax levy of Worcester was only $15,000, two-fifteenths of which was paid by the late Hon. Stephen Salisbury and Daniel Waldo. In the tax list of those who paid $10 or more there were fifty six names in the A list, and among these were the widow of Samuel Allen, father of Charles and George Allen, George Aldrich and Sally Avery. Ira Barton paid $30 tax on his Main street estate. The names of Levi A. Dowling, the Flaggs, Merrifields, and others, were in the list. These things show the changes that have been going on in Worcester during the last fifty years, and any little incidents connected with these changes will always be of interest to the present and future residents of Worcester.

Dr. Otis C Goodwin related pleasing reminiscences of the medical profession, and Charles R. Johnson spoke for the legal profession.

Rev. J. F. Lovering, introduced as the pastor of the historical church of Worcester, to respond to the toast, "Worcester's clergy, past and present," said the city's prosperity is quite as much due to the influence of its clergy as to its material forces; it is due to its moral power, honest work and good faith.

Gen. A. B. R. Sprague responded for the military, giving a brief sketch of the military record of Worcester, it being represented in the French war of 1748, in the revolution of 1776, in the war of 1812, and in the war of the rebellion. He spoke particularly of the record in the latter war, many incidents of which are familiar to the members of the society.

Hon. T. C. Rates spoke for the industries of Worcester county, saying that some of the most useful and wonderful inventions of the century originated in this county. The sewing machine was invented by Elias Howe, a native of Spencer. The manufactories of the county are its pride, and it would be a good idea for the society to make record of what has been done. The boot and shoe manufactories would alone make a most valuable addition. This data would furnish splendid material for the young men to come hereafter.

Dr. A. P. Marble responded for the schools; Librarian S. S. Green for the public library, J. Evarts Greene for the press, and remarks were made by Wm. H. Bartlett, a poem was read by Henry M. Smith, Mr. Roe told a story of army life when a soldier's corpse was escorted to burial to the tune of Old Hundred, and George Sheldon, president of Pocumtuck Historical Society of Deerfield, made the closing speech. Several letters were received, and one from Benj. J. Lossing was read. At midnight the company separated, having passed a most enjoyable evening. Daily Spy, Jan. 7, 1885.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

Gazette, June 17 1882

A Pleasant Field Day—Blackstone and Mendon.

Wednesday, June 17th, a date fraught with historic memories, was chosen as the occasion of the annual outing of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, and Mendon, the second oldest town in Worcester County, was chosen as the field of historic investigation. The perfection of the day, the undoubted historic interest attaching to the numerous points visited, combined with the hearty welcome accorded the members of the society by the citizens of Mendon, united to make the occasion one of the happiest in the list of field days enjoyed by this society.

The party left the city at 10 o'clock, by the Providence road, and included Rev. Carleton A. Staples of Lexington, Francis E. Blake, Esq., of Boston, Judge Adin Thayer, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, Representative Henry M. Smith, Dr. A. P. Marble, and about 30 others from this city.

At Millville the party left the cars and entered busses, which were in waiting, and guided by Judge Thayer, took up the line of march for Chestnut Hill, the first point of interest, passing on the way the birthplace of Judge Thayer, and the home of his boyhood.

Chestnut Hill Church is in many respects the most interesting point viewed in the day's excursion. Built in 1769, it retains almost all the distinctive features of pre-Revolutionary architecture, and internal arrangement. The floor has been modernized by the introduction of modern pews, but the elevated pulpit, with its high, overhanging sounding-board, and the massive high-backed oak settees in the galleries are in the exact shape as when originally put in 116 years ago.

The town meetings were held in this church until the parish, the south parish of Mendon, was set aside as the town of Blackstone in 1845. Services are held in the church to this day during the summer, the incomplete heating arrangements forbidding its occupancy during the winter months. Many interesting facts and anecdotes connected with the church and its early pastors were related by Rev. Mr. Staples, himself a native of Mendon, after which those present, led by the violin of Mr. Joel Sutherland of Blackstone, sung "Old Hundred."

The graveyard connected with the church was inspected, after which the party re-entered the teams and started for Wigwam Hill. This hill was the scene of many an Indian encampment, and from its summit no less than 12 towns are to be distinguished. To the south and west lies the valley of the Blackstone with here and there a tall chimney distinguishable among the low, rounded hills, giving proof that the busy hand of the operative vies with the horny palm of the farmer in the industries of the valley. To the north can be seen the towers of the new State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, while back and over all towers Wachusett. To the east numerous pretty towns are revealed and the rounded tops of the great blue hills of Milton loom on the uttermost horizon. The hill was once crowned with an observatory 50 feet high, with a hall attached for the accommodation of pleasure parties, but it did not turn out a paying venture and they were demolished some 15 years ago.

This locality is the very heart of the T neighborhood, where generation upon generati of Tafts and Thayers have been born, rear and gone forth into the world, many of them make their marks in various fields of labor, a accumulate fortunes by their thrift, economy a industry. The homesteads of Rev. Carlton and Judge Hamilton B. Staples, cousins, are this locality, while between here and Mend Centre, opposite Nipmuck or Mendon Pond, the scene of the settlement of the first Rot Taft, who came here in the year 1680. While the hill the society was presented with a w preserved Indian stone pestle, 14 inches long three inches thick, found in the neighborhood its owner, Caleb S. Taft, Esq.

Entering the village of Mendon, on the rig is noticed the Jonathan Russell place, now oc pied by the elegant buildings connected with summer residence of Mr. A. W. Darling Brooklyn, N. Y. The first point of interest ited in the village was the Taft Public Libr opened in 1881 and presented to the town Mrs. Susan E. Houston, in memory of her br er, Putnam W. Taft of Worcester. Other not sites are the home at one time of Abrah Redwood, founder of the Redwood Librar Newport, R. I., and the Dexter house, once home of Wm. Ellery, one of the "signers" of Declaration of Independence. The scene Mendon's principal tragedy, the murder of Sandford, by her colored servant, was also spected.

Dinner was served in the Town Hall, and abundance of good things provided by the la quickly vanished before the appetites engend by the ride in the bracing country air.

After dinner the company was called to o by Mr. Daniel Seagrave, who introduced P dent Crane of the society. He responded thanking the citizens and ladies of Mendo the welcome extended to the society, and plained the purpose of the visit, alluding to interest of the members of the society in all ters of local historical interest.

Mr. Gustavus B. Williams, Chairman of Selectmen of the town, was the next spea and extended a cordial welcome, on behal those he represented, to the society and members.

The venerable Dr. J. G. Metcalf, autho the Annals of Mendon and a highly educ scholar, and Rev. Adin Ballou of Hope honorary members of the society, were call and responded pleasantly, Mr. Ballou spo at some length of the interesting points in history of the town, alluding particularly t numerous religious discussions which acco nied the early settlements and the activity ar terest which the discussions aroused.

Judge Adin Thayer spoke humorously o early connection with the town, and rea original poem, founded on a local legend, Hunter and the Witch," written in his yout never before heard by mortal ears.

Rev. Mr. Staples, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague Dr. A. P. Marble also spoke briefly, after the company scattered, viewing the town a old graveyard, to re-assemble at the hall singing was indulged in, after which the started for Uxbridge, where the cars were for home which was reached at 7:15, the bers of the society being heartily pleased the day's excursion.

THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

A SKETCH OF ITS ORIGIN AND WORK DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

The Worcester Society of Antiquity is ten years old today. The anniversary will be appropriately observed next Tuesday evening by public exercises in the Old South meeting house, and a social gathering of the members and their guests at the Bay State House.

On the 24th of January, 1875, four persons met at a private house in this city, in response to a letter issued by one of their number, and subscribed to the first articles of agreement to form an association, having for its objects the encouragement of antiquarian research and the collection and preservation of historical material. The necessity for an organization of this character, which would meet the popular demand and develop and utilize local talent, had long been felt in this vicinity. The American Antiquarian Society, incalculable as were its benefits, was properly a national institution, exclusive in its membership, which included men of eminence in their several walks and professions; and it failed to meet the wants of the many persons interested in historical and antiquarian matters who were not so fortunate as to be recorded among the members of so honorable a body. The plan presented seemed to supply the deficiency, and, after two or three preliminary meetings, the Worcester Society of Antiquity was regularly organized by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers. At first the meetings were held at the homes of the several members, and during the first year or two little was accomplished towards the collection of a library. At the end of the first year the society numbered but twelve members, but from this time its growth was steady and rapid. March 6th, 1877, it was reorganized and incorporated, and the first publication, comprising the Proceedings of the meetings to this Time, was issued soon after. Some accumulations of books and other materials had now been made, and the number of members had increased so as to render the meetings at private houses inconvenient and on the 2d of October, 1877, the society held its first meeting in the room in Bank Block, which it has continued to occupy to the present time. Another room has since been added, and the collections are now increasing at a rate which will soon make a further enlargement imperative.

The publications of the society, upon which its reputation chiefly rests, are made up mostly of original materials, and hitherto unpublished documentary history. In 1878 the "Inscriptions from the Old Burial Grounds of Worcester" was issued, comprising the epitaphs from the Old Common and Mechanic street burying grounds, to which were added biographical and historical notes. An Addendum was published the next year with additional notes and a complete death record to 1825. In 1879-80, the first two volumes of the Town Records of Worcester were put in print; and in 1880-81, the Proprietors' volume, with nearly 300 maps and plans, was reproduced. This was followed by the Town Records from 1753 to 1783, including the Revolutionary Annals, in a volume of nearly 500 pages. The first volume of the Records of the County Court of General Sessions, 1731-37, was published in 1883. In addition to the above, the yearly Proceedings have been issued since 1877, in volumes averaging 150 pages each. The latter contain many valuable historical papers read at the meetings, some of which have attracted considerable notice abroad. The publications in the aggregate amount to more than two thousand five hundred octavo pages. The work of the society in this line has, in the past, been mainly confined to the local field, which has been pretty thoroughly worked; but it is expected that its scope will be enlarged in the future.

The library of the society now numbers 5000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets, which have been received either by gift or exchange during the past eight years. It has also a valuable museum of historical and archæological relics, coins, portraits, engravings, etc. Last April, through the generosity of a few prominent citizens, a sum of money was presented to the society to enable it to purchase the library of the late Rev. George Allen, which comprises 2300 volumes and 2000 pamphlets, many of them very rare and curious, and which, taken as a whole, probably cannot be duplicated. The rooms are open to the public Tuesday afternoons and evenings, and probably will soon be opened daily.

The society has a large active membership in Worcester, with many honorary and corresponding members abroad. Among those outside of Worcester who are or have been honorary members may be mentioned Elihu Burritt, Hon. Charles Hudson, Rev. Silas Ketchum, Rev. Dr. L. R. Paige, Benson J. Lossing, Hon. Holmes Ammidown, Joseph Jackson Howard, LL. D., of London, and Dr. Guillermo Rawson of Buenos Ayres, all of whom have manifested much interest in the society, and have contributed to its prosperity.

The society is now established upon a sure basis, and its prospects for the future are very encouraging. Its fame for activity and enterprise extends over a wide territory, and its usefulness in the past and promises for the future entitle it to the gratitude and support of the citizens of Worcester, who may well feel proud that they have such an institution in their midst.

Daily Spy, Jan. 22, 1885.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.—The [illegible] nual meeting of the Society of [illegible] held at their rooms last even[illegible] good attendance. The election of officers [illegible] ensuing year resulted as follows: [illegible] Ellery B. Crane; Vice-Presidents, [illegible] man, George Sumner; Treasurer, [illegible] Stedman; Librarian, Thomas D. L[illegible] Committee on Nominations for three [illegible] Daniel Seagrave; Committee on Publicati[illegible] ery B. Crane, Samuel R. Staples, F[illegible] Rice; Committee on Biography, Alfr[illegible] Albert Tyler, Nathaniel Paine, Clark [illegible] E. Staples. The election of Secret[illegible] poned for two weeks.

The annual report of the Librarian show[illegible] accessions for the year to be 253 volu[illegible] pamphlets, and a large number of othe[illegible] a total of 4382. This is exclusive of [illegible] Allen library of 2300 volumes and [illegible] presented to the society last Apr[illegible] members were admitted. The me[illegible] journed for one week.

Dec. 16, 1.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

AN ENJOYABLE TRIP AND FIELD DAY AT SPY, MENDON. June 14, 1883.

A party of about 35 members of the Society of Antiquity had an interesting field day at old Mendon yesterday, which was highly enjoyed in all its features. The party included Rev. Carlton A. Staples of Lexington, Francis E. Blake, Esq., of Boston, Judge Adin Thayer, Sheriff A. B. R. Sprague, Superintendent of Schools A. P. Marble, Albert Tolman, Esq., and other prominent citizens of Worcester. They left in the 10 A. M. Providence train for Millville, where omnibuses were taken for Mendon by various points of historic interest noticed as they passed along. The first halt was made at the birth place of Hon. Adin Thayer, where his grandfather, Caleb Thayer, first settled, and the next was at the old Chestnut Hill meeting house, built in 1769, and here all alighted and a stop was made for over half an hour, the old building being examined. By request, Rev. C. A. Staples gave a brief address from the high pulpit, in reference to matters connected with the history of the ancient structure. The only change of note made in it since its construction is the substitution, in 1869, of pews of more modern style for the original square box pews. The timbers are of oak, and the gallery long seats, answering to pews, are of solid oak. Reference was made to some of the first preachers in the house, Rev. Benjamin Balch, Rev. Caleb Alexander, Rev. Preserved Smith, Rev. Samuel Doggett and others, all but the one first named alternating with their services at the First Church in Mendon. Afterwards the pulpit was supplied by preachers of different churches and various shades of doctrinal belief, but for many years there had been no preaching in it except in the summer time, from the difficulty of warming it. Until the year 1845, when the territory, including Chestnut Hill Parish, till then known as the South Parish of Mendon, was incorporated as a separate town under the name of Blackstone, Mendon town meetings was held in it. Rev. Adin Ballou gave the address at the centennial celebration of this old meeting house Oct. 6, 1869. After the remarks of Rev. Mr. Staples, Old Hundred was sung by an extemporized choir in the gallery, Representative H. M. Smith of Worcester leader, and Stephen Legg of Blackstone violinist.

The old cemetery opposite the church was then visited, after which the party proceeded on the route, the next halt being at Wigwam Hill, the heights of which were explored, and the stone foundation of the old observatory formerly standing upon it noticed. This old tower was torn down about 15 years ago. It was built by Thompson Taft, son of the Thompson Taft now owning the premises, the estate being formerly owned by the latter's grandfather, Nathaniel Taft, who built the homestead of the family at the foot of the hill. This is on the Mendon side of the town line. From the top of this hill twelve of the surrounding towns can be seen. Among the old homesteads next passed by was that of Abraham Staples of the third generation, great-grandfather of Rev. Carlton A. Staples, who was born there, and went to school and taught school in the neighboring school house. Close by is the birthplace of Rev. Mr. Staples' cousin, Judge Hamilton B. Staples. Soon after came Nipmuck pond, opposite which is the site of the settlement of the first Robert Taft, in 1680, then the Col. Wm. Crowne place, now owned by Luther Taft. Col. Crowne was the first town clerk of Mendon. Next was noticed the birthplace of Mrs. Huston, the founder of the Taft Public Library of Mendon. Just before reaching the central village of Mendon was noticed the elegant mansion of Mr. Darling, formerly owned and occupied by Jonathan Russell, minister plenipotentiary at the treaty of Ghent, in 1814.

At Mendon town hall the visitors were met and welcomed by the selectmen of the town, and by Dr. John G. Metcalf, Mr. Adin Ballou, and others. Before the dinner the Taft Public Library was visited, and other places of historic note. At 1.30 P. M. dinner was partaken of, the tables being set in the town hall, and the divine blessing was asked by Rev. Mr. Staples. After dinner, which was a bountiful one, the company was called to order by Mr. Daniel Seagrave, who called upon Mr. E. B. Crane, president of the society, to open the speech-making. Mr. Crane responded by explaining the objects of the visit, to carry out the aims of the organization in the collection of facts of important historic interest. He concluded by reading a letter from Hon. Clark Jillson, former president, regretting his inability to be present. Gustavus B. Williams, Esq., chairman of the board of selectmen of Mendon, was then introduced, and welcomed the visitors to the town, highly commending the objects of their organization. Remarks followed by Dr. John G. Metcalf, Rev. Adin Ballou, Judge Adin Thayer, Rev. Carlton A. Staples, Sheriff A. B. R. Sprague, and Superintendent A. P. Marble, most of them of a genial, social and enlivening character, appropriate to the occasion. Judge Thayer was especially at home in his relation of humorous incidents connected with the past in the old town, particularly in his reference to Joel Sullivan, the old fiddler, and closing with a humorous poem, "The Hunter and the Witch."

After leaving the hall, the visiting of places of historic note was continued. Among these places were the old cemetery, the site of the first meeting house, nearly opposite the old tavern estate; the old Samuel Dexter place, where Mrs. Jackson previously lived who was killed by her negro servant, the hanging of the latter for this murder on Worcester common being among the first executions in Worcester county; and next to the above, the Daniel Thurber place, where Mrs. Puffer and sons were killed by the Indians during King Philip's war; also the house where A. W. Gaskill now lives, which was the birth place of Abraham Redwood, founder of the Redwood Public Library of Newport, R. I. Before leaving, the thanks of the visitors were cordially expressed to the selectmen and citizens of Mendon for their hospitality.

The route from Mendon to Uxbridge in return was by the regularly traveled road, on the west side of Nipmuck pond, of which a full view was had. The party returned by the train, reaching Worcester at 7.15 P. M., after an exceedingly pleasant and enjoyable day. Among the relics brought home was one of the old posts of the original pews in Chestnut Hill meeting house by B. A. Leonard of Worcester, and an Indian stone pestle, 14 inches long and three inches thick, the gift of Caleb S. Taft to the Society of Antiquity.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

Celebration of Its Tenth Anniversary.

ADDRESS BY REV. CARLTON A. STAPLES.

A Pleasant Dinner and Speeches.

The Worcester Society of Antiquity celebrated the 10th anniversary of its organization, by a public meeting at the Old South Church and a supper and subsequent speeches at the Bay State House. The church was well filled with members and friends of the society, and the exercises were very interesting and appropriate.

The opening was a graceful organ prelude by Mr. A. Carey Field, and prayer by Rev. J. F. Lovering, pastor of the church. This was followed by an original ode, written by Mrs. J. F. Lovering, sung by a male quartette,—Messrs. F. H. Mason, J. N. Morse, Jr., C. I. Rice, and L. B. Vaughn.

ODE.

Within this honored ancient church,
First founded in a wilderness,
Enriched by faithful, prayerful lives,
And names the ages still shall bless,

Men worthy their ancestral blood,
Hold solemn festival to-day;
To wreathe the annals of the past,
And tribute to its memories pay.

In Britain's ancient fastnesses,
Stood the war castle of their sires;
Oft rift with wild contending hordes,
Mid ruined homes and wasting fires.

So, too, this city of their love
Has known the tread of savage foe,
Has heard the war-whoop's cordilleo yell,
Followed by carnage, flames, and woe.

Those days have passed, and in their place,
What magic changes time has wrought!
What stately mansions, wealth and peace
So dearly by the fathers bought.

Commerce and labor, science, art,
Forces of earth, and light, and air,
Religion's altars and Learning's halls
Unite to make our city fair.

Here throng the votaries of the Muse,
Whose statue decked the Parthenon,
The stateliest daughter of the Nine
Led by the bright god of the sun.

God of our fathers! bless the sons
Who guard with jealous care the past,
And let this decade grow to scores,
Enriched by memories that shall last.

President Crane then spoke as follows:—

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT E. B. CRANE.

Ten years have passed away since an association was formed in this city, under circumstances which, at its inception, seemed to favor only in a limited degree either its permanency or advancement. A few persons came together, having for their object the mutual benefit to be derived from intercourses with each other in the interchange of intelligence and information pertaining to antiquarian, historical and literary matters in which they had a common interest. For a time it existed mainly as a social organization, holding its meetings in turn at the homes of its several members, to inspect their private collections, and to discuss informally such subjects as were suggested at the moment. Lacking strength in numbers, with difficulties and discouragements of no common kind to overcome, its future as a society did not promise great results. But its originators were true to their purpose, and firm in their faith; and the few enthusiastic souls who met at that time builded better than they knew. Unsuspected strength was soon developed, and within a short time The Worcester Society of Antiquity was organized for practical work. Adopting methods and means which were, to a measure, original, it has steadily advanced in usefulness and reputation until it has taken its place among the recognized institutions of the Commonwealth. The sum of its labors may be briefly stated: It has placed in printed form more than 2500 octavo pages of hitherto unpublished historical material; gathered a library of 12,000 titles, with a museum of many valuable historical mementoes; and has developed and utilized an amount of talent which can not be estimated. Its aim and purpose has been, as was first announced, "to foster a love and admiration for antiquarian research and archæological science, and to rescue from oblivion such historical matter as would otherwise be lost;" and while its work in the past has been mainly confined to the local field, a broader path is open for it to tread in the future.

After ten years of laborious and enterprising effort, working as we have done, without intermission or relaxation, it is fitting that we should come together to-night, for the purpose of exchanging congratulations over the success which has crowned our labors; to indulge in reminiscence of what has been accomplished; and to gather inspiration and encouragement for new work.

In observing the tenth anniversary of our society, we are to have the privilege of listening to our distinguished friend and orator, Rev. Carlton A. Staples of Lexington; and moreover of hearing his address within the walls of this old historic building, made sacred by its many associations in connection with the civil and religious history of the past. To the honored Trustees of this parish, through whose goodness we are permitted to gather here at this time, we would extend profound thanks.

Trusting that there might be many people outside the lines of our organization, who would enjoy the opportunity of sharing these exercises with us, we have issued a general invitation, and would extend the greeting of welcome to all.

President Crane then introduced Rev. Carlton A. Staples of Lexington, an honorary member of the society, who delivered the formal address:—

ADDRESS OF REV. C. A. STAPLES.

Rev. Mr. Staples said the occasion justified a consideration of the society's work and the value of its results. Such work lacks public interest or appreciation, and is often ridiculed by those who call themselves practical and enterprising. He quoted from Burns, Pope, etc., their slighting allusions to the work of the antiquary. For ages he was regarded merely as a curiosity hunter, eager only to amuse himself and surprise his friends. Indeed, in this spirit the earliest collections were made. No thought was taken of the historical character of these collections. It is only three centuries since the first association was formed for the purpose of discovering, collecting and preserving historical material. Their collection was made more from curiosity than from any higher motive, and it was only after the society was broken up by James I., that its work was applied to the preparation of history. The King suppressed the society because he suspected it of designs against himself, but later he organized a similar society which, however, did but little of practical use.

The Royal Society of Antiquarians, organized in 1707, have done an immense work, and have made the history of England possible. But this at first was but a curiosity hunt until the days of Joseph Addison, who first pointed out the best uses and results of antiquarian research. His essay on "Medals" was a revelation of the possibilities of this one department alone of historic research. Strange as this may seem, this excited great interest. Men saw that ancient things might be made the true basis of ancient history. From this period may be dated archæological research and discoveries.

Its results are everywhere. Its collections illustrate the life of man in all ages. The cave dwellers and the habitants of the lake dwellings of Switzerland, the people who thronged the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile have been brought before modern eyes and their history has been re-written. Biblical history has been largely indebted to archæology for most interesting discoveries confirming the sacred narrative. The buried world on the shores of the Ægean has been similarly reconstituted. The archæologists have been the architects of history.

humbler department is the study of local antiquity, but it is of value. The editing of old diaries, preservation of burial inscriptions, e all essential to the equipment of the an. The most trifling printed page may an unexpected and valuable light upon uestioned point of history of great value. llection of old diaries is most important. been said a diary of 885, with no record what the writer had to eat, would be in- le to the student of that time and of the oment of mankind. The diary ohn Adams while he was a in Worcester, or the diary uel Sewall, are full of value from their of the habits and customs, the disemm- he thoughts and the pleasures of our an- . Numerous quotations of the Sewall di- re made revealing much of the character life of the people. We can learn from much that would otherwise never have n us. We see all sides of character, and ustice Sewall is seen not always the great adition ranks him. Even George Wash- s diary gives us hints that the tree story" was not always odel. Much of the inner life binets and congresses, of parties rts is shown in the diary of John Quincy , and we get besides a picture of the in- fe of the writer which is of greatest value ing of his public acts.

uine of old diaries is not yet exhausted. of great men are not the only valuable The brief notes of common soldiers of the vars in this country often give light upon npaigns which no formal record supplies. ces of this class of valuable historical matte- re freely quoted, from diaries of the French dian war, and of the Revolution. The ing up and publishing of these is a most ant service to New England history. Even ty quarrels of people and parties there re- are of value to history; fortunately, they ancestry of which we can afford to have the truth told.

resting questions of local history can only led by such researches as are the work of ociety. The identity of locations, the ori- names, the traces of early settlements, the of the Indian missionaries, the record of dian war are among the useful work yet to roughly done. It would greatly beautify location if all historic spots could be per tly marked and their history preserved. ds is a field open to this society. The old of this vicinity with their vicissitudes, amilies, traditions of noted characters and , furnish much precious material, and it is y disappearing. A homely implement may nore of the habits and circumstances people than a long, written de- on. We can read carefulness, toil and lon as nowhere else. When we find an armor too small for modern men, and s of six centuries ago with handles and e too small for modern hands, we have y and proof that the human race has not gun to deteriorate; that the wearers were but not greater, physically, than their de- ants.

value of antiquarian studies as mental re- nent and recreation was discussed. Men owing one sided and dwarfed by devotion object. Man must give himself up to one must sink his manhood in his work. He relaxation and is in great danger if he can ive some pursuit to lift him out of his ruts rooves, and keep him from growing old. He o more, last longer, and be better if he will a pursuit like yours, as a relief cares of business or occupation. Learn- mething new keeps men from growing old; ps them in repair. The speaker earnestly ended such relaxation, and in conclusion ed the several points of his address, re- ing their value to the world and to their m ts. He said the career of the Worcester y of Antiquity has in view of its disabilities, been a most creditable one. It is difficult to understand how so much could be done under such circumstances. It deserves the thanks and the support of all who can appreciate honest work and faithful, intelligent service. Their work already has made it possible to write a better history of Worcester County than has yet been written,—in fact, the history of the county is yet to be written. He closed with an earnest prophecy of the service the society is yet to do in this community.

After the addresses the quartette sung two selections, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Lovering.

After the exercises at the church the members of the society and invited guests, a party of about 75 gentlemen, assembled in the parlor of the Bay State House, and soon afterwards sat down to an excellent repast, served by Landlord Sheparo. The tables were the scene of much social jollity, and an hour or more was spent in enjoying the material feast.

AT THE TABLES.

After the tables were cleared the male quartette sung two selections,—"I know a maiden fair to see," and "Good night, beloved," with admirable melody and expression. They were heartily applauded.

President Crane then called to order and welcomed the assembly to the social features of the occasion. He spoke briefly of the scope and purposes of the society, and expressed its thanks for the support and assistance that have been given by many of the worthiest and best of Worcester's citizens. The work has been done without friction or jealousy between persons or societies. In closing, he introduced as Toastmaster

Mr. Alfred S. Roe, who spoke briefly in assuming his functions, alluding to the pride of all Worcester people in the city, its distinctive features and its people.

"The Heart of the Commonwealth" was responded to by His Honor the Mayor, Charles G. Reed, who spoke pleasantly of the society, and expressed the obligation Worcester people are under to its members for suggesting and forwarding the recent Bi-Centennial celebration. He alluded to the danger of quoting history, and gave several illustrations of his own misfortunes in this line, and also of his difficulties in establishing certain historical points, much to the amusement of the company. In closing, he expressed his pleasure in responding for the city, before so worthy an audience.

"The American Antiquarian Society" was responded to by Stephen Salisbury, Esq., one of its Vice-Presidents. He regretted the absence of the President of his society, Senator Hoar, and said his associates have from the first recognized and rejoiced in the results of the organization of the Society of Antiquity. Its history is but brief, but twice its years might have been well spent in securing such results—so earnest and faithful have been its members. Its work has been done, without elegance of surroundings, or adequate equipment; its members have won a place in the world of letters; they have secured their library and their collection, and their building is sure to come. [Applause.] He spoke of the early history of the Antiquarian Society, paying tribute to the wisdom of its founder, Isaiah Thomas, but, he said, this younger body has many founders, who by their zeal have rendered unnecessary some things which were essential in the earlier history of the older society. He tendered its congratulations and good wishes.

"The Society of Antiquity" was responded to by Mr. Samuel E. Staples, its first President. He gave an outline of the inception of the society, and the transactions incident to its early history. Of the five persons who met for the first time to organize, all are still living. The society is eminently practical, and its publications have been prepared, printed and bound by its own members. It had no endowment, but it had hands and brains, and it has grown beyond the best hopes of its founders. It has grown to the point where its needs are pressing, and it appeals, by good work done, for opportunity to do

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"Worcester Lawyers, Yesterday and To-Day," brought out Charles R. Johnson, Esq., who spoke interestingly of the legal luminaries of the past. Two United States Attorney Generals, three Governors of the state, three United States Senators, half a dozen Congressmen, and a host of lesser lights have been supplied from the Worcester bar. The names of Lincoln, Chandler, Davis, Newton, Allen, Thomas, Washburn, and those still in the field, fill a long roll of honor. He spoke of Blake and Bullock as orators, Allen, Merrick and Barton as jurists, Salisbury and Davis as business men; and Lincoln, Davis and Washburn as Governors and others on the same roll. And of those on the stage to-day, there are instances which assure us that the Worcester bar is not deteriorating.

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"Worcester's Military Record" was responded to by Gen. A. B. R. Sprague in a graceful tribute to the military, from the Indian fighters of the earliest period, in the Revolution, in the Mexican war, in the regular army and in the volunteers, and in the war of the Rebellion, when thirty millions of people had only an army of 12,000 men and slept upon a volcano. He graphically sketched the response of the men of Worcester to the first call for troops, and to the subsequent contributions during the four years of the struggle, amounting to over 3000 men, with a large number of officers, of whom 842 were at some time under his own command. The various battles in which Worcester men participated were briefly mentioned, and the sacrifices of those who went to the front and those who stayed behind, were touchingly rehearsed in a brief and interesting address.

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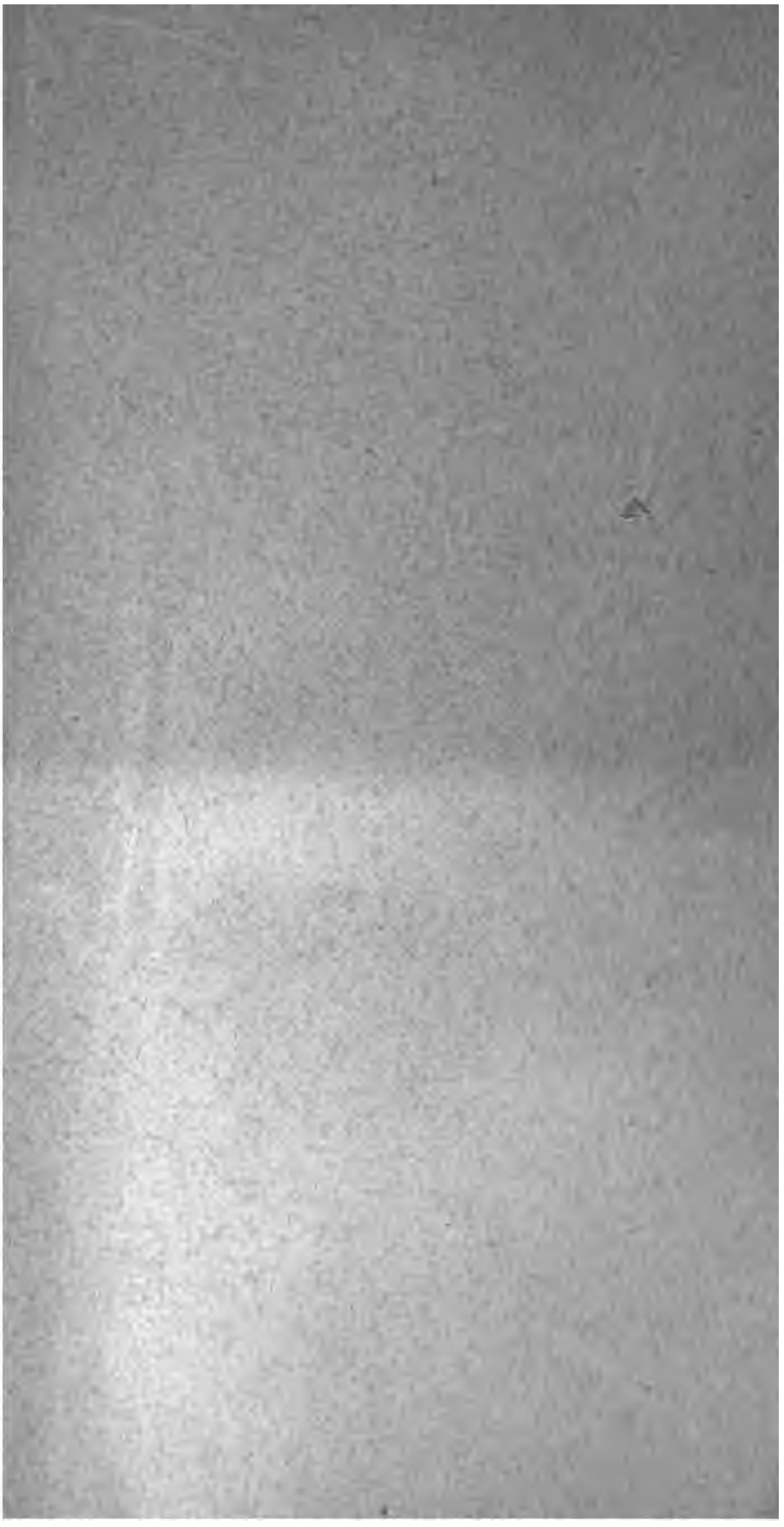
It was "to-morrow" before the party and all were delighted with the succe gathering. Rev Mr. Staples's address highly complimented, and all the exer interesting and appropriate. They bring before the community the work ciety, and to present its needs and d has worthily proved its utility and starts on its second decade with e prospects for a long career of usef success.



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Mr. George Sheldon, President of t tuck Historical Association, of Deerfiel troduced as an early and firm friend of suits in which the society is engaged, a briefly and pleasantly.

The President announced letters fro gentlemen who had been invited, exp gret at necessary absence, and read Benj. J. Lossing, which closed the exa

It was "to-morrow" before the party and all were delighted with the succe gathering. Rev Mr. Staples's address highly complimented, and all the exerc interesting and appropriate. They bring before the community the work ciety, and to present its needs and de has worthily proved its utility and starts on its second decade with en prospects for a long career of useful success.

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